GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

MYSORE STATE

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(1974-79)

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

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SECTION I

APPROACH AND POLICY

CHAPTER 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SETTING

1. Mysore's economy has registered a fairly balanced and conspicuous growth in almost all its sectors under the four Five Year Plans and is now well poised for scaling greater heights in its development. A diversification of the cropping pattern has been achieved over a period of time in the State. The proportion of the area under food and non-food crops has varied in favour of the latter. In 1966-67 the area under food crops accounted for 74.03 per cent and this has been reduced to 73 per cent in 1970. We find an increase in the area under oil seeds, fibres and other non-food crops during the period resulting in a rise in the area under non-food crops to 27 per cent. Plantation crops have been assuming greater role and horticultural crops, especially grapes, have made impressive strides in the State.

2. A wider base has been built up through planned development in the industrial sector during the last Four Five Year Plans. The number of factories registered, as per the Annual Survey of Industries, was 484 in 1959 and within a period of a decade the number of factories registered shot up to 578 in the year 1969. Productive Capital registered an increase from Rs. 5,948.9 lakhs in 1959 to Rs. 42,404 lakhs in 1969, whereas the number of persons employed rose from 1,03,510 to 1,88,448 in 1969. The gross output went up from Rs. 8,000.9 lakhs to Rs. 38,861 lakhs in 1969. The value added by manufacture showed an increase from Rs. 2,579.8 lakhs to Rs. 13,357 lakhs. This phenomenal growth witnessed has been reflected in the State income which is an overall index of the progress of the State.

Growth of State Income

3. The State income rose from Rs. 750.21 crores to Rs. 929.22 crores in the year 1971-72 at constant prices giving an annual growth rate of 5.53 per cent during the first three years of the Fourth Plan. The corresponding growth rate during the Third Plan of the State was only 2.91 per cent. On the other hand the **per capita** Income of the State at constant prices was Rs. 287.11 in 1968-69 which increased to Rs. 313.78 giving a growth rate of 3.1 per cent during the first three years of the Fourth Plan. As against this growth rate during the Fourth Plan, the Third Plan **per capita** Income growth rate at constant prices was only 0.59 in the State. Despite this increase, the State **per capita** income has been less than the national average and the rate of growth of the State income has to be very much higher if the State is to reach the national average. The year-wise growth of State and **per capita** Income during 1956-72 is shown in Table 1.1 on Page 2.

4. The sectoral contribution of State income, the composition of income in current prices by broad categories of industries of origin

as a proportion of the total as compared with national figures are presented in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.1

Growth of State Income

Year		At current prices			At 1956–57 prices	
		Total State (Rs. in crores)	*Per Capita State (Rs.)*	*Per Capita (All India) Rs.*	*Total State (Rs. in crores)*	*Per Capita State (Rs.)*
1956–57	..	495.17	230.47	..	495.17	230.47
1960–61	..	667.40	285.35	306.1	555.91	237.68
1961–62	..	708.21	296.53	316.0	576.32	241.31
1962–63	..	744.76	305.22	372.2	598.97	245.47
1963–64	..	871.46	349.58	367.2	626.12	251.16
1964–65	..	973.41	382.18	422.8	646.55	253.85
1965–66	..	1011.81	388.83	425.0	636.82	244.72
1966–67	..	1122.04	422.03	482.7	697.60	262.38
1967–68	..	1240.74	456.73	561.9	750.21	276.16
1968–69	..	1360.29	490.07	548.8	796.93	287.11
1969–70	..	1426.22	502.85	597.4	834.12	294.00
1970–71	..	1566.40	540.45	633.1	904.91	312.22
1971–72	..	1630.51	550.59	..	929.22	313.78

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Mysore.

TABLE 1.2

State Income : Sectoral growth

per cent

Industry		1960–61		1969–70		1970–71
		State	*National*	*State*	*National*	*State*
1. Agriculture and Allied	..	61.1	51.0	62.1	49.7	61.3
2. Mining, Manufacturing	..	13.4	20.1	12.6	20.0	13.0
3. Commerce, Transport and Communications.		11.8	15.2	11.3	17.0	11.7
4. Other services	..	13.7	13.7	14.0	13.3	14.0
Total	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5. Over 60 per cent of the State income comes from Agriculture as against the national share of 50 per cent. The contributions from secondary and tertiary sectors have been lower. The composition of the State income has not significantly changed in spite of latent potential which the State has for a faster development of the secondary and tertiary sectors. The average rate of growth from Agriculture and allied Sector for the period 1968-69 to 1971-72 works out to 6.5 per cent On the other hand the tertiary sector viz., services sector registered a modest growth of 3 per cent per annum. In the process of development reduction in the share of primary sector in the State income where productivity is less and a gradual rise in share of secondary and tertiary sectors where productivity per employed person is expected to be more is a desirable goal to be attained. This transition is somewhat a slow process.

6. The pattern of distribution of income would throw light on how the benefits flowing from development are being distributed among the various sections of the society. The corresponding factor share among the factors of production is not available. However, the share of income from house-property as proportion of total income can be treated as a crude indicator to give an insight as to how the rental income is moving during the same period. The relative percentage to total from this sector varies from 6.85 per cent to 6.29 per cent at constant prices. There has been a uniform fall in the share of income from house-property, all through the period 1968-69 to 1971-72 at constant prices. This clearly proves that there has been a redistribution of income in favour of other factors as against the rental income which is a welcome sign. Rental income also includes another component **viz.**, income from land in terms of rent for which detailed data are not available.

Labour Force

7. With an area of 1,91,757 sq.kms. the State has a population of 29.26 million as per 1971 Census of which 22.15 million or 75.7 per cent are in rural areas and 7.11 million in urban area comprising of 231 towns and cities. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 14 per cent (**i.e.,** 40.8 lakhs) of the State's total population. The density of population is 153 per sq.km. There is evidently labour force explosion in our State as in other States all over the country. Over the decade 1961-1971 the population of the State increased by 24.07 per cent as against 21.57 per cent in the decade in 1951-61. This growth of population is lower than the all India growth of 24.57 per cent. The decennial rural and urban population growth rate in the decade 1961-71 are 20.9 per cent and 35.1 per cent respectively as against the corresponding growth rate of 22.6 per cent and 18.3 per cent in the preceding decade 1951-1961. With a time lag of 15 years for the State in particular and country in general a period of labour force explosion has set in. The babies of previous decade have grown to become employment seekers of to-day. Assuming that the Family Planning measures taken now will lead to spectacular results, its real impact on additions to the labour force will be felt only after 15 to 20 years from now. In the meanwhile, the challenge is to withstand the labour explosion and plan to transform this explosion which is a threat to growth and stability into a powerful aid to development.

8. The conspicuous growth noticed in the economy however has resulted in enhanced absorption of work force in gainful economic activity. Yet the general approach during the Fourth Five Year Plan to development was that if the State income grew at a faster rate this in itself would take care of unemployment problem and achieve a fair income distribution of employment. Employment became a step child of Planning in India and in several other developing countries in the past two decades. It was believed that if the gross national product was made to grow at a faster rate this in itself would take care of unemployment problem, and of fair income distribution. In such an approach employment objective became secondary and never got itself integrated in the overall strategy of development. It is now realised that the aim of promoting growth without considering its nature, does not generate adequate employment, leads to a greater imbalance in the income distribution and does not tackle the problem of poverty.

Enormity of the Poverty Problem

9. A scientific assessment of the magnitude of the task of removing the poverty in the State is difficult to make. The usual source of data are based on a cross section sample of National Sample Survey rounds. But these figures are for a particular segment of society and they are not up-to-date. Yet another source of the expenditure and income pattern for the Mysore State is the study conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research to assist the Mysore Taxation and Resources Enquiry Committee. A representative Sample Survey of incomes and expenditures of households stratified separately for urban and rural areas of the State was undertaken for this purpose. This study gave expenditure and income annually for different households. Assuming five persons per household—normal size of the family—NCAER data have been used to work out **per capita** income and expenditure per day in both rural and urban areas.

10. Based on this exercise, we find that more than 21,10,845 households forming about 45 per cent of the population is still below the poverty line, despite the impressive developmental progress made in the State. In the rural sector, on income basis the bottom 47 per cent consisting of 17,05,008 households are below the poverty line, whereas in the urban sector the bottom 35 per cent of this segment (4,05,837 households) are below the poverty line. The magnitude of the task of removing poverty in the State is better understood with reference to Tables 1.3 and 1.4 which show the distribution of income and consumption expenditure among its population.

11. The challenge of unemployment and under-employment can be identified by making a reference to the work force in the State. Considering people within the age group of 16 to 60 years as being fit to undertake work and also making adjustments for labour participation rates in respect of women, the total work force in the State is estimated at about 90 lakhs. In our State the unemployment problem has become more terse because of the high labour participation of women in our State **vis-a-vis** in other States. According to the 25th round of N.S.S. 1971 among the non-cultivating wage earners in our State women participation is second highest at 38.7 per cent as against 10.3 in Haryana, 30 per cent in Kerala, 21 per cent in Orissa, 36 per cent in Maharashtra, 24.8 per cent in Tamil Nadu.

TABLE 1.3

Per Capita Income and Expenditure per Day in Mysore State

(Rural and Urban combined)

Rs.	*Per cent of population*			
	Expenditure basis		*Income basis*	
Less than 0.55				
0.55—1.10	Bottom	10%	Bottom	10%
Less than 0.55—1.10	Bottom next	35%	Bottom next	34%
1.10—2.19	Bottom	45%	Bottom	44%
Less than 0.55—2.19	Next	38%	Next	38%
2.19—4.11	Bottom	83%	Bottom	82%
4.11—8.22 and above	Next	13%	Next	12%
2.19—8.22 and above	Top	4%	Top	6%
	Top	17%	Top	18%

Source: Worked out on the basis of data taken from N.C.A.E.R. Incidence of Taxation in Mysore State 1972

TABLE 1.4

Per Capita Income and Expenditure per Day in Mysore State Urban and Rural

Rs.	*Percent of Population*			
	Income Basis		*Expenditure Basis*	
	RURAL			
Less than 0.55	A. Bottom	12%	A. Bottom	12%
0.55—1.10	B. Bottom next	35%	B. Bottom next	35%
Less than 0.55—1.10	A+B Bottom	47%	A+B Bottom	47%
1.10—2.19	C. Next	38%	C. Next	39%
Less than 0.55—2.19	A+B+C Bottom	85%	A+B+C Bottom	86%
2.19—4.11	D. Next	11%	D. Next	11%
4.11—8.22 and above	E. Top	4%	E. Top	3%
2.19—8.22 and above	D+E Top	15%	D+E Top	14%
	URBAN			
Less than 0.55	A. Bottom	7%	A. Bottom	5%
0.55—1.10	B. Bottom next	28%	B. Bottom next	35%
Less than 0.55—1.10	A+B Bottom	35%	A+B Bottom	40%
1.10—2.19	C. Next	39%	C. Next	32%
Less than 0.55—2.19	A+B+C Bottom	74%	A+B+C Bottom	72%
2.19—4.11	D. Next	14%	D. Next	19%
4.11—8.22 and above	E. Top	12%	E. Top	9%
2.19—8.22 and above	D+E Top	26%	D+E Top	28%

14.4 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 35.3 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. It is only in Madhya Pradesh that the women participation rate is higher at 40.5 per cent. Among the small cultivators, Mysore State again has the highest women participation rate in the whole country. The actual participation rate is 36.8 per cent in our State as against 5.5 per cent in Punjab, 11.4 per cent in Haryana, 29.3 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 16.1 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 33.3 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 33.6 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 21.4 per cent in Kerala.

Unemployment

12. Unemployment is one area where lack of information is most keenly felt not only in our State but all over the country. Planning has to be done to build up a proper information system. In the meanwhile we have to depend upon whatever fragmentary data we have on this problem. Unemployment in our State is broadly classified as follows:

(1) Illiterate and totally unemployed persons in Rural and Urban areas;

(2) Educated and totally unemployed persons in Rural and Urban areas;

(3) Seasonal unemployment among persons in Rural areas (persons unemployed in the slack season);

(4) Small and Marginal Farmers, Small Traders and Petty Artisans who are thinly employed and are seeking employment to add to their incomes.

Besides, unforeseen events in the State like the drought have caused unemployment for longer duration to agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers with very poor standing power.

13. As for the total unemployed people in rural areas, it is very difficult to make any assessment in the absence of full scale surveys. However, according to the data available from the 1971 Census in respect of non-workers there were 6,501 illiterate unemployed persons in rural areas. According to a recent study [1] the incidence of total unemployment in rural areas is negligible and it varied from 2 to 5 per cent in some villages of North Mysore State. Actually, in rural areas total unemployment obtains in respect of only landless agricultural labourers in the slack season. In the slack season landless agricultural labourer gets completely exposed to the rigours of unemployment. The small traders and artisans also experience some difficulties. According to the 25th round of N.S.S. 1971, among the non-cultivating wage earners 45 per cent are reported to be unemployed, in the sense that they are willing to take regular full time wage employment. Applying this ratio to Mysore, the number of landless labourers seeking work opportunities in the slack season comes to about 11,92,000. According to the research study noted above,[2] the period of unemployment expressed as a per cent of work force varied from 56 per cent in some taluks of Raichur District to 9 per cent in some taluks of Gulbarga District with great variations withhin the district and the Block. According to the 25th round of N.S.S. (1971) nearly 37.4 per cent of the households of small farmers and 43.8 per cent of households of non-cultivating wage earners were reported to be underemployed.

14. Generally, most of the artisans need additional work opportunities whereas traders in general may not be in a position to do hard manual work. By these considerations if we assume that 75 per cent of the artisans in our State seek additional work opportunities to improve their earnings and that 25 per cent of the traders may look for fuller employment, the number of artisans and small traders who may have to be assisted to make up their underemployment may be estimated at 2,95,000 and 1,10,000 respectively. In respect of under-employment the situation in Mysore State is very much less serious compared with most of the other States in the country.

15. In urban areas, 17,096 illiterate persons were reported to be totally unemployed in 1971 according to the Census data. As for the educated unemployed in rural and urban areas we have to depend on the 1971 Census data and the registrations at Employment Exchanges. Since most of the unemployed in rural areas are not likely to register with the employment exchanges the live registers data are considered to be not a reliable source for assessing the rural educated unemployed. We, therefore, fall back on the 1971

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[1] D. M. Nanjundappa, Surplus Rural Manpower and Economic Development in Mysore, 1971.

[2] Ibid.

Census data according to which the educated unemployed in the rural areas is estimated at 20,979. The following is the break-up according to the educational status:

TABLE 1.5

Educated Unemployed in Rural Areas.

Educational status		*No. of persons*
Graduate and above		1,622
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		298
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		358
Matriculates or Higher Secondary and below	11,128	
Middle School	3,329	
Primary School	2,819	
Literates	1,425	
		18,701
	Total	20,979

Source: Director of Census operations, Mysore.

16. According to the Employment Exchange statistics, as on December 1972 the number of educated applicants on the live registers in Mysore State was 2,95,246 forming 4.3 per cent of the total number of applicants on the live registers (68,95,089) in the country as a whole. However, the total registrations at the Employment Exchanges are not a true index of unemployment because quite a large number of registrants will have been in some job or the other already; yet they register in search of a better job. A survey is now being conducted to find out what proportion of the registrants are already in some employment or the other. Pending the results of that survey, we can get some idea of the adjustments needed for the unemployment figures by making use of the results of an All India study according to which nearly 41.7 per cent of the registrants are found to be already in employment. If the same percentage is applied to the registrants in Mysore State the figure of unemployment in our State gets reduced to 1,71,870.

17. This estimate does not seem to be far off of the realistic mark since the data collected in 1971 Census of persons not working, but were available for work, show, a smaller number than the unadjusted Employment Exchange data. The Census data on educated unemployed persons in rural and urban areas give a figure of 90,576 which will have to be updated for two to three years. The details of the educated unemployed as per the Census data are given below:

TABLE 1.6

Census Data on Educated Unemployed.

Educational status	*No. of persons*
RURAL	
I Literate	1,425
II Matric and below	18,701
III Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	358
IV Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	298
V Graduate and above	1,622
Total: Rural	22,404

URBAN

I	Literate		5,779
II	Matric and below		55,239
III	Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		127
IV	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		847
V	Graduate degree other than technical degree		4,556
VI	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		823
VII	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.		796*
	* of which—		
	Engineering and Technology	426	
	Medicine	108	
	Veterinary, Agriculture and Dairying	13	
	Teaching	236	
	Others	13	
	Total : Urban		68,172

Total (Urban and Rural)-90,576

Source - Director of Census Operations, Mysore.

Allowing for further increase in the number of educated unemployed since 1971 for which these figures relate to and keeping in view the adjusted figures of Employment Exchange data we may estimate the real number of educated unemployed at about 1,30,000 to 1,76,000. The break-up of the upper limit by education standards is given in table below:

TABLE 1.7

EDUCATION-WISE BREAK UP OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE REGISTRANTS AS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1971 AND 1ST FEBRUARY 1973.

A: Professional and Executive :

	Unadjusted 1971	*Adjusted* 1971	*Unadjusted* 1973	*Adjusted* 1973
I *Graduates* :				
(*a*) Engineering	2450	1428	3057	1782
(*b*) Medicine and Veterinary.	447	261	833	486
(*c*) Others	1087	634	1624	947
Total	3984	2323	5514	3215
II *Post Graduates* :				
(*a*) Engineering	40	23	38	22
(*b*) Others	1458	850	1843	1075
Total	1498	873	1881	1097
Total : A. (I+II) (Professional)	5482	3196	7395	4312
B : Non-Professional :				
I *Graduates*	15689	10198	21542	14002
II Diploma Holders	6451	3961	4896	3006
III I.T.I. and other Certificate holders	2923	1795	5878	3609
IV Matriculates	117994	80708	132288	90485
V Below Matric	122214	59640	124523	60767
Total B. (I+II+III+IV+V) Non-Professional.	265271	156302	289127	171869
C. Grand Total of Professional and Non-Professional (A + B).	270753	159498	296522	176181

18. In the matter of other resources, the State is very well endowed with forest wealth, water resources, mineral wealth and better soils. Its forest resources can support many wood-based industries and handicrafts. The State has water resources potential both for irrigation purposes and for power generation. If the entire potential offered by major rivers like Upper Krishna, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bhima, Hemavathi, Kabini, Harangi and others are fully harnessed, the increase in agricultural output will be something outstanding. In particular, in the matter of production of Cotton and Oilseeds, the State has the potential to make a major contribution to the National economy by reducing the present drain on the scarce foreign exchange which is being used for the import of Cotton and Vegetable Oil. The State's Iron Ore resources can support high capacity steel plants. The State enjoys unique advantages in the production of Silk. Its Sericulture industry can offer more employment, especially for the weaker sections and can be a reliable means of stepping up exports to earn valuable foreign exchange. The State has tremendous potential for the generation of Hydro-Electric power. The Kalinadi, Linganamakki, Varahi, Aghanashini and Bedti rivers hold out the promise for providing abundant and cheap power and the State has the capacity to generate as much as 1,600 MW of power within the next five years provided necessary funds are available for these projects. Further, the State has sufficient skills and capabilities both for formulation of projects, their execution and their administration.

Infrastructure

19. Development of infrastructure facilities in the State during the four Five Year Plans are fairly impressive. Surfaced Road length per 100 Sq.K.M. is in fact higher than that of All India average. But considerable imbalance from district to district in the matter of basic needs for infrastructure facilities, resources development industrialisation, irrigation facilities, training programme, non-farm employment avenues, etc., are noticed. This is reflected in general in varying **per capita** incomes of the districts many being well below the State average. The State averages for various facilities in relation to All-India position is shown in Table 1.8.

20. The position that emerges in respect of development of infrastructure facilities in different districts is not uniform and follows an uneven pattern. The development of infrastructure facilities like Irrigation, Education, Roads and Communications, Hospitals, financial institutions, etc., in different districts is given in Appendix 1.1 to this chapter. Due to lack of latest information for all the indicators for a uniform period, available data have been used indicating the year for which they relate. Broadly the period covered ranges from 1969 to 1972. Net area sown as per cent of total area in the State comes to 53.8. About 7 districts have a record which is better than the State average. Yet as many as 6–7 districts like North Kanara, South Kanara, Coorg, Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Mysore are at the bottom in the matter of net area sown, because of the hilly and forest terrain.

TABLE 1.8

Infrastructure facilities in Mysore State in relation to National position.

	Index of facilities	*Mysore State*	*India*
1.	Net area sown as percentage of total area..	53.84	45.7 *
2.	Net area irrigated per 1000 persons as a percentage of net area sown per 1000 persons.	14% **	25.8 ***
3.	No. of school students attending 1st to 5th Standard as a percentage of total population.	10.93	11.0
4.	Percentage of literates to total population ..	31.5	29.46
5.	Percentage of male literates to total male population.	41.9	39.45
6.	Percentage of female literates to total female population.	20.7	18.72
7.	Surfaced Road length per 100 Sq. K.M. ..	21.4 K.M.	11.75 K.M. (1969–70)
8.	Population per hospital or dispensary with a strength of 26 beds per unit.	29679	33373 **** (21 beds per unit).
9.	Population served per primary health unit	64315	..
10.	Population served per commercial bank ..	23000	40000

* 1967–68.

** The figure 14% refers to the position obtaining as at the end of the year 1972–73.

*** 1972–73.

**** 1968.

However, impressive progress has been recorded in districts like Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Belgaum which are above State average of 53.8 per cent.

21. Assured supply of water for agricultural purposes is an essential facility for economic development. Net area irrigated per 1000 persons as a percentage of net area sown per 1,000 persons as an indicator shows impressive performance in districts like Shimoga, South Kanara, Mandya, Kolar, and North Kanara which are above the State average, whereas districts like Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bidar, Dharwar and Bellary are below the State average. Thus there is still scope for improvement in providing irrigation facilities in order to catch up with the national average.

22. The success or otherwise of the policy on education depends upon two crucial indicators, **viz.**, number of students enrolled in I Standard to 5th Standard as a percentage of total population and the percentage of literacy, total, male and female in the State and the districts. The number of students in I Standard to V Standard as a percentage of total population in the State as a whole has shown remarkable progress. Districts like North Kanara, Dharwar, Shimoga and South Kanara were above the State average of 10.9 per cent, whereas the Districts like Tumkur, Chitradurga, Mysore, Bidar, Raichur and Gulbarga were below the State average. The enrolment of students from 1st to 5th Standard as a percentage of total population

of the State is 10.93 as against the national record of 11. The State average of literacy is slightly above that of the country as a whole as per 1971 Census. However, the spread of literacy among the districts is not very uniform. Districts like Coorg, South Kanara, Bangalore, North Kanara and Dharwar are above the State average, whereas districts like Gulbarga, Bidar, Shimoga are below the State average. The same position does not emerge when male and female literacy is taken into account. Despite this impressive performance in terms of general literacy the sectoral achievements are not very impressive. Literacy of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 9.05 and 8.5 per cent in 1961 which registered a rise to 13.88 and 14.69 per cent respectively in 1971 as against the total literacy of 31.5 per cent in the State.

23. Availability of Transport especially connecting village marketing centres by roads or to centres of Commerce and Trade is a crucial pre-requisite for a faster development of the State's economy. The State average of surfaced Road length per 100 Sq. K. M. was 22 K.M. in 1972-73 in the State. Impressive record of surfaced road length per 100 Sq. K.M. is found in Mandya, Shimoga, Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore Districts whereas the position is not very favourable in districts like Gulbarga, Raichur, Bijapur, Chickmagalur and Bidar.

24. Accessibility to a Hospital or Dispensary for taking care of one's health with minimal cost and inconvenience is an essential facility all over the State which can be considered as yet another indicator for judging the infrastructure development. The State average per unit works out to 29,679 persons per hospital or dispensary. Coorg, South Kanara, North Kanara, Kolar, and Bangalore are above the State average whereas Districts like Bellary, Tumkur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mandya and Raichur are below the State average.

25. A sound institutional set up for financing the development needs of the State also depends upon the geographical spread of these financial institutions. As on June 1972, the population served per commercial bank in the State as a whole is about 23,000 as against the All India position of 40,000 per branch. Districts like South Kanara, Shimoga and North Kanara are above the State average in respect of bank offices whereas districts like Bijapur, Hassan, Bellary, Bidar and Mysore are below the State average. If co-operative banks are also taken into account, population served per bank in the State works out to about 16,000.

26. Development of infrastructural facilities like assured water supply for purposes of cultivation, amenities for basic education, health facilities, the spread of roads in the State to inaccessible areas and financial infrastructural facilities is on the whole impresssive. The State has attained a level of development wherein one can look forward to move ahead to a higher level of development during the coming years. However in the process of development considerable imbalances from district to district are noticed in the development of infrastructure facilities which requires special attention and correctives have to be introduced to rectify this imbalance.

APPENDIX 1.1

Districtwise Development of Infrastructural Facilities.

District	Net area sown as % of total area according to village papers 1969–70	Net area irrigated per 1,000 persons as % of net area sown per 1,000 persons 1969–70	No. of school students (I-V Std.) as % of total population in each district 1970–71	Percentage of literacy (total) 1971	Percentage of literacy (Male) 1971	Percentage of literacy (female) 1971	Surfaced road length per 100 sq. km. (in kms.) 1970–71
1. Bangalore	51.3 (9)	17.0 (7)	11.9 (5.5)	43.0 (3)	52.0 (2)	33.2 (3)	26.7 (5)
2. Belgaum	70.3 (5)	10.1 (12)	11.5 (8.5)	30.5 (9.5)	42.3 (9)	18.1 (10)	19.7 (11)
3. Bellary	61.4 (6)	7.5 (14)	11.0 (11.5)	26.1 (14)	37.3 (13)	14.5 (14)	15.6 (16)
4. Bidar	61.3 (7)	3.5 (17)	8.4 (17)	19.6 (18)	30.4 (18)	8.3 (19)	17.5 (15)
5. Bijapur	83.7 (1)	3.4 (18)	11.9 (5.5)	27.4 (12)	40.6 (11)	13.9 (15)	14.8 (17)
6. Chikmagalur	31.7 (15)	13.2 (11)	11.8 (7)	35.0 (7)	44.1 (7)	25.2 (6)	24.9 (8)
7. Chitradurga	43.3 (12)	15.5 (10)	10.4 (15)	31.9 (8)	42.8 (8)	20.2 (8)	19.5 (12.5)
8. Coorg	28.5 (17)	6.9 (15)	11.0 (11.5)	44.4 (1)	50.3 (4)	37.8 (1)	26.6 (6)
9. Dharwar	80.9 (2)	5.4 (16)	12.5 (2)	38.5 (5)	51.4 (3)	24.8 (7)	18.7 (14)
10. Gulbarga	75.4 (3)	1.8 (19)	7.6 (18.5)	18.8 (19)	28.8 (19)	8.6 (18)	10.0 (19)
11. Hassan	47.3 (10)	17.7 (6)	11.5 (8.5)	30.5 (9.5)	41.2 (10)	19.5 (9)	26.8 (4)
12. Kolar	38.2 (13)	23.7 (4)	10.9 (13.5)	26.9 (13)	36.6 (14)	16.9 (13)	25.7 (7)
13. Mandya	53.4 (8)	31.5 (3)	11.1 (10)	22.3 (16)	31.5 (16)	12.7 (16)	78.8 (1)
14. Mysore	37.2 (14)	15.8 (9)	8.9 (16)	25.5 (15)	33.0 (15)	17.4 (12)	27.6 (3)
15. North Kanara	10.8 (19)	19.7 (5)	13.5 (1)	40.6 (4)	49.7 (5)	31.1 (4)	19.5 (12.5)
16. Raichur	73.3 (4)	9.3 (13)	7.6 (18.5)	20.3 (17)	31.1 (17)	9.3 (17)	10.3 (18)
17. Shimoga	29.2 (16)	47.3 (1)	12.3 (3)	36.7 (6)	46.2 (6)	26.4 (5)	29.7 (2)
18. South Kanara	22.6 (18)	40.0 (2)	12.2 (4)	43.4 (2)	52.4 (1)	34.9 (2)	21.7 (10)
19. Tumkur	43.7 (11)	16.7 (8)	10.9 (13.5)	29.2 (11)	40.2 (12)	17.7 (11)	23.2 (9)
State	53.8	11.2	10.9	31.5	41.9	20.7	21.4

Note :—Figures in the brackets indicate ranks of districts.

Districtwise Development of Infrastructural Facilities—(*contd.*)

	District		*Population per unit (hospitals/ dispensaries)* 1970	*Population per Primary Health Unit* 1970	*Population served by each commercial/ co-operative Bank* 1972
1.	Bangalore	..	24,075 (5)	1,15,393 (18)	12,302 (4)
2.	Belgaum	..	45,683 (16)	1,15,295 (17)	14,985 (8)
3.	Bellary	..	33,013 (9)	66,028 (8)	19,352 (11)
4.	Bidar	..	54,854 (19)	1,02,852 (16)	30,474 (18)
5.	Bijapur	..	49,581 (18)	94,440 (12)	17,096 (9)
6.	Chickmagalur	..	38,708 (15)	18,386 (1)	13,371 (6)
7.	Chitradurga	..	25,874 (6)	63,508 (6)	22,177 (14)
8.	Coorg	..	9,193 (1)	1,25,641 (19)	6,179 (1)
9.	Dharwar	..	33,458 (11)	1,01,830 (14)	12,392 (5)
10.	Gulbarga	..	35,503 (12)	1,02,334 (15)	41,420 (19)
11.	Hassan	..	28,918 (8)	31,397 (3)	18,314 (10)
12.	Kolar	..	24,071 (4)	65,933 (7)	24,458 (16)
13.	Mandya	..	36,024 (13)	39,750 (4)	20,585 (13)
14.	Mysore	..	26,584 (7)	53,168 (5)	19,561 (12)
15.	North Kanara	..	20,698 (3)	77,146 (10)	10,102 (3)
16.	Raichur	..	38,241 (14)	94,330 (11)	23,982 (15)
17.	Shimoga	..	46,442 (17)	22,420 (2)	14,777 (7)
18.	South Kanara	..	18,274 (2)	96,852 (13)	7,906 (2)
19.	Tumkur	..	33,331 (10)	68,052 (9)	26,774 (17)
	State	..	29,679	64,315	15,682

Note :—Figures in the brackets indicate ranks of districts.

CHAPTER 2

FOURTH PLAN EXPERIENCE

The main objectives of the State Fourth Plan were :—

(1) Achieving a growth rate of at least 5—6 per cent in agriculture so that the State is selfsufficient in food and is also able to step up production of commodities which are export-oriented ;

(2) Increasing benefits of all types of Irrigation Major and Medium and Minor ;

(3) Speedy and most profitable utilisation of power generated in the State for Agricultural and Industrial purposes ;

(4) An integrated and accelerated development of both large and medium and small industries coupled with intensive exploration and exploitation of our rich, varied and extensive mineral resources ;

(5) Achieving higher standards in the quality of social services rendered in the State ;

(6) Vigorous implementation of the Family Planning Programme ;

(7) Maximising job opportunities for both the educated unemployed and for others ; and

(8) An equitable distribution of benefits of economic development and social improvement.

2. In some sectors the targets both financial and physical have been more than fulfilled while in some others they are not likely to be attained mainly due to abnormal conditions that prevailed in the State namely drought and the resultant power cut. These two factors have affected both Agricultural production and Industrial production. The overall performance of Mysore's Economy has to be viewed in this broad perspective.

Total Developmental Outlays

3. The Fourth Five Year Plan of the State contemplated a provision of Rs. 350 crores of outlay with central assistance of Rs. 173 crores and special accommodation of Rs. 60.5 crores to meet the gap in the resources of the Plan. The total developmental effort of the State during Fourth Plan includes not only the State Sectors Plan but also centrally sponsored scheme, central sector schemes, unapproved irrigation projects and Kalinadi Project. The performance during the first three years in terms of expenditure and anticipated expenditure during 1972-73 are presented in Table 2.1 by major heads of Development. The expenditure in sectors like roads, minor irrigation, forests, general education, water supply, housing and urban development, craftsman training and labour welfare and tourism have exceeded the proposed outlay for the Fourth Plan period. The total developmental effort of the State exclusive of loans and institutional finances during Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 592.96 crores.

TABLE 2.1

Total Developmental Effort of Mysore State—Fourth Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.		Head of Development	IV Plan outlay	% to total outlay	1969-70 actuals	1970-71 actuals	1971-72 actuals	1972-73 R.E.	Total 1969-73	% of (9) to (3)	Final Provision 1973-74	Total 1969-74	% of (12) to (3)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	1	Agricultural production ..	24.00	6.86	2.44	2.90	3.86	4.24	13.44	56.00	5.21	18.65	77.7
	2	Minor Irrigation ..	32.00	9.14	8.70	8.92	6.33	5.82	29.77	93.03	5.82	35.59	111.2
	3	Soil conservation ..	8.90	2.54	1.04	1.77	2.44	2.09	7.34	82.50	2.05	9.39	105.5
	4	Ayacut Development ..	2.00	0.57	0.53	0.28	0.36	0.63	1.80	90.00	0.63	2.43	121.5
	5	Animal Husbandry ..	2.75	0.79	0.33	0.50	0.55	0.76	2.14	77.80	0.81	2.95	107.3
	6	Dairying and Milk Supply .	2.00	0.57	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.62	1.90	95.00	0.63	2.53	126.5
	7	Forests .	4.00	1.14	1.19	0.89	0.73	1.10	3.91	97.75	1.31	5.22	130.5
	8	Fisheries .	3.00	0.86	0.54	0.67	0.40	0.63	2.24	74.66	0.64	2.88	96.0
	9	Warehousing and Marketing .	1.00	0.28	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.26	0.47	47.00	0.31	0.78	78.0
	10	Co-operation .	9.40	2.69	2.63	2.91	2.29	4.27	12.10	128.70	4.37	16.47	175.2
	11	Community Development ..	1.60	0.46	0.61	0.17	0.14	0.18	1.10	68.75	0.18	1.28	80.0
	12	Panchayats ..	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.08	32.00	0.02	0.10	40.0
	13	Major and Medium Irrigation ..	90.00	25.71	15.27	16.70	18.36	16.03	66.36	73.73	17.85	84.21	93.6
	14	Power ..	87.50	25.00	16.73	15.40	14.10	16.48	62.71	71.68	16.96	79.67	91.05
	15	Large and Medium Industries ..	9.00	2.57	1.07	0.15	1.96	3.17	6.35	70.55	3.49	9.84	109.3
	16	Mineral Development	0.75	0.22	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.25	0.39	52.00	0.25	0.64	85.3
	17	Village and Small Industries .	8.25	2.36	0.91	0.80	1.10	1.89	4.70	56.97	2.39	7.09	85.9
	18	Roads .	10.00	2.86	4.23	5.02	4.51	4.42	18.18	181.80	3.00	21.18	211.8
	19	Road Transport	1.00	0.28	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	50.00	0.50	1.00	100.0
	20	Ports and Harbours (including inland transport)	1.25	0.36	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.55	44.00	0.20	0.75	60.0
	21	Tourism	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.18	0.35	140.00	0.07	0.42	168.0
	22	General Education	10.00	2.86	1.91	2.73	2.89	4.18	11.71	117.10	5.68	17.39	173.9
	23	Technical Education	2.00	0.57	0.23	0.22	0.28	0.63	1.35	67.50	0.69	2.04	102.0
	24	Health and Family Planning	8.00	2.29	1.36	1.38	1.96	2.55	7.25	90.62	1.75	9.00	112.5
	25	Water supply	20.00	5.72	5.16	6.10	6.61	7.90	25.77	128.85	7.50	33.27	166.4
	26	Housing and Urban Development	3.00	0.86	1.55	1.49	1.45	1.72	6.21	207.00	6.55	12.76	425.3
	27	Welfare of Backward Classes	5.00	1.43	0.59	0.67	0.92	1.35	3.53	70.60	2.00	5.53	110.6
	28	Social Welfare	1.00	0.28	0.07	0.18	0.10	0.15	0.50	50.00	0.17	0.67	67.0
	29	Craftsman Training and Labour welfare	1.00	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.18	0.37	1.07	107.00	0.35	1.42	142.0
	30	Miscellaneous ..	1.10	0.31	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.48	0.92	83.60	0.45	1.37	124.5
		Total of 1 to 30 State Plan	350.00	100.00	68.20	71.04	72.38	83.07	291.69	84.18	91.83	386.52	110.4
B.	31	Centrally sponsored Schemes ..	..	..	6.36	6.31	7.91	10.56	31.14	..	13.89	45.03	
C	32	Central sector schemes	..	..	N.A.	6.86	9.59	29.00	145.45	..	25.00	70.45	..
D	33	Unapproved Irrigation Projects.	..	..	5.42	9.84	13.58	13.20	42.04	..	12.00	54.04	..
E	34	Kalinadi Project .	..	..	..	..	..	13.50	13.50	..	23.42	36.92	..
		Total Developmental effort (A + B + C + D + E). ..	..	..	79.98	94.05	103.46	149.33	426.82	..	166.14	592.96	..

N.A.- Not Available.

4. About 60 per cent of the Fourth Plan Outlay has been spent in the first three years. An anticipated expenditure of Rs. 83.07 crores would push the percentage of expenditure to the total Fourth Plan Outlay to 84 per cent in the first Four years. The budget provision in 1973-74 is Rs. 91.83 crores and the total outlay is Rs. 386.52 crores which is significantly higher than what was originally contemplated. The total developmental efforts in terms of the financial expenditure will be Rs. 592.96 crores during the Fourth Plan period showing a rise in annual effort from Rs. 79.98 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 166.14 crores in the last year of the Plan.

5. Highest priority to irrigation and power was given in the Fourth Plan of the State. There has been a marginal shortfall in outlay on power and a shortfall by about 12 per cent on Major and Medium Irrigation. Social services sector has also not been neglected particularly in view of the paramount need for social justice. Since the resources of the State are limited the investments have been directed towards creating infrastructure to stimulate agricultural and industrial development and to meet social needs. The strategy adopted so far consistently has been such as to attract private investment as well as the finances from the institutional resources to augment the total developmental efforts.

6. The mid-term appraisal conducted in the later half of 1971 highlighted that some imbalances had crept in and remedial action was taken to rectify this by increasing the provision for agricultural production, soil conservation, warehousing and marketing, large and medium industries, general education and health, welfare of backward classes in the annual plans for 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Sectoral Progress

7. As a result of these developmental efforts Mysore's Economy has made conspicuous growth in almost all sectors which has led to an enhanced absorption of the work force in gainful economic activity. Yet, the unemployment problem is becoming more and more difficult to solve because of labour force explosion which is taking place in our State, as in other States of our country. But the growth of employment in the State particularly wage-employment has shown a considerable increase in the past 3–4 years. Table 2.2 summarises the position. The total wage-employment in the public and private sector rose from eight lakhs in 1968 to about nine lakhs by September 1972. Since December, 1971 wage-employment in the public sector increased from 5.79 lakhs to 5.93 lakhs in September 1972. As against this, the increase in private wage-employment was hardly 6,000 (from 2.74 lakhs to 2.80 lakhs). Between 1971 and 1972 the wage employment increased by about 31,000 representing a rise of nearly 4 per cent. The industry-wise variation in employment growth in Mysore State is shown in table 2.3. The growth of employment in both organised and unorganised sector is relevant for employment planning. Data on employment in unorganised sector are either incomplete or lacking. In 1970 workers in the organised sector in Mysore State numbered 8,01,000 and formed 7.4 per cent of the total workers. Mysore stood 8th among States in order of the proportion of employment in the organised sector. In respect of employment in private sector also Mysore's position was the same namely 8th rank when compared with

other States. The number employed in the State Government was 2,72,000 in Mysore State forming 50 per cent of the total public sector employment, 34 per cent of total employment in the organised sector and 2.5 per cent of the total workers. Mysore's record is higher than in many States like West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat, but it is lower than Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh as can be seen from table 2.4.

TABLE 2.2

Employment Growth by Sectors in Mysore State

Sector	*As on* 31-12-68	*As on* 1-12-69	*As on* 31-12-70	*As on* 31-12-71	*As on* 30-9-72
Public	5.17	5.41	5.56	5.79	5.93
Private	2.38	2.52	2.67	2.74	2.80
Total ..	7.55	7.93	8.23	8.53	8.73

TABLE 2.3

Industry-wise Variation in Employment Growth in Mysore State

(*in thousands*)

Sector	1971	1972	*% rate of growth*
1. Agriculture,, livestock forestry, fishing and hunting ..	44.4	44.3	—0.2
2. Mining and Quarrying ..	24.1	23.6	—2.1
3. Manufacturing .. .	252.1	260.5	3.33
4. Construction	33.1	35.9	8.45
5. Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary services	18.6	19.5	4.84
6. Trade and Commerce ..	35.9	39.8	10.86
7. Transport storage and communication	81.0	83.2	2.71
8. Services	346.9	359.9	3.75
	836.1	866.7	3.66

TABLE—2.4

Growth of Employment in Organised Sector

State	*No. employed in the State Government (in 000s)*	*As a percentage of Public Sector employment*	*As a percentage of total employment in the organised sector*	*As a percentage total workers*
Andhra Pradesh ..	233.3	33.8	23.7	1.25
Kerala ..	172.4	58.8	24.5	3.06
Mysore ..	272.0	50.0	34.0	2.53
Tamil Nadu ..	328.7	37.8	21.8	2.15
Assam ..	113.5	44.9	16.3	2.54
Bihar ..	256.4	34.1	21.0	1.33
Orissa ..	200.4	63.5	51.2	2.61
West Bengal ..	265.7	24.8	11.6	2.30
Madhya Pradesh ..	406.9	54.5	41.9	2.40
Uttar Pradesh ..	516.8	38.2	27.5	1.80
Haryana ..	106.1	66.0	40.9	3.84
Punjab ..	166.9	56.0	40.7	
Rajasthan ..	218.2	47.7	38.6	2.28
Gujarat ..	133.2	26.5	13.8	1.56
Maharashtra ..	360.5	25.8	14.4	1.91
India ..	3,983.6	38.5	23.4	2.12

Source :—Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Directorate General of Employment Training, Employment Review 1969–70.

8. The Fourth Plan period has benefited from employment schemes like Special Employment Programme and the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

9. In our State, as probably in others, there are certain developments which are adding new dimensions to the problem of unemployment. One such development is the change in the pattern of employment seekers-conversion of many agricultural/rural seasonal worker into a seeker of whole-time job in the non-agricultural sector ; the other phenomenon is the growing unemployment of the educated, specially of technically qualified persons. The State Government has initiated a number of schemes to tide over the problem concerning both educated unemployed and unemployed in rural areas. The schemes pertaining to the former have taken the form of employment assistance to technically qualified persons, graduates and post-graduates, stipendiary scheme for training of Engineering Graduates and diploma-holders, incentives, schemes for self-employment for technically qualified certificate and diploma-holders, concessions, etc. The schemes have been in operation since April 1970 or later. Schemes pertaining to rural areas have been rural works projects (renamed as Drought Prone Area Programme-D.P.A.P.), S.F.D.A., M.F.A.L., C.S.R.E., and Land Army.

10. In addition. during 1972-73. the Government of India made a special provision in their budget to provide employment assistance. Rs. 143 lakhs were allotted to Mysore. The resulting project known as Special Employment Programme was formulated, financed by the Government of India. These schemes have been expected to benefit both rural and urban job seekers, educated as well as uneducated ; some of them have training programmes also. Out of the 21 schemes implemented, 5 related to Soil Conservation, Agro-Service Centres and Afforestation, 5 to Co-operation and Housing sector, 6 to Employment and Training, 3 to Health, 1 to Industrial Estate and the remaining 1 to Rural Roads.

11. Estimated outlay for 29 schemes proposed and actual expenditure for 21 schemes implemented, expected and actual employment and training benefits from the project are provided in Table 2.5. Table 2.6 gives the educationwise break up of employment beneficiaries.

12. These programmes provided employment to 4,467 persons, training to 700 persons and casual employment in rural areas of 13.8 lakh mandays. Of the persons given regular employment, 2,324 were graduates and other educated unemployed.

13. These schemes are being continued during 1973-74. In addition, in the last year of the Fourth Plan, another programme under the caption, "Half-a-million jobs programme 1973-74" is being implemented to make a massive dent on the problem of educated unemployed. Under this programme, out of the 53 schemes formulated, 17 schemes have been cleared by the Planning Commission : clearance in respect of 25 schemes are still awaited, the rest being not approved. The schemes under these programmes can be classified into 3 groups ; training schemes, self-employment schemes and employment oriented schemes. Estimated outlay on this programme is Rs. 506.10 lakhs. These 42 schemes are expected to provide employment for about 32,562 persons and about 20.58 lakh mandays of employment for casual labourers. Besides this, about 4,060 persons will be trained.

TABLE 2.5

Special Employment Programme : Cost, Expenditure and Benefits 1972-73.

Schemes	*Estimated cost for 9 months of 1972–73 (29 Schemes) (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Actual expenditure (21 schemes) (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Employment benefits (No. of Persons)*		*Training benefits (No. of Persons)*		*Employment for rural unemployed (in lakh Mandays)*	
			Anticipated	*Actual*	*Anticipated*	*Actual*	*Anticipated*	*Actual*
1. Soil Conservation and Afforestation ..	202.73	87.13	939	363	..	..	20.54	11.31
2. Co-operation and Housing Sector ..	51.14	8.56	1635	1376	..	..	..	..
3. Employment and Training ..	68.61	19.64	1970*	169	2020	700	..	..
4. Health	11.93	1.03	553	125	..	..	..	..
5. Industrial Estates	58.90	8.40	1400@	2250††	..	..	6.00	..
6. Rural Roads	50.00	21.87	..	184††	..	..	10.00	2.49
Total	443.31	146.63	5097	4467	2020	700	36.54	13.80**

* Includes self-employment to 220 persons.

@ After construction phase, it is expected to provide employment to 1400 persons.

†† Casual employment.

** Excludes labour employed in the construction activity of Industrial Estate.

TABLE 2.6

Category-wise break up of the beneficiaries under the Special Employment Programme 1972-73.

Category	*No. of persons Employed*		*No. of persons trained*	*Total of columns (2+3+4)*
	Regular	*Casual*		
1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural Graduates ..	10	..	..	10
Engineering Graduates ..	48	..	212	260
Engineering Diploma Holders	122	..	135	257
Medical Graduates ..	100	..	..	100
Dental Graduates ..	17	..	..	17
Ayurvedic Graduates ..	8	..	..	8
Other Graduates ..	298	..	..	298
Matriculates ..	1050	..	76	1126
Skilled/ITI Certificate holders..	270	684	277	1231
Semi-skilled ..	..	1750	..	1750
Unskilled ..	110	..	..	110
Grand Total ..	2033	2434	700	5167*

*Mandays of Casual Labour—14.69 lakhs.

14. The C.S.R.E. was implemented by the State Government through the Taluk Devlopment Boards and the Land Army Directorate with cent per cent Central Assistance. Table 2.7 provides information pertaining to the number of works, provision, expenditure and employment during 1971-72 and 1972-73 under the Scheme. During 1971-72, expenditure was quite below the amount released, the former as percentage of latter being only 65.82. Reversal of this trend occurred during 1972-73 with expenditure exceeding the amount released by 4 per cent. Employment generated under this scheme rose from 37.7 lakh mandays in 1971-72 to 54.8 lakh mandays in 1972-73. The scheme has been continued during 1973-74 with the release of Rs. 39.58 lakhs by the State Government, the Government of India allocation is awaited.

TABLE 2.7

C.S.R.E: No. of works, Provision, Expenditure and Employment : 1971-72 and 1972-73

Item	1971-72	1972-73
(a) No. of works ..	1,262	1,864
(b) Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	230.92	237.50
(c) Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	152.01	246.52
(d) Expenditure as % of amount released.	65.82	103.79
(e) Employment (in lakh Mandays)	37.68	54.78

Achievement of Targets

15. The success of developmental efforts undertaken so far has to be judged from the point of view of attainment of physical targets. The progress of agricultural production during the Fourth Plan is given in Table 2.8. The compound rate of growth of foodgrains in the Fourth Plan was 3.2 as against an overall rate of growth of 6.62 for the period 1968-69 to 1971-72 but the foodgrains production slumped to 48 lakh tonnes in the year 1972-73 as against the target of 62 lakh tonnes set for attainment by the end of the Fourth Plan. However, the current year seems to hold the prospects of reaching an output of about 61 lakh tonnes. Targets for tobacco and sugarcane production during Fourth Plan are not likely to be attained and there would be a shortfall. With more and more area coming under hybrid cotton it is possible that we may exceed the target for cotton. By the introduction of high yielding varieties the target for Fourth Plan in case of wheat and maize is likely to be achieved; we may fall short of the target slightly in case of paddy. Hybrid bajra and jowar have also done fairly well.

TABLE 2.8

Progress of Agricultural Production : Fourth Plan

Item	*Unit*	1968–69 *(base year)*	*Fourth Plan target*	1973–74 *likely achieve-able target*	*Annual Compound Percentage rate of growth*
Production :					
1. Foodgrains ..	Lakh tonnes	52.11	62.00	61.00	3.21
2. Sugarcane ..	do	95.69	88.00	80.95	—3.33
3. Cotton ..	Lakh bales	3.30	7.00	7.50	17.79
4. Oil seeds ..	Lakh tonnes	7.10	8.50	9.50	6.02
5. Tobacco ..	Thousand tonnes	17.00	30.00	25.00	8.06

16. The use of fertilizers has been catching up satisfactorily. Fertilizer consumption for the period 1969-70 to 1971-72 has increased from 1.32 lakh tonnes to 2.43 lakh tonnes as against the target of 3.64 lakhs tonnes for the Fourth Plan period, the shortfall being due to inadequate supplies of fertilizers. Plant protection will cover more than the targeted area. Nearly 40 per cent of cropped area will be covered by 1973-74. However, the most crucial factor is the diffusion of high yielding varieties all over the State for an increased production of foodgrains. The non-availability of assured water for irrigation in many parts of the State posses some difficulties. Areas that are characterised by annual rainfall of 40 cm. to less than 100 cm. and have less than the quarter of the sown area under irrigation are broadly classified as dry farming area for operational purposes and they have to receive greater attention in the programmes of

agricultural development. The Centrally sponsored scheme of dry land farming with three projects in Bellary, Bangalore and Bijapur was undertaken during the Fourth Plan period. The expenditure incurred on all the projects has been far below the level expected. The maximum expenditure has been incurred by the Bellary project followed by Bangalore and Bijapur districts and the percentage of expenditure to the total provision being 40, 27 and 23 respectively.

17. Another Centrally sponsored scheme in implementation during the Fourth Plan period, benefiting the dry farming areas was the Drought Prone Areas Programme. This Programme was implemented in 5 project areas of Kolar, Dharwar, Belgaum, Chitradurga and Bijapur, covering 42 taluks in ten Revenue Districts—Kolar, Dharwar, Bellary, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. The Programme consisted of four schemes namely, Soil Conservation, Afforestation, Minor Irrigation and Roads. The allocation amount released and expenditure under this programme under various schemes during 1970-71 to 1972-73 are given in Table 2.9. It can be seen from the table that expenditure incurred on Minor Irrigation has been significantly low, compared with allocation and amount released; in the case of other schemes, the position is better. In the case of Soil Conservation, expenditure as percentage of amount released has exceeded 100. As a result of a total expenditure of Rs. 8.7 crores under this scheme, employment to the tune of 33.40 lakh mandays, 107.81 lakh mandays and 92.05 lakh mandays were generated during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively.

TABLE 2.9

D.P.A.P.: Allocation, Amount Released and Expenditure : 1970-71 to 1972-73

Scheme	*Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Expenditure as % of allocation*	*Expenditure as % of Amount Released*
Soil Conservation ..	275.56	250.27	266.90	96.9	106.6
Afforestation ..	123.68	137.15	113.57	91.8	82.8
Minor Irrigation ..	278.99	225.62	171.93	61.6	76.2
Roads ..	313.88	352.04	314.39	100.2	89.4
Total ..	992.11	965.08	866.79	87.4	89.8

18. The area under Horticultural crops at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was 13 lakhs acres or 5.2 per cent of the total cultivated area. This is expected to go up by the end of the Fourth Plan to 15.67 lakh acres or 6.3 per cent of the total cultivated land. Substantial development of crops like Coconut, Cashew, Pepper, Cardamom and other spices, grapes and other fruits, Cocoa, Flowers like Jasmine, tuberose, rose, etc., have taken place and there is still scope for development. It is anticipated that the Fourth Plan targets would be achieved by the end of the Plan in almost all horticultural crops except in crops like arecanut. The area under grapes has been

increasing substantially during the last few years. In 1967, the area under grapes in India was of the order of 15,800 acres, the distribution being 5,800 acres in Maharashtra, 5,000 acres in Mysore, 2,000 acres in Andhra Pradesh, 1,500 acres in Tamil Nadu and 1,000 acres in the Northern States. Since then a purposive programme of increasing the area under grapes in Mysore State has been undertaken. There was a belief that only the dark Bangalore Blue variety was suitable for area around Bangalore. This myth has been exploded and a number of new and sophisticated varieties like Anab-e-Shahi, Thompson seedless, Gulabi and Kali Saheb have been planted in Bangalore and Kolar Districts. A number of schemes have also been sent to Agricultural Refinance Corporation for financing the cultivation of grapes covering an area of 4,500 acres. However, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation at present have sanctioned schemes to cover an area of 2,700 acres at a cost of nearly Rs. 2.68 crores. At present the area under grape cultivation in Mysore State is 11,500 acres.

19. The total area under Soil Conservation at the end of the year 1968-69 was 6.92 lakh hectares. A very substantial programme was taken up during the Fourth Plan under the State Plan Scheme as well as under programmes like the drought prone areas programmes. The total area under Soil Conservation is expected to go up to 16.9 lakh hectares by the end of 1973-74. 65 per cent of the area is in the low rainfall region and soil conservation would go a long way in increasing productivity of the dry farming. This is also employment intensive and the amount spent will be recovered over a period of years.

20. Development of irrigation and power is of greatest importance to the State. The area under irrigation is just 14 per cent of the net sown area which is lower than the national average of 26 per cent. Out of net sown area of 102 lakh hectares in the State about 12.34 lakh hectares or 12.27 per cent of the sown area were under irrigation in 1968-69. About 2.0 lakh hectares of irrigated area have been added during first four years of the Fourth Plan through major, medium and minor irrigation works taking the irrigated area at the end of 1972-73 to 13.7 per cent. The total irrigation potential projectwise for major and medium as well as minor irrigation projects are given in table 2.10. The percentage utilisation of potential under major and medium projects rose from 80 per cent in 1971-72 to 83 per cent in 1972-73 and is expected to go up to over 85 per cent in 1973-74. Ayacut area is fairly well developed only in eight lakh acres which shows that there is much leeway to be made up.

21. Among animal husbandry programmes, special mention is to be made of dairy development in the State. The main emphasis during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been to complete the spill over works of Government dairy schemes. At the beginning of the Plan five Government Dairies were to be installed and commissioned at Shimoga, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Davangere. Another two Government dairies at Hubli-Dharwar and Kudige were pending to be expanded. The physical achievement is given in table 2.11. It is evident that the Bangalore Dairy and that of Hubli-Dharwar are likely to have an utilisation, by the end of

Fourth Plan, of more than their installed capacity (about 20,000 litres and 10,000 litres per day respectively). The overall growth of dairying in the State has been very satisfactory.

TABLE 2.10

Irrigation Development in Lakh Acres

Item	*As on* 31-3-1969	*As on* 31-3-1972	*As on* 31-3-1973	*As on* 31-3-1974	*Ultimate Potential*
1. Major and Medium Projects (Continuing) (inclusive of unapproved projects).	11.50	12.61	13.52	14.76	36.07
2. Minor Irrigation Projects	15.17	16.49	16.77	17.06	N.A.
Total ..	26.67	29.10	30.29	31.82	36.07

TABLE 2.11

Dairying and Milk Supply

S.No.	*Dairy*			*Year of installation*	*Installed capacity in litres per day*	*Likely utilisation by the end of the Fourth plan*
1.	**Bangalore**	..	..	1965	80,000	1,00,000
2.	**Dharwar**	..	..	1968	10,000	20,000
3.	**Shimoga**	..	..	1971	10,000	10,000
4.	**Belgaum**	..	..	1971	10,000	10,000
5.	**Gulbarga**	..	..	1971	10,000	10,000
6.	**Mangalore**	..	..	1971	10,000	10,000
7.	**Mysore**	..	..	1972	10,000	4,000
8.	**Kudige**	..	..	..	..	2,000
9.	**Davangere**	..	..	1972	5,000	5,000

22. About 15 per cent of the total area of the State constitutes forests. 18 per cent of the area is under tropical evergreens and semi-evergreens producing soft woods, sleepers and poles. 38 per cent is under tropical moist-deciduous and dry deciduous class giving hard-woods, match-woods and Eucalyptus, the remaining 32 per cent is dry scrub giving sandalwood and other economic and minor forest produce. Upto the end of 1972, the State had 3,38,990 hectares of plantations of which 1,34,397 hectares were under fuel plantations, 91,752 hectares under teak, 68,134 hectares under eucalyptus, 21,331 hectares under match wood and 17,568 hectares under cashew. The other important plantations are rubber, cocoa, linaloe, spices, red oil palm and coffee. They are yielding 2 lakh cu.m. of hard wood, one lakh cu. m. of soft wood and 50,000 electric transmission poles, 3–4 lakh tonnes of bamboos, 1.5 lakh tonnes of eucalyptus, pulp wood, 10-12 lakh cu. ft. of sleepers and about 15 lakh tonnes of fuel wood and 2,500 tonnes of sandal wood per year. The demand for soft wood including eucalyptus, bamboos, etc., are very much on the

increase. During the Fourth Plan we will have raised about 15,000 hectares of teak plantations, 11,334 hectares of match wood, 30,187 hectares of fast growing species and cover 11,520 hectares by afforestation of waste land, etc. The estimated level of achievement during Fourth Plan of additional area under Plantation of quick growing species and rubber was 6,000 and 800 hectares respectively. By the end of Fourth Plan about 800 hectares of forest will have been brought under Cocoa plantation.

23. The State has a coast line of 287 kms. with a sea-shelf area of about 25,000 kms. and at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, there was 3.40 lakh hectares of impounded water in the form of reservoirs, lakes and tanks, in addition to the larger river system. This has provided ample scope for the development of both marine and inland fisheries. Against the requirements of 10 crores of fish seed the production is now about 3 crores per annum. With the formation of the Fisheries Development Corporation from 1st January 1971, storage, processing and marketing have received a good momentum. Among the 19 ports in the State, 18 minor ports are being developed as fishing harbours by providing landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels. The progress recorded in this sector is presented in table 2.12. From the base level, the anticipated Fourth Plan achievement is impressive and the annual percentage rate of growth is uniformly on the high side. Except under rated capacity for refrigeration and inland fish production the Fourth Plan target and anticipated achievement is really impressive.

TABLE 2.12

Fisheries

Item	*Unit*	*Base level* 1968–69	*Fourth Plan Target*	*Anticipated IV Plan Achievement*	*Annual % rate of growth*
1. Mechanised Boats ..	No.	535	920	1155	23.2
2. Fishing harbours (Minor)	No.	9	18	18	20.0
3. Nursery area (Addl.)	Hectares	22	30	28	5.4
4. Refrigeration Rated Capacity ..	M. Tonnes	160	211	246	10.7
5. Fish production ..					
(*a*) Inland ..	'000 tonnes	50	72	70	8.0
(*b*) Marine ..	„	80	110	120	10.0

24. The programmes envisaged under the Fourth Five Year Plan for warehousing and marketing sought (i) to expand and improve the net work of the regulated markets in the State, (ii) to provide essential facilities in the regulated markets, (iii) to expand warehousing and grading facilities, (iv) to collect and disseminate information relating to arrivals and prices of agricultural commodities and (v) to strengthen the department. The implementation of all these schemes requires more staff who are well trained for doing their jobs. In addition, an increase in the number of regulated markets will result in an increase in the number of market functionaries whose assistants also will have to be trained. Other functionaries such as stockists, exporters, importers, processors, etc., will also come to increase in the markets of the State. By the end of Fourth Plan 97 main markets, 110 sub-markets spread over the entire State will be available. This will result in the need to diversify the training courses so as to cater

to the requirement of different functionaries in the markets. Thus the successful implementation of the schemes under this sector will open up wider vistas of activity in the training field. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India has been conducting training courses for the marketing officers of the State Marketing Departments in general agricultural marketing, courses for Market Secretaries and also courses for grading supervisors.

25. Apart from these, the Karnatak Regulated Markets Advisory Committee, Hubli, is conducting a training course in agricultural marketing for the benefit of the junior personnel of market committees, assistants of market functionaries, marketing co-operatives and the officials of Marketing Department. Experts have felt that the training facilities now available in the field of Agricultural Marketing do not meet the entire requirements of the staff working in the field. Mr. M. B. Badenhop, Marketing Consultant, University of Tennessee has observed that the limited special training given to the marketing officers appears useful in that it is very pragmatic; however, it falls far short of providing what is necessary to qualify them as top notch marketing officers. This void in training makes it extremely difficult to operate an organisation efficiently. Besides with the vast manpower requirements that will be necessitated by the implementation of the several schemes, there will be new horizons in training. Marketing training courses can no longer confine themselves to limited orientation courses. Functional courses will have to be conducted for the benefit of persons entrusted with specific functions in the marketing field. Specialised courses in grading and standardisation, market intelligence, warehousing, processing data on agricultural prices, etc., will have to be started.

26. Co-operation which is given the pride of place in the integrated programme of developing the nation's economy, is recognised as the most suitable way of life for ushering in a new order of society based on democratic socialism.

27. Co-operatives help a wide range of economic activities especially agriculture, marketing, storage, processing, crafts and trade. The Fourth Plan attempt is to revitalise co-operatives and diversify their activities. This is sought to be done by financial and managerial assistance, and by effective supervision and guidance. The anticipated physical level of developments are noted in Table 2.13.

TABLE 2.13

Anticipated Physical level of Development of Co-operative Societies

	Item	*Unit*	*IV Plan Target*	*IV Plan anticipated achievement*
1.	No. of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies ..	No.	5,950	8,200
2	No. of P A C Societies revitalized ..	No.	..	2,800
3	Membership of P A C Societies	'000	2,200	2,915
4.	Coverage of agricultural families	%	61	53
5.	Short term loans (level)	Rs Crores	40	40
6	Medium term loans (level)	Rs. Crores	5	5
7	Long term loans	Do	60	57
8	Value of Agricultural produce marketed by Co-operatives.	Do	55	50
9.	Co-operative Processing Units	No.	138	172 + +
10	Marketing godowns constructed	No.	..	378

Note : + + Units assisted.

28. The total Fourth Plan outlay on Co-operation is Rs. 940 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure by the end of the Plan is Rs. 1,647 lakhs which includes Reserve Bank of India assistance from the long term operational funds to the tune of Rs. 922.17 lakhs.

29. Community Development Programmes started on 2nd October, 1952 was extended to all the taluks in the State by Second October, 1963. This programme is essentially for socio-economic development for agriculture namely, animal husbandry, education, social education and communication. With effect from 1st April, 1969, the Community Development Blocks were converted into Taluk Development Blocks, merging them with the Taluk Development Boards to achieve integration with the Panchayat Raj Bodies. This has provided the necessary nucleus administrative machinery at the taluk level to implement various socio-economic measures. Several Developmental activities of the various departments are implemented through these Taluk Development Boards. The State Plan provision is towards the maintenance of this nucleus administrative machinery and for extension service in agriculture, animal husbandry, rural health and sanitation, etc. The Panchayat Raj Bodies are provided with trained personnel, and the members are also trained at Panchayat Raj Training Institutes in democratic process. Certain publications are brought out for the benefit of Panchayat Raj bodies. The total Fourth Plan outlay on community development and Panchayat Raj is Rs. 185 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure by the end of the Plan is Rs. 128 lakhs. In addition to this plan provision, since 1969-70 the entire land revenue collection made in the State is assigned to the Panchayat Raj bodies. On an average Rs. 345 lakhs have been disbursed every year among the taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats.

TABLE 2.14

Power

Item	1968–69	1973–74	*Annual % rate of growth*
1. Installed capacity (MWS)	788	967	4.54
2. Power generated (Ml. Units)	2527	5140	20.68
3. Villages and hamlets electrified (Cumulative number at the end of the year).	7882	17500	24.40
4. Pumpsets energised (cumulative at the end of the year).	91,725	1,90,000	21.43

30. The availability of adequate cheap power is a **sine-qua-non** to industrial and agricultural development. The load demand in the State is increasing at about 12 per cent annually. The total number of installations at the end of Fourth Plan is anticipated to be around 16 lakhs with a connected load of 21 lakhs Kw. The per capita consumption of electricity which stood at 70 units at the beginning of the Fourth Plan has increased to 142 units in 1971-72 as against a target of per capita consumption of 150 units by the end of the Fourth Plan. The number of villages and hamlets electrified at the end of the year (cumulative) rose from 7882 in the year 1968-69 to 14,922 by the end of the year 1972-73 and is

expected to touch the figure 17,500. On the other hand, the number of pumpsets energised at the end of the year 1968-69 was 91,725 and this increased to 170,000 at the end of the year 1972-73 and by about the end of 1973-74, the figure is expected to reach 190,000. The progress in terms of installed capacity generation and electrification is presented in table 2.14. Power generation showed an annual growth rate of over 20 per cent. The Mysore Electricity Board undertakes extension and improvements in order to give steady supply of power and load despatch schemes sub-stations and other miscellaneous schemes for village electrification and energising irrigation pumpsets. The expenditure on the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project is Rs. 13.5 crores during 1972-73 and is anticipated to be 23.42 crores during 1973-74 making a total of Rs. 36.92 crores.

31. The total expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan excluding Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project for 1972-74 will be as follows :—

TABLE 2.15

Expenditure on Power during the Fourth Five Year Plan. (Rs. in Crores)

Item	*Fourth Plan outlay*	*Anticipated Expenditure* 1969–74
(*a*) Generation/Transmission	35.00	*28.99
(*b*) M.S.E.B. (Distribution)	52.50	60.73
Total	87.50	89.72

* Includes outlay by MPC resources.

32. The Annual Survey of Industries conducted in the year 1966 puts the number of working factories in the State as 2769 employing 2.4 lakhs persons. The gross value of output raised by 186.3 per cent from Rs. 80 crores in 1959 to Rs. 229 crores in 1965.

33. The per capita gross output in 1965 was Rs. 88 as against Rs. 40 in 1960, but still it was less than the All India per capita gross output of Rs. 132 in 1965. The Survey of Industrial Establishments conducted by the Department of Industries and Commerce in 1969 estimates that there were 9657 units in the State excluding H.A.L., Bangalore Division and other defence Industries with total capital investment of about Rs. 3318 crores employing about 2.8 lakhs persons. About 40 per cent of these were in Bangalore with a third of the total investment. Only 167 of them were in the large and medium sectors, the vast majority remaining in the small scale sector. The rate of industrial investment during Fourth Plan has been of the order of Rs. 30—40 crores annually. The role of the State is confined mainly to promotion and development. Among the few State industrial projects modernisation, expansion and diversification schemes were taken up. The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation to which Government have subscribed Rs. 6.69 crores as share capital has sanctioned assistance to the extent of Rs. 9.77 crores of which Rs 7.82 crores were by way of share capital and the rest by way of loans. It has assisted 70 projects comprising 5 subsidiaries. 12

old units and 53 new units, the total capital mobilised in respect of these being of the order of Rs. 128 crores. It has also received letters of intent for 6 projects and has applied for industrial licence for 5 more projects. The capital outlay on all these will be of the order of Rs. 53 crores.

34. The Mysore Industrial Area Development Board has taken up acquisition of 10,568 acres in 14 growth centres of the State. Nearly 65 per cent of this area is in the backward districts. Of these 4550 acres have been developed, 437 plots have been formed and 298 industries have come up. The total anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan under this sector is Rs. 9.84 crores.

35. The Mysore State Finance Corporation has been steadily expanding its activities and it has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 5 crores in 1971-72. The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation is now playing an active role in promotion and development of industries. It has sanctioned share capital participation or underwriting loans to an extent of Rs. 11 crores by the end of March, 1972. Increased production has been recorded in important industries in the State during 1968-72 except in the case of finished steel, sugar, as shown below :

TABLE 2.16

Production in Selected Industries

(*In Tonnes*)

Units	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Iron ..	88138	117505	95433	135145	180637
Semi-finished Steel ..	140579	148240	116832	188884	215512
Finished Steel ..	54056	105037	78932	70178	74795
Cement ..	998757	1072985	1172385	1225557	1222415
Paper ..	59667	63010	68054	72471	71618
Sugar ..	148697	213136	320571	214213	241810*

*Provisional.

36. During 1972-73 the acute shortage in power supply has considerably affected the industrial output. The percentage variation over previous year of the selected items indicates that there has been a negative trend in some items in some years. However, the compound rate of growth varies from 4.67 per cent per annum for paper to 19.67 per cent for iron.

37. Village and small industries constitute an important sector which is employment intensive and serves the weaker sections of the community including rural craftsmen and artisans. Promotion of self-employment through small industry and Industrial Estates as well as providing assistance to industries like handloom, powerloom, handicrafts, coir, bee-keeping, etc., are the main concern in this sector. The total anticipated expenditure during Fourth Plan for this sector is Rs. 5.29 crores excluding Sericulture. The number of industrial sheds by the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 567, the addition during Fourth Plan being 271. The eleven districts which have

been declared as industrially backward cover 66 per cent area of the State. Among these, districts of Raichur, Dharwar and Mysore are eligible for 15 per cent subsidy on the fixed capital investment of the industries set up in these districts.

38. Mysore produces 80 per cent of the Mulberry Silk in the country and is providing direct and indirect employments to about 20 lakhs persons. This labour intensive industry which largely benefits the weaker sections of the community and also has good export potential has shown impressive progress. The progress of this industry is given in table 2.17. The rate of growth of production of Silk per annum and unit production of Silk per acre of mulberry is impressive namely, 8.57 per cent and 5.76 per cent respectively. A crash programme to double the production of Silk over a period of 10 years with a total outlay of Rs. 80 crores has been launched in 1972-73. Bulk of this amount is expected as loans from Commercial Banks ; the State only subsidising interest to the extent of 3 per cent. The total anticipated expenditure for this industry is Rs. 1.80 crores during the Fourth Plan.

TABLE 2.17

Production of Silk.

Item	*Position at the beginning of the IV Plan*	*Position anticipated at the end of IV Plan*	*Annual per cent rate of growth*
1. Production of silk per annum (lakh Kgs.)	14	20	8.57
2. Area under Mulberry (Lakh acres).	2.17	2.38	1.93
3. Unit production of Silk per acre of Mulberry (Kgs.).	6.6	8.5	5.76

39. The exploration at Ingaladal in Chitradurga District for copper ore has been successfully completed and a concentrator plant has gone into production. The anticipated expenditure on Mineral Development of Rs. 0.64 crores during the Fourth Plan is expected. Iron ore output has increased from 33,62,724 tonnes to 39,75,746 tonnes whereas output of lime-stone has increased from 13,44,247 to 27,70,824 tonnes. Output of gold showed an increase from 3,588 kgs. to 3,656 kgs. in the year 1971 but slumped down to 3,290 kgs. in the year 1972 whereas manganese output showed an increase from 3,32,085 tonnes to 4,55,754 tonnes in the year 1971 and declined to 4,25,927 tonnes. Output of silver in the State has been fluctuating and clear trend is not discernible. The output stood at 274 kgs. in the year 1968 and registered a fall to 243 kgs. by the year 1972.

40. Among the components of a good infrastructure system transport occupies a pivotal position The railway road length in the State has almost been stagnant for several years. The State has 14 KM railway length per 1,000 sq. Km. of area which is below the All India average of 18 km. However, in respect of other component like roads, the growth in the State has been conspicuous. The State has a road length of 0 40 Km. per Sq. Km. of area in the State. Thus the 1961-81 Road Plan target of 0.36 km. road per sq. km. area

has been achieved nine years earlier. Backward regions in terms of road facilities have been identified as mainly the Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary and certain taluks in the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Kolar, Mysore and North Kanara and Tumkur. The need to upgrade and improve the existing major district roads and other districts roads can be visualised from the table below giving the total length by category of surfaces.

TABLE 2.18

Total Length of Roads by Category of Surfaces.

	Total length by category of surface				
	Cement Concrete	*Black top*	*Water bound macadam*	*Unmetalled*	*Total*
			(In Kilometres)		
State Highways ..	351	5,512	180	2	6,005
Major District Roads ..	23	10,436	3,501	253	14,213
Other District Roads ..	1	2,569	5,718	1,285	9,573

The total number of villages with a population of 1500 and above in relatively thickly populated 82 taluks, and villages with a population of 1000 and above in relatively dispersed population of the above 93 taluks is 5349. Of these, 3049 villages have all weather roads. The position with regard to remaining 2,300 villages is noted below :—

TABLE 2.19

Road Development in Villages

(a) No. of Villages connected by fair weather roads ..	1,011
(b) No. of villages connected by Kacha and non-motorable roads.	788
(c) No. of villages not connected by any roads ..	501
Total ..	2,300

41. The State has adopted a policy of progressive nationalisation of passenger transport on a phased programme; the Mysore Government Road Transport Department formed in September, 1948, was formed into the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation during August, 1961 to meet the organisational needs of increasing activities. In terms of area covered, nationalisation could cover 70 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan. The total investment made during Fourth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 1,625.75 lakhs inclusive of the State Plan contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs. The record of the transport system in terms of the growth of various factors is impressive. The daily scheduled Km. coverage has gone up from 4.66 lakhs to 6.57 lakhs giving an annual percentage growth rate of

8.2. The capital investment has gone up from Rs. 23.76 crores to Rs. 42.02 crores giving a rate of growth of 15.3 per cent. The number of employees has gone up from 19,524 to 26,000 during the Fourth Plan period.

42. A rapid expansion in educational facilities has been witnessed in the State which has affected the standards of education, favourably. Inspite of expending primary schooling facilities 100 per cent enrolment of children in the age group 6–10 years has not been possible. A disturbing feature is the high rate of waste and stagnation in primary education. The efforts at qualitative improvement at all levels of education are yet to bear results. Education curriculum need to be modified to meet the demand of varying economic activities. A beginning has been made in the Fourth Plan to overcome these defects in the present education system. The progress of general education in the State is shown in table 2.20. The total Fourth Plan outlay on general education is Rs. 1,000 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1,739 lakhs. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the number of Government and aided private secondary schools would be 2180. There is scope to absorb additional enrolment in these schools. Both at Primary and higher primary schools levels 90 per cent of the teachers would be trained by the end of the Fourth Plan. At Secondary School level 75 per cent of trained teachers would be available. The two years Pre-University course has been brought into effect from the academic year 1971-72 as per the National Policy of Education. By the end of the Fourth Plan, two years Pre-University course would be available in 282 junior colleges and 176 composite colleges run both by Government and aided bodies.

TABLE—2.20

General Education

Sl. No.	*Item*	1968–69	1973–74 (*likely position*)	*Annual percentage rate of growth*
1.	Number of Schools—			
	(*a*) Lower Primary	21,668	21,800	0.12
	(*b*) Higher Primary	10,422	11.200	1.49
	(*c*) Secondary	1,838	2,180	3.72
2.	Enrolment—			
	(*a*) Standard I—IV (Lakhs)	29.16	31.91	1.88
	(*b*) Percentage of age-group	85.8	86.80	..
	(*c*) Standard V—VII (Lakhs)	7.76	9.40	4.2
	(*d*) Percentage of age-group	39.9	42.4	..
	(*e*) Standard VIII (Lakhs)	4.32	4.79	2.17
	(*f*) Percentage of age-group	22.0	22.6	..
3.	Number of Teachers—			
	(*a*) Lower Primary Schools			
	(i) Total	33,917	33,932	0.01
	(ii) Trained	21.626	30,540	8.24
	(iii) Percentage Trained	63.8	90.0	..
	(*b*) Higher Primary Schools—			
	(i) Total	58.804	66.030	2.45
	(ii) Trained	43,906	59.400	7.06
	(iii) Percentage Trained	74.7	90.0	..
	(*c*) Secondary Schools			
	(i) Total	21,343	24.000	2.48
	(ii) Trained	13,941	18,000	7.60
	(iii) Percentage trained	61.1	75.0	..
4.	Percentage out turn of matriculates per 10,000 population	15.5	21.5	..
5.	College enrolment in lakhs (Arts, Science, Commerce).	1.05	1.56	9.71

43. In the sphere of collegiate education by the end of the Fourth Plan there would be 19 Government Colleges and 174 Private aided colleges with a strength of 1,47,620 students. The approved outlay in the Fourth Plan for technical education is Rs. 200 lakhs and anticipated expenditure is Rs. 204 lakhs. The physical targets achieved at the end of Fourth Plan are as under :—

TABLE 2.21

PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED: TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Intake at the end of Fourth Plan

Post-graduate level	..	134
Degree level	..	2,230
Diploma level	..	3,500
Junior Technical Schools	..	360

44. There are 195 hospitals and 791 dispensaries in the State. These include 265 primary health centres, (Government of India type), 183 Mysore type primary health units and 184 health unit type dispensaries, the first type serving a population of one lakh and the latter two types serving a population of about 15,000. The total bed strength in the State is 28,540; of these 21,823 are in Government Institutions. Even though the overall bed-population ratio is 1 : 1000, only about 4,530 are in rural areas which is just 16 per cent of the total bed strength. The bed-population ratio for rural area is 1:5000, that for urban area is 1:300. The present nurse-bed ratio is only 1:10 which also needs to be improved to 1:3 for teaching hospitals and 1:5 in non-teaching hospitals.

45. There are now 2 major hospitals and 42 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. There are also 2 Government and 5 private colleges of Indian Medicine and one Government Central Pharmacy. A separate department has been created to look after these. The total anticipated expenditure for this sector during Fourth Plan is Rs. 7.7 crores excluding the outlay of nutrition and control of communicable diseases of Rs. 3.44 crores.

46. The main objective of the programme for family planning in the State was to bring down the birth rate to 32 per 1000 by the end of the Fourth Plan and to 25 per 1000 by the end of the Fifth Plan. The birth and death rates in Mysore as reported by the Registrar-General for 1971 are 31.4 and 18 per 1000 respectively. The main modes are through sterilisation, IUCD and contraceptives. The targets and achievements during the first four years of the Fourth Plan are as follows :—

TABLE 2.22

Progress of Family Planning

		Targets	*Achievements*
Sterilisation	..	5,05,630	2,90,242
I.U.C.D.	..	1,36,360	48,015
C.C. Users	..	6,09,025	1,84,355

Since the inception of the programme till March 1973, a total of 6.2 lakh couples will have been protected. Out of the total of

5.22 million couple in the reproductive age group. it is expected that 7.7 lakh couples will be protected by the end of the Fourth Plan. The birth rate has come down from 42 in 1961 to about 32 in 1971. The anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 17.55 crores.

47. One of the objectives during the Fourth Plan was to provide drinking water wells to all villages. piped water supply to large villages and small towns and increase the coverage under urban water supply and sanitation scheme. The physical progress of providing drinking water to various villages and towns as anticipated by the end of Fourth Plan and spill over works to Fifth Plan are noted below:

TABLE 2.23

Progress of Drinking Water Programme

	Spill over to IV Plan		Sanctions in IV Plan		Total		Expenditure		Spill over to V Plan	
	Number	*Cost (Rs. lakhs)*	*Number*	*Cost (Rs. lakhs)*	*Number*	*Cost (Rs. lakhs)*	*Number*	*Cost (Rs. lakhs)*	*Number*	*Cost (Rs. lakhs)*
I. Rural Sector—										
1. D. W. Wells ..	5,922	..	9,283	..	15,205	..	11,817	389	3,388	300
2. N.R.W.S. ..	439	289	803	1,640	1,242	1,929	680	1,160	362	769
3. UNICEF assisted ..	..	..	1,293	210	1,293	210	746	122	547	88
Total ..	6,361	289	11,379	1,850	17,740	2,139	13,243	1,671	4,497	1,157
II. Urban Sector (less than 20,000)—										
1. STATE—										
(*a*) Water supply ..	18	50	45	310	63	360	48	300	15	60
(*b*) Drainage ..	1	3	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..
2. L. I. C. ASSISTED—										
(*a*) Water supply ..	1	17	..	..	1	17	1	17	..	..
(*b*) Drainage ..	..	..	1	20	1	20	..	10	1	10
Total ..	20	70	46	330	66	400	50	330	16	70

48. In terms of villages and towns covered by water supply the physical achievements are presented below :

TABLE 2.24

Position of Water Supply to Towns and Villages

	Total	*Covered up to the end of IV Plan*	*Balance to be covered*
1. Drinking water wells to villages with less than 1,000 population.	19,995	16,607	3,388
2. Drinking water to villages with scarcity, health hazards, etc.	9,858	500	9,358
3. Drinking water to village/towns with 1,000 to 20,000 population.	6,831 + 180 =7,011	1,698	5,313
4. Drinking water to towns with over 20,000 population	61	12	49

For Bangalore Corporation Area, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board would be completing Stage-1 of Cauvery Water Supply Project by the end of Fourth Plan itself. This would increase water supply from eleven gallons per head per day to 23 gallons per head per day. The anticipated expenditure by the Board on Stage-1 of the Project by the end of Fourth Plan is Rs. 90.35 crores, of which state loan would be Rs. 8.20 crores and L.I.C. has contributed Rs. four crores and Rs. 7.15 crores have been raised by way of debentures. The total Fourth Plan outlay on water supply is Rs. 2,000 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 3,327 lakhs. There are 9,358 villages still which have problems like inadequacy and potability of drinking water, and also subject to health hazards which require urgent attention.

49. The housing schemes are implemented by the State Housing Board, supplementing the State Plan Provision with its own resources, and Market Borrowings. The Department of Town Planning is preparing Master Plans for various cities and also for villages to rehabilitate displaced persons from major irrigation projects. For Urban Development, the Mysore State Urban Development Corporation was created to attract institutional finances which in turn could be advanced to various Municipalities for urban development measures like, town expansion, slum clearance, water supply and drainage, etc. The physical targets anticipated to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan is noted below :

TABLE 2.25

Housing Schemes :—Targets and Likely Achievements :—IV Plan

	Schemes	*Unit*	*Fourth Plan Target*	*Total Five years 1969-74*
1.	Integrated Housing Scheme ..	Number of Houses	2,600	1,599
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	,,	6,000	5,872
3.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	,,	2,000	1,909
4.	Slum Clearance Improvement ..	,,	..	..
5.	(*a*) Village Housing Scheme ..	,,	..	..
	(*b*) Rural Housing Scheme ..	,,	45	3,880
6.	P. L. H. ..	,,	500	460
7.	L. A. and D. S. ..	,,	..	..
8.	(*a*) Rental Housing Schemes for Government Employees.	,,	1,200	1,230
	(*b*) Rental Housing Schemes for Teachers.	,,	700	680
9.	Other Schemes ..	,,	..	..
	Total ..		17,500	15,630

The anticipated expenditure on housing and urban development by the end of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 1,276 lakhs. This includes the expenditure of Rs. 500 lakhs proposed during 1973-74 on people's housing programme. The Mysore State Housing Board is anticipated to spend a sum of Rs. 22 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan as a result of State Plan assistance, L.I.C. loans and market borrowings.

50. The programme of Social Welfare is mainly designed for the benefit of socially and physically handicapped women and children. Through institutional and non-institutional services, orphans, women in strained circumstances, aged and infirm, mentally handicapped and delinquent children are cared for and guided to become useful citizens. Most of the implementation is done through voluntary organisations, which are provided grant-in-aid. A total outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided for this programme in the Fourth Plan. The anticipated expenditure by the end of the Plan is about Rs. 67 lakhs.

51. The programme for the welfare of backward classes is in addition to the total efforts being made in other sectoral programmes for socio-economic development. Emphasis during the Fourth Plan has been on educational improvement, supplemented by measures for economic upliftment, health and housing.

52. Institutional facilities for education, like Women Welfare centres, ashram schools and hostels have steadily increased. All children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, denotified tribes, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes going to pre-matric, post-matric and university education are provided with either Government of Mysore or Government of India Scholarships. As a result, the percentage of literacy among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

has gone up between 1961 and 1971, but it is yet below the general literacy level in the State as noted below :—

TABLE 2.26

Literacy among Scheduled Castes

	Percentage of literacy as per 1961 Census	*Percentage of literacy as per 1971 Census*
Scheduled Castes	9.05	13.88
Scheduled Tribes	8.05	14.69
General Population	25.05	31.64

53. General literacy or education is one aspect of improvement. Technical Education and Vocational training are essential to wean them from traditional occupations and provide for gainful employment. The annual average turnout from technical training centres and craft training centres is noted below :—

TABLE 2.27

Turnout from Training Centres of Backward Classes

	Number of Centres	*Outturn*
1. Industrial Training Institutes/Centres ..	16	1,250
2. Tailoring Training Centres	54	660
3. Tailoring production units	7	250
4. Coir Units	6	150
5. Lacquerware Centres	1	20

54. For economic upliftment, aid is provided to enrol them as members of Co-operatives to draw advances for improvement in agriculture and to take up subsidiary occupations. Free house sites in rural areas and subsidy for house construction are provided to improve housing among them.

55. A number of programmes like financial assistance for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and denotified tribes have been implemented. Small farmers development agencies have been started in the districts of Mysore, Bidar, North Kanara and Bangalore to help the farmers. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Schemes have been introduced in the Districts of Bijapur. Tumkur, South Kanara to help the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. An approximate idea of benefits accruing to weaker sections so far in the State is summarised in the table below :

TABLE—2.28

Benefits accruing to Weaker Sections

	From 1969 *to* 1973	*Target for* 1973–74	*Total* 1969–74
Prematric Scholarships—			
(*a*) *Scheduled Castes.—*			
1. Number of students awarded scholarships.	1,44,809	60,000	2,04,809
2. Amount given as scholarships ..	Rs. 59.48 lakhs	Rs. 19.64 lakhs	Rs. 79.12 lakhs
3. Additional amount spent on scholarships to scheduled caste students on non-plan account.	Rs. 6 lakhs (every year)	..	Rs. 30 lakhs
(*b*) *Scheduled Tribes.—*			
4. Number of students awarded scholarships.	5,567	2,500	8,067
5. Amount given as scholarships ..	Rs. 1.84 lakhs	Rs. 80,000	Rs.2 .64 lakhs
6. Total amount spent on scholarships for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students.			Rs. 111.76 lakhs

56. The total Fourth Plan Outlay on welfare of backward classes is Rs. 500 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure by the end of the Plan is Rs. 553 lakhs. Against a Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 100 lakhs under craftsman training and labour welfare, the anticipated Fourth Plan expenditure is Rs. 142 lakhs.

TABLE—2.29

Agricultural Credit

(*Rs. in crores*)

Item	*IV Plan target*	*Achievements*			*Anticipated Target*	
		1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
(*a*) Short and Medium term	45	33.40	38.11	41.00	43.50	45.00
(*b*) Long term	60	7.62	9.35	10.59	13.00	14.00
Total	105	41.02	47.46	51.59	56.50	59.00

57. The availability of credit is one of the most important stimulants to growth and development. The Co-operative Sector in the State is generally good barring in 4 or 5 districts where efforts are being made to strengthen the District Banks. The trend of progress of credit to agricultural sector is shown in table 2.29. As against the target of Rs. 45 crores, the achievement thus far is about Rs. 43.50 crores for short term and medium terms credit. It is expected that the target is likely to be fulfilled. But the progress in case of long term credit could have been still more satisfactory. As against the target

of Rs. 60 crores, the achievement is likely to be about Rs. 50 crores. The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank which is the implementing agency for the World Mysore Agricultural Credit Project is now engaged in improving the performance in all its primaries and significant results are expected in the coming years.

58. Since the Nationalisation of Banks, the flow of credit through Commercial Banks for agriculture and -allied purposes has increased substantially. Direct advances to Agriculture and Small Scale Industries have been steadily increasing as can be seen below :

TABLE 2.30

Credit Facilities to Agriculture and Small Scale Industries from Commercial Banks

(Amount in Crores)

	June 1969	*June* 1972
1. Direct finance to Agriculture —		
(*a*) No. of accounts	37,995	1,02,504
(*b*) Balance outstanding	6.42	21.72
2. Indirect Finance to Agriculture—		
(*a*) No. of accounts	1,131	17,095
(*b*) Balance outstanding	8.76	11.33
3. Small Scale Industries—		
(*a*) No. of accounts	5,816	12,617
(*b*) Balance outstanding	15.08	31.19

As against 761 Offices (Population per office : 38,000) in July, 1969, the number of offices in June 1972 was 1292 constituting nearly 10 per cent of all Bank Officers in the country. The distribution of branches is as below :

TABLE 2.31

Distribution of Commercial Banks' Branches

	July 19, 1969	*June* 30, 1972
Rural	237	558
Semi-Urban	316	400
Metropolitan/Port towns	145	190
Urban	63	144
Total ..	761	1,292

59. The percentage of Commercial Bank Offices in rural areas to total number of offices in the State has increased from 31.1 per cent to 43.2 per cent as against a coverage of 36.4 per cent in the Southern Region and 35.3 per cent for all-India. The percentage increase has been highest in the number of rural branches. There is one

branch now in for every 23,000 persons as compared to 38,000 per branch at the time of nationalisation. Though this is much better than the national average of 40,000 for every branch, the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Tumkur however remain relatively under banked. The average population served by each branch office in Bidar is 59,000. in Gulbarga 62,000 and in Tumkur 43,000. The total deposit mobilised in Mysore State rose from Rs. 255.27 crores in June 1969 to Rs. 314.77 crores in June 1971 and the advances rose from Rs. 185.56 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 244.42 crores. The credit-deposit ratio in June 1971 was 77.65. This was above the national average. The position in respect of public sector banks is given below :

TABLE 2.32

Credit and Deposits of Public Sector Banks

	(*Amount in Rs. crores*) *As in June* 1969	*As in June* 1972
1. Total Deposits	184.30	286.89
2. Total Credit	145 .55	270.28
3. *Total Credit for Priority Sectors—*		
(*a*) No. of accounts	64,674	1,81,472
(*b*) Balance outstanding	36.15	17.92
4. Percentage of 3(*b*) to (2)	24.8	28.8
5. Percentage for All-India	14.9	23.0

60. The commercial banks have also been advancing loans through selected Co-operative Societies where the district Co-operative Banks are weak. However, regional balance with respect to credit and advances has not been maintained. The advances are significantly less than the deposits in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Coorg, Dharwar, Gulbarga and North Kanara. The State is also getting credit from Life Insurance Corporation,Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation. The share of priority sectors in total advances in public sector banks has been 28.8 per cent. This is above the National average and is better than that in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The number of self-employed and professionals assisted was 11,330 and the amount disbursed was Rs. 1.87 crores.

61. The main constraint for a complete success of the plan in the State has been one of the frequent occurrence of drought and consequent power cut. The type of soil in the State is found to be more suited for dry farming crops like Ragi, Maize and Bajra. Too much reliance being placed on traditional methods of financing development outlays is also another weakness. Areas where institutional finance can supplement and replace the traditional method of financing have been identified and it is expected that more of development expenditure will come under institutional finance in the Fifth Plan.

62. Thus Mysore's economy has registered a fairly balanced and conspicuous growth in almost all sectors over the four five year plans and is now well poised for scaling commanding heights in its development.

CHAPTER 3

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

1. In the National Plan strategy, removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance are the two major tasks which the country has set out to accomplish. At the same time the nation has to move firmly forward towards consolidation of the democratic political order, prevention of concentration of economic power, reduction of disparities in income and wealth, attainment of balanced regional development and spread of the institutions, values and attitudes of a free and just society. The establishment of a fully democratic and socialist society has been accepted as the only means for the realisation of these goals and it has become the basic premise of our Five Year Plans. The aim of the Fifth National Plan (1974-79) is to take the country another major step forward along the chosen course. The basic element in the national strategy adopted is the shift in emphasis from investment of resources for higher rates of growth to the direct tackling of problem of poverty and unemployment and income distribution to achieve growth with social justice. Even though substantial growth in aggregate national income has taken place through developmental efforts over the years, about 2/5 of the total population are still below the poverty line. The fall out of economic growth has not percolated down to benefit the people below the poverty line. These are mainly in the rural areas and among the rural folk, less than half are landless labourers and a majority of the farmers are small and marginal farmers. The reasons for the object poverty are unemployment and under-employment and the low resource base of a very large number of producers in agricultural and service sectors. Hence, there is imperative necessity to give serious consideration to this problem in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The main object should be to assure a minimum level of income through productive employment while ensuring price stability of essential goods at a reasonable level. The means of production should be redistributed in favour of the poor and the various schemes of the rural development should be integrated into a comprehensive programme of land consolidation, land and water development, drainage and other infrastructural facility development. The National Plan has also made provision for social consumption in the form of education, health, nutrition, drinking water supply, housing, communications and electrification upto a minimum standard. Besides, we should move towards self reliance by import substitution, reduction of imports and increasing exports.

2. The object of economic development is to promote a structural transformation of the economy, with science and technology as well as organisational innovations, to achieve a high rate of self-sustaining growth after the phase of development planning or what has been called the internalisation of the engine of growth. It has also to be remembered that the contribution of human resources to economic growth is very significant in relation to capital. While capital is scarce, we should strive to utilise more intensively the immense human resources available for capital formation by improving the quality of the labour force. The aim of the State would be to provide the necessary infrastructure for agricultural and industrial development, improve the skills of its labour force and upgrade the standards of the social services.

Raising Incomes to National Level

3. In the light of this national strategy, the objectives of the Fifth Plan of the State are to be formulated. There is inter-state imbalance in development and a wide discrepancy exists between the State *per capita* income and All India *per capita* income. To bridge this gap and to bring the State *per capita* income to that of All-India level, it would require tremendous efforts and massive investment in the State. Allowing for the price rise during the next 5 years and keeping in view the nation's overall growth rate of 5.5 per cent per annum, as postulated in the strategy for the nation's Fifth Plan, Mysore's economy will have to grow at the rate of 8.5 per cent per annum, if the State *per capita* income is to reach the All-India level by the end of the Fifth Plan, i.e., 1978-79. As Mysore State has the potential for such a growth and as the gap between State's *per capita* income and the National *per capita* income has persisted for too long, it is imperative that the State's economy should soon reach the national level. Therefore, it shall be one of the major objectives of the State's Fifth Five Year Plan that the State's economy has to grow at the rate of 8.5 per cent per annum so that by 1978-79, the State's *per capita* income will have levelled up with that of the national *per capita* income. To attain this, the Plan outlays will have to be of such an order as would achieve this growth. It is, therefore, contemplated that the total investment in the Fifth Plan will have to be of the order of about Rs. 2,650 crores, including central investment and investment in the private sector. Of this, the State outlay is about Rs. 1,350 crores. The State has not had a proper share of central investment in the previous Plans. It is, therefore, envisaged that the central investment in Mysore State during the Fifth Five Year Plan will be not less than Rs. 800 crores. Investment in the private sector is expected to be between Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 crores. To the extent that the State Plan Outlays or the Central Sector and private sector investment fall short of these levels, the objective of raising Mysore's *per capita* income to the national level cannot be achieved.

Growth with more of Employment

4. It is realised that the aim of promoting growth without considering its nature will lead to greater imbalances in income distribution and does not tackle the problem of poverty. To make a substantial dent on poverty, the abundant labour available in the country must be turned into capital. This calls for a change in the strategy of development. Instead of solely depending upon the growth rate, what is needed is to make the entire labour force work on wealth creating activities, so that, such wealth can become the means of reproduction of wealth. This would introduce threshold incomes and minimum living standards for the masses and thereby contribute to capital formation which in turn would accelerate the growth of the economy. Therefore, the new development strategy must be one of development and more of employment. Thus, employment should become a major objective of planning and no longer be treated as only a secondary objective. Society should regard its entire labour force as allocable over which its limited capital resources must be spread. The thinking so far has been that there is only a fixed amount of capital to be allotted at a particular time and it can employ only a certain part of the labour force, leaving the rest unemployed to subsist on others as hangers on without any personal income, often suffering from the

worst forms of poverty, malnutrition and squalor. Instead, we should treat that the pool of labour, given at any particular time, is to be combined with the existing capital. If physical capital is short, skill formation and organisation can replace it in the short run. It is only if we proceed from the goal of full employment, with people doing something useful, at least, even with little doses of capital and organisation, that we can eradicate some of the worst forms of poverty. Thus, providing employment is the surest way of tackling the problem of poverty and also of achieving the objective of better income distribution. By this approach, it will be possible to raise the consumption level of those who are below the poverty line. It also promotes the production of goods which require more of labour and less of capital, which is the most effective means for better income distribution.

5. Mysore State would, therefore, look at the problem of development not only from the view point of reaching a certain *per capita* income level, but also from the point of view of eradication of poverty by integrating the employment objective with the over-all strategy of development.

6. An employment era in planning is to begin now. Employment opportunities are to be maximised, both through a choice of investments and conscious employment reorientation and through a policy of integrated approach to development, which generates more and more of wage employment and self-employment opportunities. The objective is somewhat difficult, in view of the large number of unemployed, under-employed and thinly employed. Employment growth rate of the required level can be attained only by choosing a product mix which is labour intensive in character or by adopting a technology which permits the substitution of labour for scarce capital or land. Under the conditions prevailing now, possibilities of creating substantial additional wage employment by this measure appear to be somewhat limited. Again, the possibilities of creating additional demands for wage labour through permissible changes in technology in the commodities sector are also limited. Under the new strategy of employment oriented development, the main emphasis is on drawing more and more people into productive activity.

7. The size of investment in each sector, their priorities, the postulated inter-relationships among them will all have to subserve the above mentioned strategy. The present level of availability of resources, their level of development and the potential ready for utilisation in respect of each item of the natural resources of the State have to be taken into account in drawing up the programmes. The focus would be on maximising the development of each sector, making the investment made to yield the returns as quickly as possible. Efforts should be concentrated on areas where with a given investment a fillip will be forthcoming for getting the quickest flow of goods and services from a single resource or a combination of resources.

Better Land use and Cropping Patterns

8. In the matter of land resources, 54.1 per cent of the net area is sown ; 15.3 per cent is under forests ; 9.4 per cent is not available for cultivation : 13.4 per cent is other non-cultivable land and 7.8 per cent is fallow land. With the constraint on land resources, it should be possible to bring under cultivation as much of fallow land as

possible to meet the requirements of both production and of distribution. While there is thus some scope for extensive cultivation, our efforts would be towards increasing the gross area sown by taking multiple crops and covering more area under high yielding crops. There should be detailed planning for a better cropping pattern for the irrigated area coming under major reservoirs, tanks and wells and the area under dry farming.

9. There is at present some imbalance in the cropping pattern in so far as it is tilted in favour of foodgrains which has affected the production of other essential commercial crops. The Fifth Five Year Plan of the State visualises that the production of commercial crops should increase at a higher rate than that of foodgrains. In absolute terms, the total increase in the output of commercial crops for the period 1964-65 to 1971-72 has been inadequate, thereby causing grave damage to both agricultural processing industries as well as to exports. In view of this, special provisions for requisite crop and commodity oriented programmes have been made in the State's Fifth Plan.

10. Some imbalances have been created in recent years in foodgrains production. The target in respect of wheat has been attained in the Fourth Plan whereas the performance of most of other cereals has not been satisfactory and this is so in the country as a whole. With regard to pulses the performance has been disappointing. Considering this, there is an urgent need to bridge the gap between the supply of and demand for pulses during the Fifth Plan. In the case of rice, there was a shortfall in production in 1972-73 against the target envisaged in the Fourth Plan. This makes it necessary to evolve programmes for speedy trials and introduction of new varieties in replacement of the old ones. Improvement of irrigation, drainages and water management, promotion of fertilizer use and plant protection have to receive greater attention to maximise the output.

Export Promotion and Import Substitution

11. The State enjoys natural advantages for the cultivation of sugarcane, coffee, fruits and vegetables and the production of oil cakes (through increased output of oil seeds) silk, etc., which are at present exported, earning valuable foreign exchange. Cotton, Vegetable Oil, Rubber, Cashewnuts, Copra and Raisins are imported into the country resulting in a considerable drain on valuable foreign exchange. In Mysore State, Rubber and Cashewnut plantations are fast developing; coconut gardens are well established; and the cultivation of grapes of fine varieties has made tremendous progress. Mysore State has been a pioneer in developing an indigenous dry-chamber technology for drying the grapes for manufacture of Raisins. The existing potential for making Raisins and other plantation crops can be fully tapped. In the command areas of Ghataprabha and Malaprabha projects, where the soils are ideally suited, there is very good scope for increasing the production of cotton and oil seeds. Therefore, it shall be one of the strategies of the Plan for agricultural production that in all these items the State must be able to contribute the maximum for export promotion as well as import substitution of agricultural commodities. With increased production on these lines, there will come about the much needed balance between different crops and between supply of raw materials like cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, copra and rubber and the manufacture of textiles, sugar, edible oils, coconut oil and rubber products respectively.

12. The ownership pattern of the land holding by size in Mysore State in 1971 is shown in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Distribution of land holdings by size in Mysore State, 1971.

Size of the holdings (in hectares)	*No. of holdings*	*Percentage to total*	*Area in hectares*	*Percentage to total*
Below 0.5 ..	5,27,015	14.9	135327	1.2
0.5 to 1.0 ..	5,54,174	15.7	413613	3.6
1.0 to 2.0 ..	8,39,581	23.8	1220406	10.7
2.0 to 5.0 ..	9,90,468	28.0	3096737	27.3
5.0 to 10.0 ..	4,02,867	11.4	2898610	25.5
10.0 to 30.0 ..	2,06,417	5.8	3069276	27.0
30.0 to 50.0 ..	10,690	0.3	385580	3.4
50.0 and above ..	2,018	0.1	145527	1.3
Total ..	35,33,230	100.0	11365076	100.0

Source : State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Bangalore, 1973.

13. The total number of holdings has increased from 24.67 lakhs in 1955-56 to 35.33 lakhs in 1971. 82 per cent of the holdings are below 5 hectares as against about 75 per cent in 1955-56 and the over-all ownership pattern has moved towards smaller holdings, with a reduction in the number of holdings with a size above 10 hectares. Efforts to meet the problems of these small and marginal farmers would call for socio-economic institutional innovation with the complementary technological modernisation. In addition, it shall be the aim of the Fifth Plan to strengthen the redistributive land reform measures in such a way that surplus land is brought under cultivation without any detriment to the productivity of land.

Optimal Development of Resources

14. Mysore State has considerable unexploited forest wealth which can be developed for providing raw materials for the wood based industries, for supplying housing material and for contributing to the self-reliance effort. The total growing stock of Mysore forests is estimated to be 120 million c.m. The existing level of development of forest resources in terms of area under different economic species and the present annual approximate rate at which new plantations are being raised reveal great scope for further development of forest wealth in the State. The land area under forest in the State is around 16 per cent which is below the All-India average of 23 per cent and well below the optimum ratio of 33 per cent laid down in the National Forest Policy. The State has the potential for expansion at the rate of about 20,000 hectares being brought every year under major species of plantations like Teak, Matchwood, Eucalyptus, Cashew, Rubber, Linaloe, Cocoa, Spices, Red oil palm fuelwood, bamboo, etc. The development of forest wealth has been somewhat slow due to the present budgetary method of financing. The State has already set up Corporations for the development of forest wealth and forest industries and still greater efforts will become necessary in the coming years to march towards the National average, if not the national optimum.

Integrated Programmes

15. Animal Husbandry is an important programme which would enable the State to implement the objective of carrying benefits in a larger measure to the weaker sections of society and at the same time it serves as an indispensable complement in the strategy of agricultural development especially in the dry farming and drought affected areas. Animal health, Sheep and Piggery, Cattle Development, Feed and Fodder Development, Poultry Development, Dairy and Milk Supply for which there is great scope in the State will receive greater weightage in the plan programmes. The emphasis will be on integrating animal husbandry development with irrigation and dry farming technology in the drought affected areas.

16. There is ample scope for development of both Marine and Inland Fisheries. While Marine Fisheries have made considerable progress, Inland Fisheries have not made much headway due to the constraint of availability of fish seed to develop inland Fisheries. Fisheries provide another programme which can easily reach the weaker sections of society. Fisheries will be developed in an integrated manner so as to maximise benefits of increased income and employment, besides developing the export potential for fish and fish products.

17. Mineral wealth in the State is abundant and varied and Mysore is one of the leading States in the exploitation of these resources. All the gold and most of silver that is produced in India comes from the two productive gold mines in the State. The State is known for its resources of high grade iron ore. Reserves of other ferrous minerals like manganese and chromite are appreciable. The State is unrivalled in its wealth of building and ornamental stones. However, the State is deficient in certain minerals notably the mineral fuels—coal and oil, which are totally absent in the State. This has greatly impeded progress in the rapid industrialisation of the State. Resources of the non-ferrous metals like Copper, Lead and Zinc are also limited.

18. The existing potential in precious metals like gold has given the State the proverbial name of 'Land of Gold'. A large number of Gold workings for gold are found in almost all Districts of the State. Active mining is going on at present in the famous Kolar Gold Fields which have reached a depth of over 11,000 feet and to a less extent at Hutti in the Raichur District. About 3500 Kgms of gold valued at roughly six crores of rupees are being produced in these mines. Exploration work for location of new ore bodies and extension of these already known is keeping pace with mining. Recent developments in Hutti, in Raichur District hold promise of this mine becoming a large producer of gold in the coming years. Besides these two operating mines, there are a number of other areas where mining was actively attempted during the earlier part of the present century by Foreign Mining Companies, but abandoned at the time of World War I. These possibilities have to be reinvestigated one by one and developed. One such possibility at Gadag was recently examined. In the coming years, many investigations have to be continued and Gold Mining Industry revived at selected places. In the case of ferrous metal like iron ore, the State is richly endowed with extensive deposits of iron ore of excellent quality. The iron ores of Bellary-Hospet region are considered to be some of the World's

best iron ores. The total reserves of high grade iron ore available in the State are estimated at about 1000 million tonnes. These resources have not been fully exploited for want of coal. There is however great scope for starting more iron and steel plants in the iron rich belts using Hydro-electric power.

Conjunctive use of water resources

19. The State will go in for a conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources for maximising the benefits of irrigation. The cultivated area under irrigation in the State is only 14 per cent which is far below the All India average. The low proportion of the irrigated area has contributed to severity of the drought in the State in the past few years. The State's Fifth Plan should aim at raising the proportion of irrigated area to at least 20 per cent in order to minimise the effects of the drought and also with a view to reaching the national average of irrigation facilities within as short a period as possible. The ultimate irrigation potental of major river projects of the State when fully developed is 32,91,008 hectares. The utilisation of the potential created so far is around 7,58,745 hectares. The developing of the irrigation potential offered by Mysore's rivers will go a very long way in reducing the inter-state imbalance and in contributing to the achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains and commercial crops as well as in making available sufficient surpluses of cotton and oilseeds for exports.

20. The underground water resources of the State have not been fully exploited. The State gets an annual rainfall ranging from 422 mm to 6032 mm. The ground water surveys have been completed in 90 talukas and surveys in another 35 talukas are under progress. However, based on the climatic water balance, fluctuation in water table, well inventories and pumping tests carried out over a greater part of the surveyed taluks a preliminary assessment of annual recharge to the ground water reservoir, present utilisation through existing irrigation wells and the balance available for development has been made. The present level of utilisation of ground water comes to about 29.2 per cent. The annual recharge to the ground water reservoir is 10593.79 million cubic meter whereas utilisation is 3096.09 cubic million meter in the State. The balance of recharge available for development works out to 7497.70 million meter and will suffice for 4,72,910 additional wells. Ground water survey have to be carried out in the remaining taluks and the unutilised potential of ground water sources should be profitably put to use to the maximum extent possible. Machinery and equipment essential for the surveys may have to be imported and this involves some foreign exchange.

Avoidance of Power Crisis

21. The State has a vast potential for producing cheap Hydro-electric power and it enjoys certain natural advantages. The load demand in the State has been estimated at 970 MW for 1973-74 which is expected to rise to 1800 MW by 1978-79. The peak capacity now available is 798 MW thus showing a big shortage of power in the State. This shortage will continue and is going to develop into a tragic power crisis in the coming years, if suitable additions to installed capacity are not made during the next 5 years by harnessing the power potential offered by Linganamakki, Kalinadi Stage I. Varahi, Bedthi, Sharavathi Tail Race. Even if all these projects are commis-

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sioned, still there will be an energy gap in 1977-78. If advance action is not taken to add another 425 MW in the first two years of the Sixth Plan, the gap between the demand and supply of power will widen causing serious dislocations to Mysore's economy. As the very development of the agro-industrial structure of the State hinges on making available the much needed power, the strategy for the Fifth Plan will have to be such as to permit the building up of the required capacity to meet the growing demand during the coming years. It is necessary to supplement hydro-electric power with thermal and nuclear power so that the uncertainties in the supply of power presently noticed may be rectified. The State Plan accords the highest priority for power and irrigation. Power generation requires import of highly sophisticated equipment involving foreign exchange.

Removal of excessive reliance on primary sector

22. The State has an excellent economic climate for industrial consolidation and expansion. The infrastructure facilities and the comparatively quiet industrial relations attract many new entrepreneurs from every nook and corner of our country. The role of the State will be one of promotion and development of industries. Modernisation, diversification, taking industries to backward areas and the drawing of institutional finance for industrial development will be the main focus of the State's approach to industrial development. Consultancy services with technical experts for helping entrepreneurs will have a crucial role to play. In the industrial sector greater reliance is to be placed on the small scale industries which can serve the weaker sections of the community including the rural artisans. Such an approach promotes self-employment. A major thrust of policy would be to set up more of Industrial Estates bringing into play the market interactions in the leading growth centres of the State and maintain a closer degree of balance with handlooms, power looms, handicrafts, coir, bee-keeping, etc. The State has special advantages for the production of cement, sugar, iron and steel, electronic products, petrol-chemicals, fertilisers, agro-industries, etc., and in these areas, there will be a more vigorous drive for pushing up the level of Mysore's industrial development so that it may eventually promote a transition from the excessive reliance on the primary sector to the secondary sector in as early a period as possible.

Labour Mobility and Employment

23. The mobility of the work force in the State is very limited. A recent survey showed that only 25 per cent of the unemployed are willing to take employment outside the State. 30 per cent of the people are willing to work only in their home town. As per 25th round of N.S.S. among small cultivators 24.2 per cent were willing to work within the village only on a regular full time wage employment, whereas 14.4 per cent were willing to work outside their villages with job guarantee. 2.1 per cent were willing to take up regular full time wage employment outside the village without job guarantee. The proportion is somewhat on the high side when compared with the States like Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu where a higher percentage of small cultivators were willing to work outside the village with job guarantee. In case of non-cultivating wage earners 27.4 per cent were willing to work within their villages and 14.4 per cent were willing to work

outside their village with job guarantee. A meagre 3.3 per cent were willing to work outside the village without job guarantee. On the other hand in States like Kerala, Haryana and Punjab a higher percentage of people were willing to work outside the village with job guarantee. Thus, the very limited mobility of labour in the State complicates the problem of productive utilisation of surplus manpower, both trained and skilled manpower of various categories.

24. The overall development strategy referred to earlier has stated that there will be a shift of emphasis from the growth rate to that of development with more employment. The abundant labour available has to be drawn into productive activity and made to contribute to savings and capital formation. It shall be one of the main objectives of the State's Fifth Plan to create adequate employment opportunities to those who possess technical and special skills and to provide supplementary work opportunities to the majority of under-employed so as to enable them to add substantially to their existing incomes. It shall be the endeavour of the State to give employment guarantee in the rural areas where unemployed persons seek manual work and eradicate the evil of unemployment in the course of a decade from now. The programmes of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be determined with an eye on their employment potential especially construction employment, maintenance employment, and linkage employment in order to maximise employment opportunities.

25. There exists at present a serious maladjustment between the demand for educated persons and the employment opportunities that are being generated in various sectors as a result of development. It can be allowed to continue only with serious consequences to the State's economy. It is, therefore, inevitable that except for fulfilling the Constitutional obligations, plan outlays are to be allocated between the educational and the rest of the sectors in such a manner as will reduce the maladjustment and eliminate it. If necessary, deliberate efforts are required to permit the expansion of the educational plant only in consonance with the demand for educated manpower.

New Pattern of Finance

26. To attain the desired rate of growth set out for the State's economy, coverage of financial institutions in terms of its spread and advances sanctioned to various priority sectors is also crucial. Commercial banks have come to be regarded as instruments of economic growth with social justice. The role visualised for these institutions is one of mobilising the savings of the community and channel them into socially productive investments. As development agencies, they have now to provide deposit and credit facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas to agriculture, small scale industries and retail trade which contribute over three fifths of the State's income. Thus, bank finance has to percolate in a greater measure into the neglected areas of the State. In regard to large scale industry and trade, the loans should lead to the fulfilment of the plan targets of production and investments and there should be no diversion of funds to unapproved or less priority uses.

27. There has been unprecedented geographical expansion of commercial banks and growth in the deposits. These are now expected to act as catalytic agents of economic development at the grass root level. Deliberate attempts are being made to raise the credit-deposit ratios in relatively less developed areas and for this purpose, to seek out lending avenues even though some of these may not meet the standards of traditional banking. Credit facilities at concessional rates of interest to a large number of borrowers of small means such as retail traders, professionals, small farmers, service trades and self-employed persons as also in relatively under-developed parts of the country are to be provided. The objective of this concessionary lending is to raise new entrepreneurs on a country-wide scale and remedy the deficiency of business enterprise in the country-side. The scheme of differential interest rates will have to be pursued skillfully and vigourously.

28. Economic planning implies alignment of the lending policy of financial institutions in accordance with national priorities. In this context though agriculture, cottage industries, small scale industries and retail trade are important because of their significant shares in the national economy, large scale trade and industries have also to be given due weightage. With a view to matching financial resources and allocations with the plan targets of production and investment, the Reserve Bank of India has initiated exercises in credit planning. Within the frame-work of the credit plan each bank prepares its plan of operation for each season and year. These operational plans have an area development angle and an emphasis on preferential credit supply to priority sectors.

29. There is yet another major aspect of institutional finance relevant for determining the financial strategy of the Plan. The present pattern of financing major development projects out of the budget has led to serious difficulties and the slowing down of the pace of economic development. Although many of the goods and services flowing from these developmental projects partake the nature of trading activities, which are amenable to suitable pricing, their commercial viability considerations have not been made use of to bring about a change in the pattern of project financing. In a situation where capital is scarce, it will have to be used in areas where it can be put to maximum advantage. Where a project is considered economically feasible and can pay for itself because of its self-liquidating nature, a transition from a conservative sub-optimal development to a more dynamic optimal development programme is possible by availing of bank finance. In particular, it may be mentioned that the present power crisis, the slow development of forest wealth and the like are a direct result of the unscientific methods of financing such projects. When there is an accumulation of resources with the banks for want of suitable investment outlets, such resources should be made to flow into projects which are basic to the growth of the economy. Otherwise, there will be a repetition of the spectacle of banks advancing monies for projects making luxury items, whereas power projects, forests, irrigation works, road transport projects, get starved of resources. A change over to a new pattern of development finance by making commercial banks to play a more productive role will introduce the much needed cost consciousness and the checks and balances inherent in scientific financial management.

30. It is well known that the investment climate in Mysore is good. A sound rapport with the commercial banks has been established in the State. A massive investment programme mostly in the field of providing infrastructure for economic development, viz., irrigation, power, roads, drinking water, health, etc., has been envisaged. This calls for an accelerated rate of investment by the Commercial Banks to quickly utilise the potentials to be created and ensure economic progress. Closer co-ordination and co-operation between the State and Commercial Banks would be essential to achieve the dynamic objectives of the new financing pattern.

Accessibility and Markets

31. Along with commercial banks, the co-operative societies will have to play an enlarged role in the matter of institutional finance. In particular, within the co-operative credit sector, regional imbalances in the development of co-operative credit are to be reduced, increased flow of credit to small farmers, tenants and share croppers is to be achieved and a psychology for prompt repayment of loans must be created. The co-operative societies have to collaborate actively with the commercial banks in areas where co-operative institutional credit arrangements are either non-existent or defunct.

32. The existing level of marketing facilities in the field of agriculture especially of storage, etc., are to be strengthened. The traditional training courses are not adequate for the purpose involved. To develop Regulated Markets in the State a network of markets is essential. For this purpose the Fifth Plan objective would be to strengthen the existing base by expanding the facilities and creating adequate opportunities for training people to discharge various functions. This is sought to be attained through a project for the development of Regulated Markets in collaboration with the world Bank. In the building up of a marketing network, connecting inaccessible villages by link roads to market centres will receive due attention.

Area Approach

33. The availability of technology for exploitation of various soil conditions in the State has to be viewed from the point of view of the distribution of saline, alkaline, red loamy soil, red sandy soil, laterite soil, shallow black soil, medium black soil, deep black soil, mixed red black soil and coastal alluvial soil. The precentage distribution of various types of soils in the State is given in Table 3.2 :

TABLE 3.2

Type of Soil		Per cent
1. Red loamy Soil	..	15.1
2. Red Sandy Soil	..	29.3
3. Laterite Soil	..	9.3
4. Shallow Black Soil	..	1.3
5. Medium black Soil	..	20.3
6. Deep Black Soil	..	10.3
7. Mixed Red Black Soil	..	11.8
8. Coastal Alluvial Soil	..	2.6

Source.—National Commission on Agriculture, Interim Report

34 The Laterite soil is acidic in nature, deficient in Nitrogen, Potash. Phosphoric acid and lime, which is found in Chickmagalur, Shimoga, South Kanara. North Kanara, Coorg. Belgaum, Dharwar, Bidar and parts of Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The main crops grown in these areas are paddy. coffee. tea and coconut. Red loamy Soil is pH acidic to neutral. deficient in Nitrogen. Phosporus and Potash and is found in Tumkur. Hassan, Kolar, Bangalore. Mandya and Mysore and parts of Chickmagalur, Dharwar and Bellary Districts with major crops like paddy, coffee, arecanut, cardamom. Red sandy soil has the same characteristics as red loamy soil and is found mainly in Chitradurga, Tumkur. Kolar, Bangalore. Mandya and Mysore, where the principal crops are paddy, ragi. millets. pulses and oil seeds. The black soil is fertile and rich in calcium and magnesium. carbonates. deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus ; it is found in parts of Dharwar. Bellary, Belgaum. Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga and Chitradurga where cotton and jowar are grown. Alluvial soil has sufficient lime and potash and noted for quick renewal of nitrogen ; deficient in phosphoric acid, Nitrogen and Humus ; and is found in South Kanara and North Kanara where the principal crops are paddy, sugarcane, plantains and arecanut. With this sort of soil background and the rain-fall record varying from 7,620 mm on the western-ghat to about 380 mm in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the State, dry farming takes the pivotal role in planning the farm technology.

35. The general strategy of combining development of irrigation with dry farming techniques as well as Animal Husbandry Programme linked with Dairy programmes has not been adopted in a manner which is desirable. A move in the direction of restoring the ecological balance between plants, soil, animal and human population warrants as is evident in the approach to the D.P.A.P. In this move the strategy to be adopted is one of development and management of irrigation resources, soil and moisture conservation and afforestation, restructuring of cropping pattern, changing agronomic practices. linking animal husbandry with other suitable components. providing drinking water facilities, development of rural communications and marketing, developing financial infrastructure. development of small-marginal farmers and agricultural labour for attaining an integration of the D.P.A.P. with the Five-Year Plan programmes in the State. The financial infrastructure particularly for the contemplated integrated plan for development of drought prone areas of the State requires special attention. A similar integrated area approach is contemplated for the development of command areas of major irrigation projects and for the development of the Western Ghats Region in the State.

36. The requirements of inputs such as fertilizers. pesticides. weedicides. tractors. steel, non-ferrous metals, cement and coal for attaining the target of the Fifth Plan are considerable whereas the availability of these inputs is very limited. To the extent these material inputs do not become available in the required quantities. there would be a setback to development and shortfall in achievements.

37. The financial resources available within the State from budgetary. institutional finance and private sources in relation to different sectors of development shall be mainly utilised for development and creation of infrastructural facilities which help in promoting the growth of production in various sectors. The role of the State

is mainly promotional. The State may also provide seed or margin money for development so as to avail of institutional finance to a greater extent. The objective of the State plan *inter-alia,* will be to create conditions which are congenial to development in the private sector also. The foreign exchange component of the Fifth Plan of the State is restricted to conducting ground water survey and for import of equipment for power generation which is on the whole not a very considerable sum. The State Plan has also at all times, to maintain a balance between short and medium term investment with long term investment. In particular, the projects that are proposed to be taken up for implementation during the Fifth Plan maintain a balance between quick yielding projects and long gestation projects.

REDUCING INTRA-STATE IMBALANCES

38. The Plans of the State so far have laid emphasis on overall development through an aggregate and sectoral strategy than on regional planning with a bias towards a redressal of the peculiar problems and deficiencies of the various regions. That is why despite massive outlays under the Five Year Plans, a majority of the districts are still below the State average in the matter of infra-structure development, agricultural development, industrial development and institutional modernisation. In the Fourth Plan, the most backward district was identified and a particular portion of the Plan outlays was earmarked for such a district. But such a single district approach cannot fulfil the over-riding need of raising those districts which are trailing behind. The imbalances noticed among the districts are due to differences in resource endowment, socio-economic institutions and responsiveness to developmental opportunities. Further it must be noted that very highly backward areas got added when the State was reorganised and this explains why the process of reducing regional imbalances has been slow.

39. Economically backward areas, experience, some kind of circular constellation of forces which tend to act and react upon one another in such a way as to keep the poor region in a state of poverty. Such regions provide a weak response to the spread effects and a strong response to back-wash effects. If they are to get out of it and be drawn into the main stream of development, it becomes necessary to see that appropriate strategies for improving those crucial segments which are holding up the advancement of the different regions are developed. Essentially, it would appear that a majority of the districts which are below the State average are infrastructurally backward. Such districts should receive greater attention in the matter of outlays for the improvement of infrastructure. Again, for solving the problem of imbalances, a package of short and long run measures are required. Thus, the essential pre-requisites of balanced regional growth are to be interwoven with the overall and sectoral strategy.

40. In the Fifth Plan, the objective of reducing regional imbalances will be achieved by tackling the problem of infrastructural imbalances.Under the basic minimum needs programme, facilities for elementary education, drinking water, medical facilities, nutrition, roads, etc., will bring them to a reasonable level. In addition, a well thought out dispersal of employment opportunities and carrying the benefits of development to weaker sections, especially those below the poverty line would, in a way, contribute to the spatial distribution of

developmental impact. Moreover. investment choice and the location of projects can be influenced by the pressing needs of various districts. The Fifth Plan also contemplates distribution of outlays among the districts on the basis of the special problems of each district and its own efforts at resource mobilisation. In the matter of an important infrastructure like irrigation, which is a powerful instrument of redressal of regional variations, it should be possible to grade out of the districts and in turn the taluks according to the extent of irrigation facilities now available and then plan for minor irrigation works in a manner which would enable those which are far below the state average to get more in relation to those which are considered to be better off.

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES

41. To conclude, there will be a shift in strategy from the emphasis on higher growth rate to growth with more of employment so as to mount a direct attack on the problems of poverty and unemployment and income redistribution to achieve growth with social justice. The objectives of poverty removal and the attainment of self-reliance are to be accomplished simultaneously. Along with this, the State shall move forward bringing about a reduction in regional disparities, prevention of concentration of economic power and bringing up of a union between technological modernisation and social-economic institutional innovation. There will have to be the involvement of the people at all stages so that the plan will really be a people's plan. Within such an overall strategy, the specific objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State may be stated as follows :

(1) To raise the level of the per capita income in the State to that of the National level by the end of the Fifth Plan. This requires a growth rate of 8.5 per cent per annum and the outlays envisaged are commensurate with this objective. In achieving it, the strategy to be adopted is one of growth with more of employment. The focus will be on the nature of growth than on mere growth itself ;

(2) To provide for a rapid growth in the infra-structure for development such as Irrigation, Power, Communication, etc., with the highest priority for Power and Irrigation. A power famine shall have to be avoided at all costs in the coming years and the irrigation potential is to be so developed as to catch up with the National level as early as possible ;

(3) To step up investment in employment intensive programmes for maximising of productive employment both in rural and urban areas The State shall endeavour to provide employment to all persons with special skills by the end of the Fifth Plan and aim at eradication of unemployment by the end of Sixth Plan. In the rural areas, attempts will be made to provide employment guarantee to those seeking manual work during the slack season ;

(4) To reduce the maladjustment between the demand for educated and skilled personnel and their supply by careful regulation of the expansion of the educational plant and restructuring of education;

(5) To make massive efforts to carry more benefits to weaker sections and those below the poverty line :

(6) To bring about an enlarged and more diversified and decentralised industrial base in the State ;

(7) To provide in maximum possible measure the basic minimum needs of nutritious food, housing, elementary education, drinking water and medical facilities and to improve the quality of social services and upgrade the standards ;

(8) To make deliberate efforts at reducing regional imbalances; and

(9) To implement vigorously programme for Family Planning and Family welfare both to contain the labour force and to raise levels of living standards.

CHAPTER 4

PLAN IN OUTLINE

1. Any successive Plan, at the National or the State level, has to consist of two components, viz., continuation of some elements of the strategy of earlier Plans and deviations from the earlier strategy. Here lies the challenging problem of choice among the elements to be continued, those to be discontinued and those which are to be newly introduced. Such a choice is to be based on the lessons of experience during the earlier Plans, the present stage of development, the problems faced and the future requirements. With the ups and downs in the growth rate, a developing State like Mysore is facing the problem not only of maintaining the growth rate achieved during the earlier period and improving upon it, but also of ensuring that the nature and the level of growth are consistent with the objectives set for the State. This task has become complicated due to the urgency with which certain basic minimum needs of the people in the State have to be met, the labour force explosion, inflationary spiral and the existence of unutilised and under-utilised factors of production, the increasing magnitude of unemployment and the continuing intra-state imbalances.

2. Over the period from 1960-61 to 1973-74, although the State income has increased by nearly 2½ times, the per capita income of the State has been far below the national level. During this period, there has not been any significant structural change, as can be seen from the analysis of the industrial origin of the State income in Chapter 1. Agricutlure continues to be the dominating sector whose contribution is over 60% which is higher than that of the national economy. Instead of the share of the secondary sector increasing during the process of economic development, the reverse of it in some measure is being experienced in the State. The tertiary sector also has not been able to show a significant change in its contribution. In view of this, it is necessary that the State should be able to make a major headway in the level and structure of its development. It seems appropriate that its per capita income should reach the national level by the end of the Fifth Plan. In the developmental effort that is needed to achieve this objective, Irrigation and Power have to be so developed as to free the State from the threat of power famine and the repeated droughts which the State has witnessed in the past few years, maintaining at the same time a reasonable tempo of development in all other sectors.

3. On these considerations, the public sector outlay proposed for the State's Fifth Plan is Rs. 1350 crores. In view of the imperative to avoid a Power crisis in the coming years, adequate resources have to be found for Power development on a special basis. It is therefore expected that finances for the Kalinadi Project, a nuclear/thermal power plant and for initiating advance action on some of the Hydro-electric Power Projects in the State for which feasibility reports are ready will be found in the Central Sector. As the State has not got a proper share in Central investment in the previous Plans, the total Central Sector investment in the State is

envisaged at about Rs. 800 crores. In the Private Sector, investment of Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 750 crores may be anticipated during the Fifth Plan.

4. The allocation of the proposed outlay to different sectors will be as shown in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

Sectoral Outlays

Sl.	*Sector*	*Amount (Rs. in crores)*	*as % of total outlay*
1.	Agricultural and allied activities	240	17.78
2.	Co-operation and Community Development	54	4.00
3.	Irrigation and Power	600	44.45
4.	Industry and Mining	54	4.00
5.	Transport and Communication	70	5.19
6.	Social Services	327	24.21
7.	Miscellaneous	5	0.37
		[illegible]	100.00

5. In the outlay of Rs. 300 crores for power included in Rs. 600 crores allocated for irrigation and power, financial requirements of Kalinadi Project Stage-I, Thermal/Nuclear Power Plant and advance action on some hydro-power projects are excluded since they are proposed to be financed by Central sector investment. The requirements of Sharavathi Stage III, Linganamakki, Varahi, Bedti and Sharavathi Tail-Race projects should first be met and the remainder shall be for advance action schemes.

6. In keeping with the strategy of the Fifth Five Year Plan, Irrigation and Power are assigned the highest priority with 44.4 per cent of the total outlay. In order to fulfil the objective of providing the basic minimum needs of the entire population, the State would have required nearly Rs. 387 crores. However, because of resource constraints, the coverage under the Basic Minimum Needs Programme will have to be restricted and the indicated amount of Rs. 116.60 crores are included in the outlays shown for Social Services, Power and Roads.

7. The allocation of Rs. 116.60 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme for the various basic needs are as shown in Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2

Minimum needs programme Distribution of outlays

Basic Need	*Rupees (in crores)*	*as % of total*
Elementary Education :		
(a) Education	17.21	14.76
(b) Midday meals	20.00	17.15
Health and Nutrition		
(a) Primary Health Centres	12.48	10.70
(b) Nutrition	9.00	7.72
House sites for Landless Agricultural Workers	7.50	6.43
Environmental improvement of Slums	4.50	3.86
Rural Water Supply	34.00	29.16
Rural Roads	10.00	8.58
Rural electrification	1.91	1.64
	116.60	100.00

8. The earmarked outlay for the Basic Minimum Needs Programme forms 8.6 per cent (about 1/12) of the total Plan Outlay.

9. Allocation of total outlays under different Heads of Development and inclusive of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme provision will be as shown in Table 4.3.

10. A very great stepping up of outlays on Agriculture and Allied Activities, Co-operation and Community Development, Industry and Mining, Transport and Communications has been proposed. The bulk of the outlay will be on Irrigation and Power and Social Services, the former getting the top-most priority and the latter coming next to it. Agriculture, Transport and Communications, Industry and Mining, Co-operation and Community Development get an equal share. In the comparison with the Fourth Plan priorities, the Fifth Plan proposes to increase the percentage share of outlay on Irrigation and Power and Social Services and decrease the percentage share Agriculture and Allied Activities, Industry and Mining, Transport and Communications. The scheme of priorities envisaged for the Fifth Plan is such that the sectors providing infrastructural facilities, like irrigation and power, transport and communications and social services get a larger allocation i. e., about 74 per cent.

11. Mysore State has experienced no substantial structural change under the Five Year Plans so far. To facilitate the transition to a better stage of development, the structural changes needed call for a greater degree of industrialisation which in turn depend on a strong infrastructural base as well as a development sector which supplies universal intermediaries i. e., activities supplying various inputs and services to both agricultural and industrial sectors. The Fifth Plan pattern of outlays is oriented towards promoting the pre-requisites for such a change.

12. The scheme of priority laid down in the Approach Paper is such that the tertiary sector (electricity, transport and communications and other services) receives top-priority with 54.1 per cent of the total outlay; then comes the secondary sector (Mining and Manufacturing with a share of 21.6 per cent followed by the primary sector (Agriculture) receiving 19.7 per cent of the outlay. So far as the proposed outlays in the State's Fifth Plan are concerned the primary sector, Agriculture including Irrigation and allied activities claims 40 per cent of the outlay and in the tertiary sector, Power has a share of 22.2 per cent, Transport and communications 5.2 per cent and Social services 24.2 per cent, making a total of 51.6 per cent for the tertiary sector.

13. Preparing the State for a structural change and promoting social justice have been the key note of the rationale in the distribution of outlays. The total developmental outlays proposed for the State's Fifth Plan will raise the State's income to about Rs. 2.655 crores and the per capita income to about Rs. 765 in 1978-79.

TABLE 4.3

Distribution of Total Outlay under different Heads of Development.

(*Rs. in Crores*)

Sl. No.	*Head of Development*		*Total Fifth Plan proposed outlay*	*Provision for Basic Minimum Needs included in the amount shown in Col. 3*	*As per cent of total outlay*	*Total proposed outlay 1974—75*	*Provision for Minimum Need Programme included in Col. 6*
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
I.	*Agriculture and allied activities–*						
1.	Agricultural Production	... ...	77.00	...	5.71	24.15	...
2.	Minor Irrigation	... ...	78.00	...	5.78	15.18	...
3.	Soil Conservation	... ...	25.00	...	1.85	5.00	
4.	Ayacut Development Programme	... ...	7.00		0.52	1.40	
5.	Animal Husbandry	... ...	15.00	...	1.11	2.60	
6.	Dairying and Milk Supply	... ...	10.00	...	0.74	2.63	
7.	Forest	... ...	20.00	...	1.48	4.00	
8.	Fisheries	... ...	6.00	...	0.44	1.00	
9.	Warehousing and Marketing	... ...	2.00	...	0.15	0.43	
		Total I ...	240.00	...	17.78	56.39	
II.	*Co-operation and Community Development*—						
10.	Co-operation	... ...	50.00	...	3.70	8.65	...
11.	Community Development	... ...	3.50	...	0.26	0.53	...
12.	Panchayats	... ...	0.50	...	0.04	0.09	...
		Total II	54.00		4.00	9.27	

III. Irrigation & Power—						
13. Irrigation and Flood Control	300.00*			22.22	64.03	...
14. Power	300.00@		1.91	22.22	44.11	1.91
Total III ...	600.00		1.91	44.44	108.14	1.91
IV. Industry and Mining—						
15. Large and Medium Industries	30.00		...	2.22	7.20	...
16. Mineral Development	2.50		...	0.19	0.60	...
17. Village and Small Industries	21.50		...	1.59	1.23	...
Total IV ...	54.00		...	4.00	12.03	...
V. Transport and Communications—						
18. Roads	55.00		10.00	4.08	8.80	1.50
19. Road Transport	5.00		...	0.37	1.00	...
20. Ports and Harbours and other Transport ...	8.50		...	0.63	1:17	...
21. Tourism	1.50		...	0.11	0.30	...
Total V ...	70.00		10.00	5.19	11.27	1.50
VI. Social Services—						
22. General Education	120.00**	17.21 20.00	37.21	8.90	19.68	5.20
23. Technical Education	6.00		...	0.44	1.13	...
24. Health and Nutrition	39.00@@	12.48 9.00	21.48	2.89	7.73	4.19
25. Water Supply	76.00		34.00	5.63	16.00	8.00
26. Housing and Urban Development	52.00	7.50 1.50	12.00	3.85	10.42	2.32
27. Welfare of Backward Classes	25.00		...	1.85	4.11	...
28. Social Welfare	3.00		...	0.22	0.40	...
29. Craftsman Training and Labour Welfare ...	6.00		...	0.44	0.83	...
Total VI ...	327.00		104.69	24.21	60.30	19.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII	*Miscellaneous*					
30.	Statistics	1.00	...	0.07	0.24	
31.	Information and Publicity	2.00	...	0.15	0.42	
32.	Evaluation and Manpower	0.20	...	0.02	0.02	...
33.	Others	1.80	...	0.13	0.30	...
	Total VII ...	5.00	...	0.37	0.98	
	Grand Total I to VII ...	1350.00	116.60	100.00	258.38	23.12

Note : * Inclusive of outlay on unapproved Irrigation Projects.

@ Inclusive of M.S.E.B. outlay but exclusive of Kalinadi Project.

* Including mid-day meals, sports and youth services.

@@ Including Nutrition.

Basic Minimum Needs Programme in the relevant Sectoral Programmes are :

Rural Electrification (Rs. 1.91 crores) ; Rural Roads (Rs. 10 crores) ; Elementary Education (Rs. 17.21 crores) ; Mid-day meals (Rs. 20 crores) ; Primary Health Centres (Rs. 12.48 crores) ; Nutrition (Rs. 9 crores) ; Rural Water Supply (Rs. 34 crores) ; House sites (Rs. 7.50 crores) and Improvement of slums (Rs. 4.50 crores).

14. Some of the important physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Fifth Plan are mentioned below:—

(1) The production of foodgrains anticipated to be about 61.5 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan will be increased to 74.6 lakh tonnes by the end of Fifth Plan, giving an annual growth rate of 4 per cent. Emphasis will be laid an increasing the production of crops in shortage in the country **viz.** Cotton and oilseeds. The production of cotton will be increased from 7 lakh bales to about 12 lakh bales and oil seeds from 9.5 lakh tonnes to 12.5 lakh tonnes. A four-fold increase in consumption of fertlisers is envisaged. The entire State will be covered by the Small Farmers Development Agency or the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers schemes appropriate to each district to improve the economic condition of weaker sections of the society. To improve the productivity of soils in dry areas 18 lakh hectares will be covered by soil conservation measures as against 9 lakh hectares during the Fourth Plan. The total area covered by soil conservation measures by the end of Fifth Plan is anticipated to be 34 lakh hectares. In addition to promoting horticultural crops, dry orcharding will be undertaken to help small and marginal farmers and a number of processing industries will also be set up.

(2) The area under irrigation from all sources at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was about 13.4 lakh hectares representing about 13 per cent of the net sown area. The addition to the irrigated area during the Fourth Plan will be about 3.7 lakh hectares taking the percentage of irrigation to 16.7 per cent. During the Fifth Plan the major irrigation projects of Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Ghataprabha Stages I and II, Kabini, Harangi and 20 medium irrigation projects will be completed. Partial benefits from Malaprabha. Upper Krishna, Hemavathi and Karanja projects will also accrue. The total additional area which will be actually brought under irrigation from these projects during the Fifth Plan will be 4.57 lakh hectares. About 3,500 minor irrigation works will be completed to add 1.62 lakh hectares. As against an addition of 70,000 irrigation wells during the Fourth Plan, the programme in Fifth Plan is to sink 1,50,000 irrigation wells, adding 1.83 lakh hectares. Thus, the total additional area which will be brought under irrigation during the Fifth Plan will be about 8.27 lakh hectares taking the percentage of irrigation to 24.8. Integrated Project Authorities will be set up for the major irrigation projects for an orderly and quick development of the ayacut in an integrated manner.

(3) Sharavathi Stage III, Linganamakki, Kalinadi Stage I, Varahi, Bedthi, and Sharavathi Tail race power projects will be completed during the Fifth Plan to add 1863 MW to the present installed capacity of

967 M.W. The addition to the present energy potential of 4,891 million units will be 7,369 million units. Advance action on the Aghanashini Hydro Electric Project is also proposed for completion during the Sixth Plan. Besides, it is expected that an Atomic/Thermal power plant would be established by the Central Government, for which excellent sites like Linganamakki or Tungabhadra dam site exist in the State. The present coverage by electrification is 70.4 percent of the total population. 12,500 villages will be electrified during the Fifth Plan to cover the entire State by electrification. 1,50,000 pumpsets will be energised.

(4) The coverage by co-operatives of agricultural families will be stepped up to 70 per cent. Short-term loans from co-operative institutions will be increased to Rs. 75 crores a year from the present level of Rs. 45 crores. It is hoped that an equal sum will be lent by commercial banks. The long-term credit for minor irrigation, land development, etc., during the Fifth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 212 crores as against Rs. 70 crores during the Fourth Plan. Sixty-seven co-operative processing units, including seven co-operative Sugar Factories will be set up.

(5) Intensive cattle development and development of poultry and piggery will be taken up on a large scale. Two hundred and fifty Veterinary dispensaries, 125 Stock-men Centres and 500 artificial insemination centres will be established. Three hundred poultry co-operatives are proposed to be set up. The dairies in the State will be expanded and 4 additional dairies will be established.

(6) Fish production will be stepped up by 50,000 tonnes from the present level of 90,000 tonnes. Twenty-one medium size trawlers will be acquired and 202 mechanised boats will be added to the present fleet of 1,156. Refrigeration facilities will be improved by creating an additional storage capacity of 500 tonnes.

(7) It is proposed to raise 14,000 hectares of teak plantations, 27,500 hectares of match-wood and 40,000 hectares of Eucalyptus plantations. Besides, 5,000 hectares of Cocoa, 10,000 hectares of Agave and 8,000 hectares of Cashew will also be raised in forest areas. A number of forest-based industries will also be set up.

(8) The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation will participate in 15 new joint sector projects involving a total capital outlay of over Rs. 100 crores. It has also under consideration 7 more projects costing another Rs 100 crores. The Mysore State Industrial Area Development Board will acquire and develop 3750 acres of land in 12 selected industrial areas and 60 per cent of this will be in the industrially

backward districts of the State. The term lending by the Mysore State Financial Corporation which will be about Rs. 22 crores in terms of sanctions and about Rs. 15 crores in terms of disbursement during the Fourth Plan, will be stepped up to Rs. 30 crores during the Fifth Plan. It is expected that the term lending by the commercial banks would also be of the order of Rs. 60 crores.

(9) A separate Directorate of Handlooms will be established. 2000 industrial sheds will be constructed. A new scheme to assist the educated unemployed through seed or margin money will be introduced. Leather and leather based industries Board and Wool Industries Board will be established on a sound basis. The production of silk will be increased from the present level of 2000 tonnes to 2750 tonnes, including 600 tonnes of international grade bivoltine silk. A Raw-material Bank will also be established.

(10) All-weather roads will be provided to villages with a population of 1500 and above in relatively thickly populated taluks and to villages with a population of 1000 and above in talukas with dispersed population. 2200 Kms. of roads will be improved and 2256 Kms. will be asphalted.

(11) Restricted industrialisation of Road Transport will be taken up and the services will be augmented. Seven minor ports will be developed.

(12) Under Elementary Education, 100 per cent coverage will be achieved for enrolment in the age group 6 to 10 and 50 per cent in the age group 10 to 13. 19 per cent of the children in the age group 10 to 13 will be provided part-time and continuing education and 1/3rd of the children in the age group 0 to 3 will be provided with pre-primary education. To provide an incentive to the weaker sections of the community 40 per cent of the children in primary schools will be provided with books, uniform and mid-day meals. The quality of instruction in primary and secondary schools, including science teaching, will be improved. Post-graduate education facilities in Universities and amenities to students will also be improved. A Technical University will be started and diversification of technical education will be pursued vigorously.

(13) To provide better medical facilities in rural areas, 8 additional primary health centres and 404 sub-centres will be established and 68 primary health centres will be upgraded into 30 bed hospitals. A minimum of 30 beds will be provided at taluk level hospitals and at least 250 beds in every district hospital with specialised services. The indigenous systems of medicine of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeaopathy, etc., will be encouraged. Prophylaxis against specific nutrition deficiences and supplementary feeding to the vulnerable sections of pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers will be taken up in selected areas.

Vigorous attempts at family planning, family welfare, school health and immunisation services will be made.

(14) All the villages and hamlets will be provided with an open drinking water well. About 6300 villages which suffer from scarcity, health hazards etc., will be provided with potable water by sinking 15,000 bore-wells with hand pumps. About 1150 villages with a population about 1000 will be provided with piped water supply covering a population of 20 lakhs. Provision of water supply to 40 towns, augmentation in 30 towns and underground drainage in 62 towns will be taken up.

(15) A massive peoples' housing programme started in 1973-74 will be intensified, especially to benefit weaker sections of the community. 5 lakh more house-sites will be distributed and assistance by way of land, loans ,etc., will be given. Slum clearance will be taken in Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli-Dharwar as also in a few other towns with a population above one lakh.

(16) A big programme for welfare of backward classes for their educational improvement, training in skills and their economic welfare will be taken up.

15. The State is well poised for further economic development. Fifth Plan period is an opportunity to attain greater economic growth with social justice.

CHAPTER 5

RESOURCES FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

A proper assessment of the resources available for the Fifth Plan cannot be made until the award of the Sixth Finance Commission is known. Our main plea before the Commission was that an overall surplus from the Finance Commission is necessary to put States' finances on an equitable or comparable footing. There is such a close inter-dependence between Plan and non-Plan that the Plan will be seriously affected if the non-Plan side is not fully taken care of. While we recognize that, whether Plan or non-Plan, the total national resources are limited, our contention is that a total perspective should be taken and every State enable to have an equitable and realistic Plan.

2. The Planning Commission has indicated tentatively that the size of Mysore's Fifth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 830 crores. We are not aware of the basis on which this figure has been arrived at. If this is only a pro-rated figure based on the Fourth Plan size, it cannot be accepted as rational.

3. While indicating the figure of Rs. 830 crores for the State Plan, the Planning Commission has assumed a figure of Rs. 175 crores for additional resource mobilisation. Here again, we do not know the basis for this figure. As urged before the Sixth Finance Commission, the resource mobilisation effort that the States are expected to make should be determined on a more realistic and comparable basis, taking into account the tax base and the taxable capacity of different sources of revenue in the various States in relation to the efforts they have already made and ought to make during the next Plan period. At present, the figure of resource mobilisation expected of different States is arrived at in an **ad-hoc** manner. It is unrealistic to expect any one State to make a tax effort which is very much higher than what the other States are doing. Tax efforts should be compared not in terms of total revenues or **per capita** income but on the basis of realistic assessment of taxable capacity in different States and from the different sources. It is well known that taxable capacity will vary from source to source and depend on factors such as distribution of income, degree of urbanisation, infra-structure facilities, etc.

4. In Mysore, the additional resource mobilisation during Fourth Plan period is of the order of Rs. 84 crores as against the figure of Rs. 50 crores indicated by the Planning Commission on the eve of the Fourth Plan. This shows clearly that unlike certain other States, Mysore did make an earnest effort to step up the tax revenue. But, with the high tax level already reached, it will be difficult for the State to raise another Rs. 175 crores during the next five years through further increase in taxation. Already, our rates of taxes compare favourably with those in the neighbouring States. For instance, water rates in Mysore are higher than in most States and for most crops, except perhaps sugarcane in Maharashtra. Our levies on Sales Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax and Excise are also quite high.

5. Only a couple of years ago, the Taxation and Resources Enquiry Committee set up by the State Government, under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Bhoothalingam, made a comprehensive study of the manner in which the revenues of the State could be increased. Most of the recommendations of the Committee have already been implemented. What remains is to put into effect certain measures of rationalisation which the Committee has suggested. Measures recommended by the Committee to step up tax income having been implemented only recently, the scope for a further hike in the tax rates is rather limited. Rationalisation may bring in some income, but this will be marginal.

6. We have also examined the recommendations of the Raj Committee and are considering the feasibility of applying some of the recommendations of the Committee. Apart from certain operational problems in adopting the Raj pattern of taxes on land, a severe limitation in Mysore State is the low percentage of irrigable area. As mentioned earlier, our water rates are already quite high. Therefore, even if the Raj Committee's suggestions were to be adopted, we do not anticipate a substantial additional income on this account.

7. When the Centre raises the rates of (divisible) taxes or on account of the buoyancy of these taxes, the States' share goes up correspondingly. States with non-Plan surplus can take advantage of this to further swell the size of their Plan. A State like Mysore already handicapped for want of elastic resources and with a non-Plan deficit, is deprived of this benefit, since the share of additional taxes is set off against the non-Plan gap. This, in our view, is neither correct nor equitable. Accruing as it does from additional resource mobilisation, it should legitimately be available for the Plan effort.

8. It will be unrealistic to expect substantial contributions from Public Sector concerns like the Mysore State Electricity Board and Mysore State Road Transport Corporation. First, it has to be remembered that they are public utilities and not profit-oriented. Rural electrification, which is being taken up on a wide scale, is not commercially viable. A Tariff Committee is currently at work to evolve the electricity tariff structure for the next three years, commencing from 1974. Even though there is bound to be an upward revision in the tariff, the utmost that one can hope for is that the Electricity Board will be able to bring down its losses. Equally, the Road Transport Corporation, which suffers heavy losses on the city services, holds out no promise of being able to contribute to the Plan resources of the State in any significant way. As for the Kalinadi Project being implemented by the Mysore Power Corporation, it is being financed outside the Plan and the Corporation is just not in a position to make any contribution to the Plan resources. Whatever income is earned through sale of Sharavathi Power by the Corporation to the Electricity Board will only go into non-Plan accounts.

9. Having regard to all these factors, it is unlikely that as high an amount of Rs. 175 crores can be raised additionally during the Fifth Plan period. It will be relevant to point out that in the Fifth Plan Approach Paper of the Planning Commission, the total

additional resource mobilisation by all the States put together is taken as Rs. 2,465 crores. Proportionately, our contribution would be Rs. 125 crores only. Inclusive of the State share of additional Central taxes, this will perhaps represent the outer limit of what the State can do under the Fifth Plan.

10. During the Fourth Plan, the market borrowings by the State Government aggregated to Rs. 60 crores. For the Fifth Plan, we expect to raise Rs. 145 crores through market borrowings. Here, we are assuming that as one of the terms of reference of the Sixth Finance Commission touches the question of debt repayment by the States, the fresh market borrowings will be fully available for Plan programmes. At present, the market borrowing allowed is somewhat arbitrary and unrelated to any clear-cut financial strategy. From the data available, with us, it is seen that the richer States get the lion's share of market borrowings. It is clearly not justifiable that State with large revenue surpluses and favourable award from the Fifth Finance Commission should also have the benefit of larger market borrowings than States less favourably placed. Our request is that market borrowings should be used as a balancing factor to ensure an equitable Plan size to all States. Therefore, we would press to be allowed to raise at least Rs. 145 crores through market borrowings.

11. Negotiated loans and market borrowings by State Enterprises from another important plan resource. While these totalled Rs. 62 crores during the Fourth Plan period, we expect to go up to Rs. 135 crores during the Fifth Plan period. The main source would be Life Insurance Corporation and Reserve Bank of India. Like the market borrowings, the overall amount of negotiated loan which a State can raise should be such that the State can have a reasonably sized plan and the more advanced States should not walk away with the major share of this source of plan finance.

12. The largest contribution to the plan resource has necessarily to be Central Plan assistance. We do not know the formula which will be adopted in determining the quantum of assistance to different States. The so called Gadgil or NDC formula proved unjust and inequitable to a State like Mysore. This was evident from the fact that Mysore had to be provided special accommodation of Rs. 60.5 crores to fulfil a modest plan. The NDC formula made no distinction between States having non-Plan surplus and States with deficit on the non-plan side. The developmental needs of the deficit States which lag far behind the advanced States, are all the greater. This makes it necessary that the non-plan gap of these States should not only be made up, but the Central assistance should be weighted in their favour, so as to enable them to have a plan size consistent with their requirement.

13. In the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan', it is estimated that a surplus of Rs. 942 crores will be available as balance from current revenues of States. Then again, substantial budgetary savings are anticipated through transfers from revenue account to capital account (contribution to Sinking and other funds). It should be obvious that these resources will be available only in the surplus States. In Mysore, we do not expect any budgetary surplus

and as already explained, repayments exceed the provision for Sinking Fund. In other words, the surplus States have between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 crores of extra resources, which are not available to deficit States like Mysore. This has got to be compensated through Central assistance and market borrowings, which must act as balancing factors.

14. Another element which is a departure from the Fourth Plan is the adoption of the concept of gross capital formation in the Fifth Plan. This, in effect, would mean that depreciation funds of the Mysore State Electricity Board and the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation which are used for replacement of existing capital assets and were kept outside the Plan, will have to be counted now as resources for the Fifth Plan. Similarly, several other items under non-Plan capital outlay as well as the expenditure on irrigation projects pending approval and other items of developmental nature will have to be brought within the ambit of the Fifth Plan. While the anticipated Fourth Plan outlay would be of the order of Rs. 395 crores, if we extend the concept of gross capital formation to the Fourth Plan also, than the comparable figures of outlay during the Fourth Plan would be around Rs. 530 crores, excluding the expenditure on the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project which will be of the order of Rs. 40 crores and which is assisted by the Central Government separately outside the Plan during the last two years of the Fourth Plan. The Fifth Plan outlay will have to be considered in this context when the idea of doubling the Fourth Plan outlay as a rule of thumb is considered.

15. If Mysore is to have a Fifth Plan which is, at the very minimum, double the size of the Fourth Plan in comparable and real terms, compensating the sharp escalation in prices, the Plan will have to be much larger than Rs. 830 crores indicated by the Planning Commission.

16. Excepting basic and heavy industries and transport and communications the area of responsibility of the State is very great as compared to the Centre, especially in the development of Irrigation, Power, Agriculture and Social Services. If the States have to discharge these responsibilities satisfactorily, the total outlay in State Plans will have to be much larger than the Central Plan outlays. The Fifth Plan of the State, therefore, will have to be much more than double comparable Fourth Plan outlays. This can be achieved by devolution of Central assistance in larger measure and allocation of market borrowings on a reasonable and equitable basis so that the State can have a plan of Rs. 1.350 crores for the Fifth Plan period. It is also urged that major projects like Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project and the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project should be financed by the Central Government separately to take the burden off the State resources.

CHAPTER 6

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

1. Investment is the key factor for economic development. In a free market economy investment is done mainly by the private sector. In a mixed economy as that of India both the private sector and the public sector have their roles to play. The policy adopted in Mysore State is that the State should invest in those fields where the private sector does not enter like the public utilities, irrigation projects etc. It is therefore essential that wherever economically viable schemes exist they should be executed with the assistance of financial institutions. Institutional Finance becomes supplementary to the investment made by the State and has an important role to play in the economic development of the State.

2. Commercial Banks and Development Banks like the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, and the Agricultural Finance Corporation, have all very important roles to play. The State also expects substantial investment by the LIC of India and other Development Corporations sponsored by the Government of India like the National Co-operative Development Corporation, the Rural Electrification Corporation and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

Commercial Banks in Mysore State

2. Commercial Banking in Mysore State is fairly advanced. The total number of branches of commercial banks in the State on 31st December 1972 was 1423. There has been an increase of 662 branches since the date of Nationalisation. The Lead Banks in Mysore State are the State Bank of Hyderabad. State Bank of Mysore, Canara Bank and the Syndicate Bank. The other Banks having branches in the State are the State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, United Commercial Bank, Allahabad Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Indian Bank, Punjab National Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Union Bank of India, State Bank of Saurashtra. State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Patiala, Vijaya Bank, Limited, Corporation Bank, Ltd., Karnataka Bank, Ltd., Vysya Bank, Ltd., Andhra Bank, Ltd., Bank of Madhura, Ltd., Belgaum Bank, Ltd., National and Grindlays Bank. Ltd., Sangli Bank, Ltd., South Indian Bank, Ltd., Ganesh Bank of Karundwad, Ltd.

4. The average population served by each bank office is 23,000 in Mysore as against 40,000 for the country. However, as in other spheres of economic activity there are imbalances even in the location of bank branches. Whereas the average population served per bank branch in Coorg and South Kanara is 9,000 the number served in Bidar is 59,000 and Gulbarga 62,000. The percentage of rural banks to the total number of banks is approximately 43. For Eight districts out of the 19 in the State the number of rural branches is more than the urban branches.

5. There has been a steady growth of deposits which stood at Rs. 366.16 crores in June 1972 as compared to Rs. 255.27 crores in June 1969. The advances outstanding were Rs. 317.21 crores. Advances to priority sectors in September 1972 were as below:

1.	Agriculture	No. of A/c	149490
		Advances	Rs. 46.36 Crores
2.	Small Scale Industries	No. of A/c	10798
		Advances	Rs. 38.84 Crores
3.	Road & Water Transport Operators.	No. of A/c	4450
		Advances	Rs. 6.46 Crores
4.	Retail Trade & Small Business	No. of A/c.	41478
		Advances	Rs. 12.09 Crores
5.	Professionals & self employed	No. of A/c	14288
		Advances	Rs. 2.78 Crores
6.	Education	No. of A/c	2737
		Advances	Rs. 44 lakhs

6. To utilise the resources of Commercial banks for the development of the economy the Government of Mysore constituted a study group in 1969. The Study Group consists of Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, and Representatives of the Commercial Banks. The main objective of the Study Group is to list out economically viable schemes for being financed by the banks and to go into all connected problems in specific sections so as to evolve a long term credit plan for financing economic development in the State.

7. At the District Level the Government has constituted District Co-ordination Committees on Institutional Finance. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the District Committee. Departmental Officers and representatives of Commercial banks constitute the Membership. The Committee discusses the programmes and problems relating to commercial banks lending in the districts.

8. The Commercial banks have resources but lack an organisational structure at the village level. The Co-operatives although having a vast field network are handicapped by lack of funds. Co-operation between the two agencies so that the resources of commercial banks and the infrastructure of co-operatives could be utilised would be to their mutual advantage.

9. In December, 1969 a scheme of financing Co-operatives societies by commercial banks was introduced in Mysore State by the Reserve Bank of India in the seven districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Mysore, Hassan, Bangalore and Gulbarga where the district Co-operative Central Banks are weak. These Societies will receive loans from the particular commercial banks to which they have been ceded and in turn will lend to the members. The number of such ceded primary societies as on July, 1973 is 1010. 13 Commercial Banks are engaged in this experiment. The total lending of these banks to societies stands at Rs. 243.47 lakhs.

10. The State Government has also accepted the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in promoting Farmers Service Societies to provide integrated credit and services

to weaker sections of the rural population. In these Societies the Commercial banks would have a major role to play. Already one such society has commenced functioning in Bangalore District. Others would also be set up during the Fifth Plan period.

11. Since nationalisation, deposits with banks are growing appreciably. The growth in deposits with the nationalised commercial banks is 11.4 per cent as borne out by the figures noted below :—

Statement showing the growth of deposits and the credit-deposit ratio of Scheduled commercial banks in the public sector during the period June 1969 to June 1972.

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*June 1969*	*June 1972*	*Percentage Growth (Annual Rate)*
1.	Deposits	184.30	286.89	11.4
2.	Credits	145.55	270.28	..
	Credit Deposit Ratio ..	78.9	94.00	..

In the case of all scheduled commercial banks, the observed growth rate in deposits is 12.5 per cent as noted below :

Statement showing deposits, credits and ratio and the growth rate of deposits over the triennial period December 1969 to December 1971.

(For all scheduled commercial banks).

(Rs. in Crores)

No.	*Item*	*Dec. 1969*	*Dec. 1970*	*Dec. 1971*	*Average between Dec. 69 and Dec. 71*	*Growth Rate between Dec. 69 to Dec. 70 (%)*	*Growth Rate between Dec. 70 to Dec. 71 (%)*	*Average Growth Rate (%)*
1.	Deposits ..	255.2	288.3	322.2	288.5	13	12	12.5
2.	Credits ..	185.6	222.5	223.1	210.4	19.8	0.3	10.05
3.	Credit Deposit Ratio.	72.2	77.1	69.2	73.0	..	..	..

12. Providing for monetary and fiscal policies, market fluctuations, level of recovery, money circulation, etc., a growth rate of 13 per cent may safely be assumed for the period from December 1971 to December 1974 and for the period December 1975 onwards to December 1978, growth rates of 13.5, 14, 14.5 and 15 per cent respectively can again be safely assumed. This is a modest assumed growth rate.

13. On this basis, the present position and projected deposits at the beginning and by the end of the Fifth Plan would be :

(Rupees in Crores)

	Actuals		*Projected*	
	As on December 1969	As on December 1971	As on December 1974	As on December 1978
Deposits with all Scheduled Commercial Banks	255.2	322.2	464.9	792.1

That would be a sizable amount available for profitable investments and economic progress. As partners in the task for economic development, the State and the Commercial Banks have to jointly explore the possibilities for suitable investments.

14. With increasing deposits, the total quantum of advances made by all scheduled commercial banks has also grown. The total credit as of December 1969 was Rs. 185.6 crores, and stood at Rs. 223.1 crores by December 1971. But the credit deposit ratio has not appreciably improved. In fact, the ratio has fluctuated from 72.7 (1969 December) 77.1 (1970 December) to 69.2 (1971 December). The average ratio during the same period was 73.

15. However, the credit-deposit ratio in respect of Nationalised Commercial Banks demonstrated a better trend in so far as it moved up from 78.9 in June 1969 to 94 in June 1972. This shows that credit deposit ratio for all scheduled Commercial Banks can also be improved.

16. A massive investment of Rs. 1,350 crores is contemplated during the Fifth Five Year Plan. A major portion of it would be to provide the basic infrastructure for economic development, viz., irrigation, power, roads, drinking water, health facilities, etc.

17. This calls for an accelerated rate of investment by the Commercial Banks to quickly utilise the potentials to be created, and ensure economic progress. In a congenial atmosphere for investments and scope being available it is possible, if not imperative, to improve the credit-deposit ratio from the present average level of 73 for the triennial period ending with December 1971. In view of the performance of nationalised banks as indicated above, it can safely be presumed that a credit-deposit ratio of 83 can be reached by the end of the Fifth Plan

18. The present quantum of advances, and with accelerated credit-deposit ratio, the projected levels of advances by Commercial Banks during the Fifth Five Year Plan would be :

Rupees in Crores

	Actuals						*Projected*	
	Dec. 1969	*Dec.* 1971	*Average Dec. '69 to Dec. '71*	*Dec.* 1974	*Dec.* 1975	*Dec.* 1976	*Dec.* 1977	*Dec.* 1978
Total Deposits.	255.2	322.2	288.5	464.9	527.7	601.6	688.8	792.1
Total Credits.	185.6	223.1	210.4	348.7	406.3	475.3	557.9	657.4
Credit Deposits Ratio.	72.7	69.2	73	75	77	79	81	83

19. At present, the policy guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India stipulate that the percentage of commercial bank's advance to priority sectors, namely, agriculture, small scale industries, road and water transport operation, etc., should increase. The share of priority sector has increased from 27.52 per cent in December 1969 to 36.17 per cent in December 1971, but has then indicated a decline to 33.7 per cent in September 1972.

20. Drawing from the projected levels of advances made previously for the Fifth Plan period, and assuming that by December 1974, the share of priority sector would be 45.2 per cent and would thereafter increase at the rate of 1.2 per cent per annum upto December 1978, the projected quantum of advances available during the Fifth Plan for priority sector is likely to be :

(*Rupees in Crores*)

	Dec. 1974	*Dec.* 1975	*Dec.* 1976	*Dec.* 1977	*Dec.* 1978
Total Bank Credit (Projected) ...	348.7	406.3	475.3	557.9	657.4
Share of Priority Sector (Projected) ...	157.6	188.5	226.2	272.2	328.7
Percentage of priority sector to total credit (Presumed).	45.2	46.4	47.6	48.8	50

21. The resources of commercial banks would be fully utilised marking the transition to a new pattern of development finance. The commercially viable projects will be acceptable to commercial banks for the basic reason that there will be a scientific management of production and sale of goods and services which in turn concede the introduction of a high cost consciousness and the policy of suitable pricing of such goods and services. If the growing deposits of the commercial banks are not channalised to the financing of projects which meet the pressing objectives of growth with social justice, there is the risk of such funds finding their way to less priority projects and for the production of inessential goods.

22. Some of the specific items in which commercial banks can make advances are :—

A. Agriculture	1. Irrigation Wells 2. Pumpsets 3. Crop Loans 4. Soil Conservation.
B. Dairying	1. Cows/Buffaloes 2. Irrigation wells for fodder 3. Cattle feed plants 4. Chilling units 5. Dairy plants 6. Transport Vehicles.
C. Poultry	1. Poultry sheds 2. Working Capital for birds and feed. 3. Poultry feed plants

Sheep Breeding	1. Advances to sheep breeders Association/Co-operatives. 2. Purchase and maintenance of sheep 3. Shearing machines 4. Wool Weaving.
E. Sericulture	1. Irrigation wells for mulberry growing 2 Silk Rearers Co-operatives 3. Silk Reelers Co-operatives 4. Licenced seed producers Co-operatives.
F. Marketing	1. Market Yards.

23. In the field of industry entrepreneurs are eagerly looking towards commercial banks which have a great role to play in providing working capital. and encouraging the growth of industries (especially small scale industries) in backward areas. They can also advançe funds for the construction of industrial sheds and for export of products.

24. Commercial banks can play an important role in the development of irrigation projects ayacut areas by identifying and financing commercially viable schemes. Similarly they can finance the activities of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for which special agencies have been established by Government.

Public Sector Corporations and Boards

25. A large number of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies have been set up by the State Government. The activities of these bodies are encouraged by marginal financial support of Government. They are expected to finance their programmes through market borrowings and loans from Institutional sources. To the extent that these bodies can borrow or get loans the burden on the State exchequer is reduced and the State can concentrate on providing infrastructure facilities and public utilities. The bodies so set up by the State Government are as below :

1. Mysore State Fisheries Development Corporation.
2. Mysore State Forest Corporation.
3. Mysore State Forest Industries Corporation.
4. Mysore State Seed Corporation.
5. Mysore State Road Transport Corporation.
6. Mysore State Film Industry Development Corporation.
7. Mysore State Tourism Development Corporation.
8. Mysore State Power Corporation.
9. Mysore State Construction Corporation.
10. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation.
11. Mysore State Finance Corporation.
12. Mysore State Small Scale Industries Corporation.

13. Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation.
14. Mysore State Urban Development Corporation.
15. Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation.
16. Mysore State Warehousing Corporation.
17. Mysore State Housing Board.
18. Mysore State Electricity Board.
19. Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

26. There are other institutions which have been set up by the State Government which provide financial assistance to individuals and seek refinance themselves. Their activities therefore also increases the investment in the State. They are :—

1. Mysore State Financial Corporation.
2. Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation.
3. Mysore State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation.
4. Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank.

27. A few other Corporation Bodies are proposed to be set up. They are :

1. Mysore State Animal Food Corporation.
2. Mysore State Dairy Development Corporation.
3. Mysore State Food Corporation.
4. Mysore State Slum Clearance Board.

28. During the Fourth Plan period all the bodies so set up have achieved a fair measure of success and substantial investment has been made by them in developmental activities. Table ‘ A ’ indicates the investment made by a few during the Four Years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

29. Efforts are being continuously made to attract the resources of developmental banks and Corporations. The Funds received—

(1) The investment by the L.I.C. during the Four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan in various fields in the State is as indicated in Table—‘ B ’.

(2) The investment by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the Four Years is as below :

		(Rupees in lakhs)
1969–70	..	—
1970–71	..	20
1971–72	..	149
1972–73	..	217

(3) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has invested in the various agricultural programmes of the State in the quantums indicated below :

Through the Land Development Banks :

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1. Minor Irrigation ..	270.990
2. Land Reclamation ..	197.630
3. Plantation / Horticulture ..	101.555
2. *Through the State Co-operative Apex Bank :*	
1. Plantation / Horticulture ..	22.650
2. Fisheries ..	78.360
3. Godowns ..	14.130
3. *Through Commercial Banks :—*	
1. Minor Irrigation ..	10.000
2. Plantation / Horticulture ..	65.189
Total ..	765.654

30. The Industrial Development Bank of India has during the four years given Rs. 614.62 lakhs as loans to Industries, invested Rs. 306.00 lakhs as direct subscription and underwriting, Rs. 586.2 lakhs as refinance of industrial loans and Rs. 314.3 lakhs in the rediscounting of Bills scheme.

31. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has invested Rs. 355.527 lakhs in marketing, processing Units (including Co-operative Sugar Factories), and Co-operative Storages.

32. It shall be the endeavour of the State to attract institutional finances and to make a massive developmental effort through the autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies. The State is providing marginal financial support in each case (as indicated in the sectoral allotments) and expects them to convince commercial and development banks to invest in their projects. It is expected that the requirements of these bodies during the Fifth Plan Period from institutional sources and the market would be about Rs. 450 crores.

TABLE 'A'

INVESTMENTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Mysore State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation.	96.72	60.88	166.08	...
Mysore Small Industries Corporation.	14.30	19.65	55.00	89.26
3. Mysore State Financial Corporation.	137.44	198.72	323.96	385.98
4. Housing Board	264.70	372.60	410.83	518.11
5. State Land Development Bank ...	762.13	934.98	1254.59	995.66
6. Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank.	4335.17	3816.64	6269.31	4496.16
7. Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation.	54.74	323.31*	4.54	17.58
8. Mysore State Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation.	43.38	46.94	62.69	.

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* The steep rise in investments during 1970-71 is owing to the transfer of assets from the Agriculture Department.

TABLE—'B'

Investment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Category of Investment	*Financial Years*				*From* 1-4-1973 *to* 28-5-1973
	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971 1972	1972 1973	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Loans to Mysore Government for Housing Schemes.	120.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	..
2. Loans to Mysore State SC/ST Co-operative Housing Corporation Ltd.	..	..	40.00	..	..
Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	50.00	..
3. Loans to Municipal Committees for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes.	78.66	145.71	173.16	238.48	..
4. Loans to Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	..	..	...	400.00	..
5. Loans to Co-operative Sugar Factories.	20.00	60.00	15.00	..	..
6. Loans to Debentures/ Preference Shares and Equity Shares, Joint Stock Companies.	3.97	15.04	4.54	47.84	0.13
	222.63	330.75	342.70	846.32	0.13

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE

(Crop Husbandry)

1. Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of the State, as it is in the whole of India. It provides means of livelihood to 67 per cent of the population and contributes to over 60 per cent of the State Income (as against 50 per cent in the National Income). The following figures of 1971 census are relevant to note.

		(*In millions*)
Mysore :	Total population	29.299
	Total workers	10.179
	Of them	
	(*a*) Cultivators	4.073
	(*b*) Agricultural Labourers	2.718

	Mysore		*All-India*	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
Percentage of workers to total population.	45.48	34.74	42.00	32.91
Percentage to total workers of				
(*a*) Cultivators ..	54.13	40.01	52.8	43.34
(*b*) Agricultural labourers ..	16.42	26.70	16.7	26.33

2. Out of the total area of the State of 18.94 million hectares (according to village records in 1969-70), 2.87 million hectares form forests and 3.71 million hectares are not available for cultivation, being pastures or barren land or land put to non-agricultural use. Out of 12.36 million hectares (or 65 per cent of total land area) available for cultivation, the cultivable wastes constitute 0.63 million hectares and fallows 1.53 million hectares. The net area sown in 1969-70 was 10.20 million hectares (5.38 per cent of land area) and the area sown more than once was only about 0.6 million hectares or 5.9 per cent of net sown area. The distribution of the gross cropped area among various crops is given below:

TABLE –I

Crops	*Area in million hectares*	*Percentage to gross cropped area*
Food Crops	**7.87**	**72.9**
Cereals	5.94	55.0
Pulses	1.46	13.5
Others	0.47	4.4
Non-food crops	**2.92**	**27.1**
Oil seeds	1.44	13.3
Fibres	1.10	10.2
Others	0.38	3.6
Total ..	10.79	100.0

Upto Fourth Plan

3. The variation in the area and production under food and non-food crops from 1955-56 to 1968-69 is presented in the following Table 2.

TABLE 2.

(Area in million hectares) (Production in lakh tonnes)

	1955-56		1960-61		1965 66		1968-69	
	Area	*Production*	*Area*	*Production*	*Area*	*Production*	*Area*	*Production*
Cereals	5.89	34.24	6.27	35.79	6.51	31.93	6.06	47.74
Pulses	1.37	3.80	1.31	3.52	1.32	3.52	1.33	4.37
Total Food Grains	7.26	38.04	7.58	39.30	7.83	35.45	7.39	52.11
Oilseeds	1.19	6.93	1.25	5.10	1.19	4.79	1.26	7.10
Cotton*	1.15	3.01	0.98	3.82	1.01	2.33	0.95	3.30
Sugarcane	0.05	31.11	0.07	51.84	0.09	69.59	0.11	95.69

*Production in lakhs bales of 180 kg.

4. The area under foodgrains which registered an increase till 1965-66 has been showing distinct signs of dropping thereafter. The area under sugarcane has been steadily increasing. The commercial crops of oilseeds and cotton have shown a fluctuating trend.

5. The production of foodgrains has been steadily increasing. with a distinct jump in the Annual Plan years with the advent of the green revolution generated by the high yielding varieties and the package approach. Even though the area in 1968-69 was only marginally more than that in 1955-56. the production increase was as much as 37 per cent. Increase in area as well as in productivity are responsible for the high yields of sugarcane registered in 1968-69. In spite of fluctuations. oilseeds and cotton also showed increased production and in the latter case, due to improved varieties.

6. Another important factor which was responsible for the increase in productivity was the steady increase in irrigated area. With massive investments in irrigation projects. the percentage of net area irrigated to net sown area increased from 7.37 in 1956-67 to 13.30 in 1968-69. The irrigated area by sources is compared below.

(Lakh hectares)

	1956–57	1968–69
By canals	1.65	4.48
By Tanks	3.28	4.54
By wells	1.29	3.17
By other sources	1.18	1.18
Total ..	7.40	13.37

7. Soil Conservation measures undertaken on a large scale have also helped in improving the productivity of land. The area covered since 1956-57 is given below.

	Lakh Hecatres
Upto 1956–57	2.15
During II Plan	0.71
During III Plan	0.92
During Annual Plans (1966–69)	3.14
Total (end of 1968–69)	6.92

8. In view of the very limited possibility of extending the area under cultivation, the State has been pursuing vigorously all avenues for intensive cropping and increasing the productivity by extending the area under irrigation, use of high yielding and hybrid varieties, increasing use of fertilisers and pesticides, soil conservation as well as extension work. The thrust has also been directed towards increasing the area under commercial agricultural and horticultural crops and drawing more and more on institutional sources of finance. The infrastructure development by way of roads, markets, godowns, etc., has also been receiving greater attention. Integrated development of the ayacuts under irrigation projects has also been taken up.

9. Equally important is the problem of diffusing the benefits of agricultural development. A large section of the rural population consist of small cultivators and agricultural labourers depending largely on dry farming. This vast section has to be given the necessary incentives and support to contribute to development and to share the benefits of economic growth through special programmes such as the Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labourers Scheme.

Fourth Plan

10. The Fourth Five Year-Plan envisaged (1) achievement of 5-6 percent growth rate in agricultural production so that the State is self-sufficient in food and is also able to step up production of commodities which are export oriented; (2) increasing benefits of all types of irrigation—major, medium and minor; and (3) speedy and most profitable utilisation of power generated in the State for agricultural and industrial purposes. Accordingly, in the financial allocations, next to irrigation and power, greater weightage was given to soil conservation, intensive cultivation programmes, plant protection and improved seed programmes.

11. The Financial provisions for agricultural programmes during the Fourth Plan and the anticipated expenditure are summarised below:

TABLE—3

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	State Plan		*Centrally sponsored schemes*
	IV Plan provision	*Anticipated expenditure*	*Anticipated expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1. **Agricultural Production—**			
(*a*) Department of Agriculture ..	1,885.00	1,209.50	396.21
(*b*) Department of Horticulture ..	360.00	406.66	21.13
(*c*) Revenue Department .. .. (Land records etc.)	25.00	57.30	..
(*d*) Statistics Department	15.00	8.82	19.52
(*e*) Forest Department (Cashew) ..	15.00	15.62	..
(*f*) University of Agricultural Sciences	100.00	167.40	..
Total (1) ..	**2,400.00**	**1,865.30**	**436.86**
2. **Soil Conservation—**			
(*a*) Agricultural Department ..	790.00	797.11	160.87
(*b*) Forest Department	100.00	143.10	..
Total (2) ..	**890.00**	**940.21**	**160.87**
3. **Minor Irrigation—**			
(*a*) Public Works Department ..	1,675.00	2,160.44	..
(*b*) Department of Co-operation ..	1,320.00	1,192.18	..
(*c*) Department of Agriculture ..	100.00	21.09	..
(*d*) Department of Mines and Geology	75.00	74.13	..
(*e*) Revenue Department	30.00	10.39	..
(*f*) Agro-Industries Corporation ..	..	100.50	..
Total (3) ..	**3,200.00**	**3,558.73**	..
4. **Ayacut Development**	**200.00**	**243.15**	**117.53**
5. **Warehousing and Marketing**	**100.00**	**77.09**	**0.98**

A. Agriculture

12. The year-wise production of foodgrains, sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton is given in Annexure I. The total foodgrains production has been considerably stepped up during the normal years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Intensive programmes coupled with favourable monsoons greatly account for attaining a level of 60.56 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. Severe drought conditions in the State during 1972-73 have pulled down the production to about 48 lakh tonnes. During 1973-74 the total food production is anticipated to be above 61 lakh tonnes.

13. Registered increase of annual productivity during 1968-69 to 1970-71 has been 7.2 per cent for food crops in general, 4.3 per cent for rice, 10 per cent for Jowar. Growth in productivity during the normal years has been due to the high yielding varieties and organisational efforts. However, productivity has been adversely affected during the subsequent years as a result of which the annual compound growth rate of production for the entire Fourth Plan period works out to 3.21 per cent. A marginal shortfall in the target by one lakh tonnes of foodgrains therefore is anticipated.

14. The production of commercial crops like cotton, oil seeds and sugarcane has been a little erratic. Sluggish growth in the production of commercial crops has been a country-wide phenomenon where, even in absolute terms, the total increase of these crops has been inadequate, adversely affecting both agricultural processing industries and export. Production of cotton and oilseeds, however, has made significant progress and the Fourth Five Year Plan targets for these two cash crops are likely to be achieved. The production trend of cotton has been very encouraging. The growth rates of various commercial crops are shown below :—

		Compound Growth rate during Fourth Plan period (in %)
Sugar Cane	..	—1.66
Oilseeds	..	6.05
Cotton	...	16.24

15. The rather slow and erratic growth of various cash crops could generally be traced to adverse natural conditions like untimely rains and drought, as well as market and price trends which largely influence the farmer in his decisions.

16. The experience during the Fourth Five Year Plan has highlighted two important points. Firstly, unless water resources are exploited for agricultural purposes to the maximum possible extent, sustained agricultural growth is not possible. Then only will there be scope for extensive application of scientific methods of agriculture. Secondly, institutional arrangements for the supply of all inputs including credit, infractructural facilities of roads, marketing, etc., should be coordinated.

Agricultural Research and Education

17. The programmes relating to agricultural research and education envisage recommending the most suitable varieties for

specific areas, evolving high yielding varieties, adoption of package approach for the economic crops, establishment of Pilot Projects for Dry Land farming and Multiple cropping projects in the areas with assured water supply, undertaking studies for an integrated approach to problems of irrigation, drainage and pest control and providing training to inservice personnel and farmers.

18. The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore established in 1964 has 6 constituent colleges and an Agricultural Engineering Institute. 34 Research Stations are under its control. Four Graduate, sixteen Post-Graduate and eight doctoral courses are offered in agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and veterinary science. Its Directorate of Research has taken up research work on pulses and oilseeds crops. Various trials were laid out on agronomic practices for sunflower. Microbiological and agronomic practices tests were conducted on soyabean. Tests were also taken up to identify the best varieties of pulses and to work out package of practices for improved varieties. There is also a proposal to start a second Agricultural University at Dharwar to take up regionally oriented research work.

19. For imparting training to the farmers, at present 10 Agricultural Schools are working in 9 districts of the State. In each School intensive practical and theoretical training is imparted to the farmers' sons for a period of 10 months in a year. The total number of farmer's sons trained every year is 400. It is proposed to establish 3 more Agricultural Schools during 1973-74.

20. In addition to these Schools, there are 6 Farmer's Training Centres in the State, one of which is under the control of the University of Agricultural Sciences. Training in cultivation of high yielding varieties and other modren agricultural practices are being imparted through these training centres to the farmers and farm women.

21. There are 5 Gramasevak Training Centres in the State out of which 4 have been up-graded as Rural Development Training Centres. Through these institutions, Agricutural and Rural Development oriented training is imparted to the Gramasevaks both before their posting as Gramasevaks and during their service.

22. Training in advanced technique of rice cultivation and mechanised cultivation of paddy is being imparted at the Indo-Japanese Agricltural Extension-cum-training Centre at V.C. Farm, Mandya in collaboration with the Japanese Experts to the Agricultural Extension workers and the farmers. 4 sub-centres are also proposed to be established. Some of the physical targets and achievements are given in Table 4.

Agricultural Extension and Administration

23. With the reorganisation of the Department towards the close of the III Plan, a competent team of subject matter specialists led by an Assistant Director of Agriculture is now available at the sub-divisional level covering 3 to 4 taluks. In order to improve and upgrade the technical quality of the extension services, periodical training and opportunities for advanced education are being offered

TABLE 4.

	1969–70		1970 71		1971–72		(*Up to December* 1972) 1972–73	
	Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
I. Agricultural Education								
(*a*) Candidates Trained (Nos.) ...	255	231	405	272	405	288	405	369
(*b*) Deputed for Higher Education (Nos.) ...	...	26	...	11	...	24	...	23
II. Extension Training and Farmers Education								
(*a*) Number of gramsevakas trained ...	150	139	200	165	200	165	158	200
(*b*) Number of Youths trained... ...	420	297	420	299	420	397	420	122
(*c*) Persons trained in Minor Irrigation and Water use ..	450	650	650	688	650	660	650	835
(*d*) Extension *cum* Training centre with Japanese experts (Persons trained)								
(1) Long Term Course ...	25	23	25	23	25	25	25	25
(2) Other Courses	...	103	...	316	...	903	...	544

to the Extension Staff including gramasevaks. In order to lay out area-wise programmes it has been felt necessary to strengthen the machinery below the sub-divisional level. especially in irrigation command areas and in dry land farming areas.

Agricultural inputs

24. (a) **Seeds.**—Production and distribution of improved seeds is the first pre-requisite for increasing agricultural production in a short time. The University of Agricultural Sciences, supplies nucleus seeds to the Department. It is multiplied in the State Seed farms as foundation seeds and distributed to registered seed growers. There are at present 63 seed farms in the State. with a total area of 3,098 acres in the 19 districts of the State. The average production of foundation seeds every year on all the seed farms is nearly 6,700 quintals. At present the full requirement of foundation seeds is being produced except in the case of wheat, groundnut, cotton and pulses. The production of seeds of Hybrid crops is also undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, the State Agro-Industries Corporation and other private seed growers' Associations.

25. The total quantity of seeds produced and distributed during the last 4 years in the State is given below:

	quintals
Nucleus seeds procured from the University of Agricultural Sciences ..	168.98
Foundation seeds produced on seed farms and distributed ..	23,533
Registered seeds distributed ..	45,50,415
Seeds of High Yielding Varieties distributed ..	7,31,844

The year wise progress can be seen in Table 5.

26. The Fourth Plan targets of coverage by high yielding varieties will be more or less achieved in the case of paddy, wheat, maize and bajra and the shortfall in the case of jowar is about 19 per cent. The anticipated levels of coverage by high-yielding varieties by 1973-74 are as follows:—

	Per cent of Total Area
Paddy ..	23.8
Wheat ..	17.1
Maize ..	99.0
Bajra ..	18.8
Jowar ..	9.1

27. The present number of seed farms is inadequate to meet the need demands of the farmers. Expansion of the size of the seed farms to make them economically viable units has also become necessary.

28. **(b) Fertilisers.—**The progress in the consumption of fertilisers during the Fourth Plan is given in Table 6 and Annexure II which will show that Fourth Plan targets are likely to be achieved.

TABLE 5

Improved Seed Programme : Targets and Achievements

	1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73	
	Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
Improved Seed Programme								
(*a*) Improved Seed Distribution (000 quintals).	343.8	236.5	343.8	318.7	343.8	344.9	343.9	213.7
(*b*) Number of Seed samples analysed ...	10,000	4,805	10,000	20,205	10,000	22,942	10,000	4.764

TABLE 6

Manures and Fertilisers : Targets and Achievements

	1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73	
	Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
								(*Up to Dec. 72*)
(1) Development of local Manurial Resources (000. M. Tonnes)—								
(*a*) Urban compost	435.5	256.5	482.5	275.2	536.8	302.5	584.5	278.0
(*b*) Rural compost	5,358.0	5.134.1	5,885.0	5.362.2	6,055.0	5.740.0	6.270.1	4.803.5
(*c*) Green Manuring	471.0	400.3	547.6	430.9	656.9	504.5	655.5	394.0
(2) Distribution of Fertilisers (000 M. Tonnes)...								
(*a*) Nitrogen	75.0	87.0	90.0	92.5	110.0	98.0	135.0	59.0
Phosphorus	30.0	31.0	50.0	37.2	84.0	41.5	106.5	24.3
Potash	16.0	14.1	30.0	26.1	49.0	27.0	60.0	26.5

29. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers is expected to go up from 58,000 tonnes in 1968-69 to 1,64,000 tonnes in 1973-74, which means, on an average, an increase from 5.7 kgs. per hectare to 16 kgs per hectare. Use of fertilisers as a whole will increase from 81,000 tonnes or 7.9 kgs. per hectare in 1968-69 to 3,64,000 tonnes or 35.7 kgs. per hectare in 1973-74. Though this is quite satisfactory, considering the availability of fertilisers, we are still far below the optimum level of application. The balance of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers is expected to improve from 5.3 : 1.1 : 1 in 1968-69 to 2.3 : 1.8 : 1 in 1973-74, as against the all-India ratio of 5 : 1 : 6 and the desired level of 4 : 2 : 1.

30. Previously, Fertilizers were being distributed through a three-tier system in the districts. Since the formation of district level and taluks level fertilser distribution Committees in June, 1972, fertilisers are presently being distributed under a two-tier system consisting of Agro-Industires Corporation, State Marketing Federation and their units operating in the districts. In order to maintain purity of fertilisers, and in order to ensure application of balanced fertilizers in quantities required for dfferent soils, soil samples are drawn from the farmers fields and analysed for their nutrient contents and fertilizer recommendations given to the farmers. There are now 18 soil testing laboratories and it is proposed to establish one more during 1973-74 so that there will be a laboratory in each district of the State. So far, over 6 lakh soil samples have been analysed in these soil testing laboratories. It is programmed to analyse 30,000 soil samples per year in each of these laboratories. In addition to these, there are two Mobile Soil Testing laboratories stationed in Bangalore which also take up soil testing on the spot in villages. It has been proposed to obtain 2 more mobile units so as to station one unit in each Division.

31. **(c) Plant protection chemicals and Equipments.**—With the introduction of high yielding varieties of crops and intensive cultivation, plant protection programmes have become an imperative need of the farmers. Therefore, a comprehensive plant protection organisation has been set up to attend to crop protection programmes, such as seed treatment, protection of crop in the field, aerial spraying in the endemic pest areas, rat control and control of Store pests. During the IV Plan period 13,769.19M. Tonnes of pesticides, 57,288 hand operated plant protection equipments and 2,291 power operated plant protection equipments are expected to be distributed. As against a target of covering 2.8 million hectares by plant protection measures, we expect to cover, in fact, about 3.2 million hectares in 1973-74, which represents about 30 per cent of the gross cropped area. The State subsidy on plant protection chemicals has been stopped from 1972-73.

Crop Oriented Programmes

32. Under the crop oriented programmes, new varieties of crops which are high yielding as well as hybrids are being introduced and popularised with a package approach through demonstrations on new varieties and improved cultivation practices. While high yielding and Hybrid varieties are confined largely to food-crops, improved varieties and cultivation practices are also being

introduced as regards commercial crops such as cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds and tobacco.

33. The progress so far as food crops are concerned has already been referred to. The position regarding food and commercial crops as of date is given below :

Area Covered during IV Plan

(Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	*Crop*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*% of achievement to ftargot*
H.Y.V. Paddy :				
1.	H.Y.V. Paddy	2,83,000	2,13,695	75%
2.	Hy. Maize	1,21,000	1,16,586	96%
3.	Hy. Jowar	3,23,000	2,63,214	81%
4.	Hy. Bajra	1,01,000	34,092	34%
5.	Mexican wheat	61,000	53,633	88%
Commercial Crops :				
1.	Cotton ...	11,50,000	10,37,800	90%
2.	Sugarcane	1,06,000	82,000	77%
3.	Oilseeds	10,00,000	8,02,400	80%
4.	Tobacco	35,000	40,200	112%

34. Besides, efforts at double and multiple cropping with suitable crop rotation are also being made wherever assured water supply through irrigation works or wells is available. The area covered thus during the Fourth Plan will be about 4.95 lakh hectares.

B. Soil and Water Conservation

35. Under the Soil Conservation programme, the lands are surveyed and plans are prepared for laying out contour bunds to stop erosion and to conserve the soil moisture in arid zones. The work is done on a catchment basis under a statutory procedure. The State has attached a lot of importance to this employment intensive programme which results in creation of productive assets. Advantage has been taken of the Drought Prone Area Programme, Scarcity Relief works and centrally sponsored scheme for watershed and River Valley projects to take up soil conservation works on a large scale.

36. It has been estimated that about 6.8 million hectares of cultivable area in the State is suitable for contour bunding, after excluding the deep black soil area and the area under irrigation. Of this 6.92 lakh hectares had been covered till 1968-69. As against the Fourth Plan target of 4.24 lakh hectares, 7.27 lakh hectares have been covered under all schemes till 1972-73. By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected that 16.19 lakh hectares will have been contour bunded, thus covering about 24 per cent of the suitable cutivable area. Some achievements are given in Table 7.

37. Besides execution of the works, proper maintenance of bunds and prompt repairs to them are equally important. The organisation till now consisted of 9 Divisions with 44 sub-divisions and a reorganisation has been effected recently with the addition

TABLE 7

Soil Conservation : Target and Achievements during Fourth Five Year Plan

	1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73	
	Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
								(*Up to Dec. 72*)
(1) Dry farming Practices (area covered in hectares)	28,000	19,860	28,000	17,701	28,329	11.626	28,000	2,306
(2) Number of candidates trained in Soil conservation	120	73	120	73	120	120	480	480
(3) Soil Conservation on agricultural lands (level) (all schemes) (thousand hectarse). (full year)	...	810	...	955	...	1.126	...	1419

of 4 more Divisions with 18 sub-divisions. Two additional training centres for Field Assisttants have also been started under the Special Employment Programme. Soil Surveys in command areas of Kabini, Hemavathy and Harangi Projects are proposed under a Central Sector scheme in 1973-74 with a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs.

38. In addition, programmes like land utilisation Surveys, Soil Surveys in the ayacut areas have also been taken up, the progress under which is briefly as follows:

			Hectares
Land Utilisation Surveys	...	...	4,73,871
Soil Survey in Ayacut areas :			
1. Krishnapur	...	...	1,61,093
2. Bhima Project	...	...	35,455
3. Ghataprabha and -Malaprabha		...	89,018
4. State Soil survey	...	...	1,27,400
	Total	...	4,12,966

C. Horticulture

39. Mysore State is bestowed with a variety of soils and climate in its different regions which are congenial for the development of most of the temperate, tropical and sub-tropical, fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation as well as tuber crops. A rational approach towards horticulture can take considerable pressure off cereals, pulses and animal products besides opening large avenues of employment both to the educated and the illiterate and of agro-industrial development. It will also lead to better utilisation of poor quality lands and correct nutritional implances. Poor productivity—both per unit area and per plant—has resulted in inadequate supply to markets resulting in high prices and we are still a long way off from producing the minimum requirement of 85 gms. of fruits and 300 gms. of vegetables per head per day. Many horticultural crops also possess a good export potential which is still to be exploited.

40. The schemes for the development of horticulture launched during the Second and subsequent Five Year Plans registered a remarkable success. The area under horticultural crops which was 3.54 lakh hectares or 3.5% of the total cultivated area in 1960 increased by 1.72 lakh hectares upto 1968-69.

41. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan the area under horticulture was 5.26 lakhs hectares, i.e., 5.2 per cent of total cultivated area and this is expected to reach a level of 6.34 lakhs hectares, forming 6.3 per cent of the total cultivated area, by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. The anticipated production of fruits, coconut, areacanut, cardamom, pepper and cashew during the Fourth Plan are given in Annexure I. With 2.8 per cent compound growth rate, the fruit production is anticipated to cross the targetted level by a small margin. Among the fruit crops a remarkable progress is registered in the cultivation of grapes. Out of a total area of 6,397 hectares under grapes in 1968 in the country, Mysore, with around one third of total area, has emerged as the second largest grape producing State. Now the total area under

grapes in Mysore State has increased to 4.656 hectares. Experience in the State has confirmed that diverse types of new and sophisticated varieties of grapes like Anab-E-Shahi, Thomson Seedless, Gulabi and Kalisaheb can grow with high yields in Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

42. Except the production of arecanut, other major horticultural products are anticipated to reach the Fourth Plan target. The shortfall in the production of arecanut is attributable cold wave, mit damage and bud rot as also to the sharp fall in prices.

43. For the development of fruits, vegetables, tuber crops and potato, coconut, arecanut, cashew, cocoa, spices, etc., 71 schemes are in operation of which six A.R.C. Schemes have contributed to the development of grapes, coconut, arecanut, orange, pineapple and banana.

A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Fifth Plan

44. The major objective during the Fifth Plan would be to increase agricultural production substantially by a more vigorous popularisation of the package of practices which result in increasing productivity. While the total cultivated area is not likely to undergo any significant expansion, the main aim would be to get more production per unit of land and per unit of water. Since large tracts of the State will depend on dry farming only, a major thrust will be called for in evolving the right type of dry land farming technology. Another area which will receive pointed attention would be increasing the production of commercial crops like cotton and oil seeds for which the soils of the Ayacut areas of Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha projects are ideally suited. These are crops in shortage in the country and we are annually importing cotton worth around Rs. 100 crores and edible oils worth Rs. 40 crores. Increase in production of these will be a significant step towards self-reliance. There is also scope for growing more horticultural crops.

45. The broad objectives for the Fifth Plan are stated below :

1. Increasing production of foodgrains including pulses at an annual rate of 4.3 per cent to 74.59 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan through improved seeds, high yielding variety programmes and intensive area programmes adopting a package practices.

2. Achieving a production of 12 lakh bales of cotton, 12.54 lakh tonnes of oil seeds and 111.7 lakh tonnes of sugar cane by increasing productivity as well as in increase in area under cotton and oil seeds.

3. Implementation of dry farming projects to evolve an appropriate dry land farming technology.

4. Increasing use of chemical fertilisers and their balanced application to crops.

5. Strengthening of agricultural administration for better extension work as well as implementation of various agricultural laws and creating a marketing Cell for cotton, tobacco and other crops.

6. Intensification of soil conservation and soil development programmes.

7. Increasing the area under horticultural crops by 1.33 lakh hectares and take up dry orcharding programme in the cultivable waste land, especially in the dry region of the State.

46. The direction in which the agriculture in the State is expected to be steered is to reduce the net area under food crops while increasing the area under the commercial crops. The total area under food crops in 1973-74 is 74.16 lakh hectares which is expected to be reduced to 70.52 lakh hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan. But, with increase in irrigation, double and multiple cropping would be introduced so that the yield per hectare in area would go up. While the area under sugar cane is expected to remain constant at 1.06 lakh hectares, the area under cotton will increase from 11.5 lakh hectares to 12.55 lakh hectares and the area under oil seeds from 10 lakh hectares to 12.54 lakh hectares. The productivity of sugar cane, oil seeds and cotton is expected to increase substantially to give the increased production. The details are given in Annexure I. The growth rates for foodgrains and commercial crops for the Fifth Plan, indicating also the contribution by area and productivity, are given in Table 8.

TABLE -8

Crop	*Growth factors* *Area*	*Productivity*	*Aggregate compound growth rate*
1. **Foodgrains**	—1.26	+5.59	+4.33
2. **Commercial crops**			
(*a*) **Oil seeds**	+0.94	+5.36	+6.26
(*b*) **Sugar cane**	..	+7.65	+7.65
(*c*) **Cotton**	+2.84	+11.65	+14.49

47. It will be seen that the growth rate for commercial crops is very much higher than the growth rates assumed for nation as a whole. This is on account of the fact that the north Mysore area is expected to give a very big contribution to increase production of these crops under irrigated conditions.

48. The increase in production envisaged is, to no small extent, due to substantial increase in irrigated area contemplated under major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. A picture of the total irrigated area at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the anticipated level in 1973-74 and the target for 1978-79 is given in Table 9.

TABLE –9

		Hectares		
		1968–69	1973–74	1978–79
1	2	3	4	
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation			
	(*a*) Potential—			
	Gross	4,86,633	6,22,003	10,84.893
	Net	..	1,35,370	4,62,890
	(*b*) Utilisation—			
	Gross	4,05.391	5,49,981	10,06,911
	Net ..	..	1,44,590	4,56,930

1	2		3	4	5
2.	Minor Irrigation				
	(a) Public Works—				
	Gross	..	6,14.100	7,36,100	8,98,000
	Net	..	..	1.22.000	1,61,900
	(b) Irrigation Wells				
	Gross	..	3.17.000	4,02.000	5,85,000
	Net	..	..	85.000	1,83,000
	(c) Lift Irrigation				
	Gross	..	..	19.960	44,960
	Net	..	..	19,960	25,000
	Total Minor Irrigation				
	Gross	..	9,31,100	11.58.060	15.27,960
	Net	..	..	2,26,960	3,69,900
	Grand Total (Irrigated Area—)				
	Gross	..	13,36,491	17.08.041	25,34,871
	Net	..	..	3,71.550	8,26.830
	As Percentage of net Sown area		13.30	16.74	24.85

49. It will be seen from the above that as against an addition of about 3.72 lakh hectares to the irrigated area during the Fourth Plan, the Fifth Plan contemplates an addition of nearly 8.27 lakh hectares. Out of this addition in the Fifth Plan, about 3.7 lakh hectares will be from minor irrigation sources only. As against about 5 lakhs hectares under double and multiple cropping in the Fourth Plan period it is proposed that atleast 7.5 lakh hectares will be got under double and miltiple cropping during the Fifth Plan, meaning an addition of 2.5 lakh hectares to the multiple cropped area.

50. Assuming that the growth of population will continue at 2.4 per cent per annum, the population of Mysore State in 1978-79 will be in the neighbourhood of 35.47 millions. To meet the food requirements of the people and to build up buffer stocks for use in scarcity years, the growth rate postulated for goodgrains is absolutely necessary. This is also feasible in view of the growing popularity of the high yielding varieties of crops and the increased in irrigated area. The main thrust would, therefore, be in developing a multi-crop economy for the State with increasing emphasis on production of commercial crops. The targets proposed for production of different agricultural commodities for every year of the Fifth Plan are given in Table 10.

51. One basic requisite for the success of the programme of increasing agricultural production is the increasing use of fertlisers. It is our estimate that the total quantity of 3.64 lakh tonnes of fertilisers which is expected to be consumed in 1973-74 will have to be increased very substantially to 14.26 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan or about 140 kgs. per hectare. This means a four-fold increase in the consumption of fertilisers. Specifically the various types of fertilisers presently consumed and required by the end of the Fifth Plan are given below :

Lakh tonnes

			1973–74	1978–79
1.	Nitrogenous	..	1.64	6.10
2.	Phosphatic	..	1.28	5.05
3.	Potassic	..	0.72	3.11
	Total	..	3.64	14.26

52. This is all the more essential for the success of high yielding varieties programme. As against the coverage during the Fifth Plan of 8 lakh hectares by high yielding varieties the target for the Fifth Plan is to take the level to 12 lakh hectares. The targets for different crops are given below :

Crop	*The progress achieved during the Fourth Five Year Plan and Target for Fifth Plan (Area in '000 hectares)*	
H.Y.V. Paddy ..	280	500
H.Y. Maize ..	109	115
H.Y. Jawar ..	261	396
H.Y. Bajra ..	96	110
H.Y. Wheat ..	60	80
	816	1201

53. An estimate of the requirements of various inputs for the success of high yielding varities programme has been made and is available in Table 11. There is also an increasing need of improved and high yielding varieties of certified seed as well as plant protection chemicals which are given in Annexure 1. In brief, we would need 2.38 lakh tonnes of improved and high yielding variety seed by the end of the Fifth Plan. The consumption of pesticides, etc., would go up to 1900 metric tonnes to cover 42 lakh hectares as against the anticipated level of 32 lakh hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan.

TABLE 10

Proposed targets of production during V Plan period

(In lakh tonnes).

Sl. No.	*Crops*	*Assumed base level* 1973–74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977–78	*Targetted production at the end of V Plan, i.e.*, 1978-79
1.	Rice ..	21.95	22.84	23.75	24.70	25.69	26.63
2.	Wheat	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.25	2.34	2.41
3.	Maize	3.00	3.12	3.24	3.37	3.50	3.62
4.	Jowar	14.70	15.29	15.90	16.54	17.20	17.86
5.	Bajra	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.25	2.34	2.41
6.	Ragi	13.60	14.14	14.71	15.30	15.91	16.52
7.	Other cereals	1.12	1.16	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.33
8.	Pulses	3.15	3.27	3.40	3.53	3.67	3.81
9.	Sugarcane	88.00	92.31	96.83	101.57	106.55	111.70
10.	Oil Seeds	9.50	9.96	10.44	10.95	11.48	12.54
11.	Cotton	7.00	7.74	8.56	9.49	10.61	11.90
12.	Tobacco	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32

University of Agricultural Sciences

54. The Fifth Plan contemplates expansion of educational programmes leading to under-graduate and post-graduate degrees, considerable augmentation of research personnel and facilities in crop and animal sciences, establishment of colleges of Home Economics, Forestry, Agricultural Engineering and facilities for

TABLE 11

Requirements of Various Agricultural Inputs for 1978-79*

Crops	Total Area	Area under high yielding varieties (000 hectares)	Fertiliser requirements			Organic manure (lakh tonnes)	Seeds (Tonnes)	Production (lakh tonnes)	
			N (Tonnes)	P_2O_5 (Tonnes)	K_2O (Tonnes)				
Paddy	1.118	500	61,750	30.875	30.875	2.47	29,640	21.70	
Jowar	2.719	396	48,906	29,344	14.672	2.44	3.912	19.50	
Maize	115	115	17,043	8,522	4.261	0.71	1.704	5.68	
Ragi	951	475**	23,465	23.465	11.732	3.52	5,866	3.80	
Wheat	333	80	11,856	7.904	5.928	0.49	9.880	1.98	
Bajra	485	110	10.868	6.792	2.717	0.68	543	3.26	
Total (1)	5.721	1.676	1.73.888	1.06.902	70.125	10.31	51.545	58.92	
Cotton (Irrigated)	125		9,262	4.630	4.630	0.93	926	6.25 }	12.90
Cotton (Rainfed)	1.130		41,866	27,911	41,866	8.37	8.373	6.65 }	
Sugarcane	106	..	28,800	7,854	19.636		1.272 (000 sets)	130.90	
Groundnut	1.254		30,974	92,921	46.460		1.23.895	51.00	
Tobacco	40		2,964	3.162	2.371	0.50	240 (000 gms.)	0.32	
Total (2)	2,655		1.13.866	1.36.478	1.14.963	9.80		175.12	
Overall requirements (1+2)			2,87,754	2.43,380	1.85.088	20.11			

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* Inputs requirements are worked out as per the norms given in "Package of Practices -for High Yields" Published by : University of Agricultural Sciences Bangalore.

** Assumed the use of fertiliser according to the norm.

training in agricultural marketing and co-operation and administration and management, construction of additional buildings and creating necessary infrastructure to enable the proper housing and functioning of the educational, research and extension activities of the University. Research and teaching in Sericulture as well as research in Seed Technology and problems of black soil areas are also expected to be organised. The development programmes envisage an outlay of Rs. 14.46 crores out of which Rs. 3 crores are provided in the State Plan.

Department of Agriculture

55. While continuing the limited programmes of agricultural research and agricultural education through opening of new agricultural schools, extension training and farmers' education will be strengthened through upgrading Gramasevaks Training Centres, providing training to farmers in paddy cultivation and use of water as well as training village artisans in agricultural workshop wings. The Farm Advisory service will also be strengthened.

56. In view of the increasing use of high yielding varieties, fertilisers, pesticides etc., the level of competence of extension and departmental staff at the lowest level requires to be upgraded. The Department will also be strengthened with a marketing cell, an investigation cell and a division of Agricultural Economics. A cell for implementation of Acts pertaining to Agricultural Department will be organised.

57. New seed farms will be opened to meet the increasing requirements and the Seed Testing laboratory will be strengthened. Certification of seeds will be introduced. More Soil Testing laboratories will be opened and quality control in soil testing as well as fertilisers will be developed. A Fertiliser Promotion programme is also contemplated.

58. Reclamation and development of land under major irrigation projects will be taken up. Waste lands are proposed to be categorised and reclaimed.

59. The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme will be extended to the whole State. An intensive programme for development of pulses, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane and tobacco will be taken up.

Department of Horticulture

60. An additional area of 1.33 lakh hectares will be brought under different horticultural crops, taking the total area by the end of the Fifth Plan to 7.67 lakh hectares. Of the additional area, 36,210 hectares are proposed to be brought under grapes, coconut, cardamom and betelvine under refinance programme. Dry orcharding on waste lands in dry area will be taken up over 52,200 hectares. Progeny orchards and nucleus seed farms will be started and horticultural training will be organised in a big way. Multipurpose horticultural farms will be started in all talukas. The Department of Forest will also raise 4,000 hectares of Cashew.

Soil Conservation

61. This is employment intensive and benefits dry tracts of the State by increasing productivity through water and soil conservation. It is proposed to cover 18 lakh hectares by soil conservation measures during the Fifth Plan. In addition, the Forest Department will also undertake soil conservation by afforestation in dry districts to the extent of 30,000 hectares.

Land Reforms

62. The scheme contemplates preparation of land records, additional staff and training for implementation of land reforms as also provision for the amount payable to land-holders under the Mysore Land Reforms Act. Consolidation of holdings will be continued.

Department of Statistics

63. Some specific studies in selected districts are proposed to be undertaken to study the utilisation of irrigation, effect of loans on farmers, use of balanced fertilisers and the impact of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings.

Agro-Industries Corporation

64. It will add 125 bulldozers and 33 well boring rigs to the present fleet of 152 bulldozers and 68 rigs. Tractors and power-tillers are also proposed to be sold at the rate of 600 and 100 per year respectively. At present, there are 62 agro-service Centres where agricultural machinery is given on hire and 50 more centres will be added during the Fifth Plan.

Long Term Agricultural Credit

65. A massive programme for Long term credit of Rs. 212.25 crores during the Fifth Plan is contemplated. This takes into account the World Bank assistance also. Of this Rs. 145 crores will be on Minor Irrigation and Rs. 67.25 crores on land development, agricultural machinery and horticultural schemes.

A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

I. UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Agriculture

1. Department of Agricultural Marketing and Co-operation

It is proposed to establish this department in the University during the 5th plan. At present no research or educational facilities are available in the country in this important field. Gradually the department will be strengthened to the extent needed so that Bachelor's degree could be offered to those who specialise in this field. There is need for trained personnel to man the department of Co-operation and Marketing. Facilities available in the country are only of ad-hoc type. Research work has to be extended to solve innumerable problems arising in the field of marketing. This is the weakest link in the chain to-day. Grades of various agricultural products have to be standardised and market methods have to be streamlined. Farmers need considerable assistance in producing and marketing quality products. This department may also develop gradually into a unique institute in the country. Strengthening of the Departments of Agronomy and Economics also is necessary to provide the supporting needs of training and research in this field.

2. Post-graduate courses

Post-graduate programmes leading to diversified and new courses in the following fields would be offered :

1. Water and Soil Management (Agronomy)
2. Agricultural Vocational Education—Agricultural Extension
3. Agricultural Communication—Agricultural Extension
4. Pedology—Soil Science
5. Soil Physics—Soil Science
6. Soil Fertility—Soil Science
7. Advanced Genetics—Agricultural Botany
8. Cytogenetics—Agricultural Botany
9. Plant Breeding—Agricultural Botany
10. Agricultural Policy—Agricultural Economics
11. Sericulture
12. Nematology
13. Plant Physiology
14. Biochemistry

The staff required for the above courses would be as follows :

Professors in—Plant Physiology, Biochemistry, Agricultural Co-operation and Agricultural Marketing	4
Associate Professors ..	17
Assistant Professors ..	18

Ph.D. programmes in the following disciplines would be introduced :

Agricultural Extension
Agricultural Economics
Horticulture

No additional staff is proposed for the above courses.

3. Department of Sericulture

Mysore State produces more than 80 per cent of Indian Silk. However, the tempo of research in sericulture is minimal and continuing programmes are practically absent. In order to solve the numerous problems faced by this industry, it is necessary to establish research and teaching facilities in the University. This is sought to be done by establishing a Department of Sericulture in the

University. This Department will work in collaboration with the Departments of Entomology, Agronomy, Horticulture, Soil Science and Plant Pathology. It will be manned by two Professors, 2 Associate Professors, 4 Assistant Professors and other supporting staff. The estimated cost for five years for the above department would be above Rs. 10 lakhs.

4. Institute of Agricultural Administration and Management

An Institute to train candidates in Agricultural Management and Administration would be established. This Institute would offer training courses of short duration in these areas. Training programmes will be organised for high level officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, etc., in input management, production management and output management in addition to agricultural administration. There is need to build up not only technical competence, but also administrative and management capabilities in the officers manning the various development departments in the State, as well as the Centre. There is a lacuna in this field of training in the country. This Institute may be developed gradually as an All India Institute with the assistance of the Government of India and Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In future this would be an unique centre in the country. Facilities in this regard are very urgently wanting in the country.

5. Veterinary and Animal Sciences

Additional post-graduate courses leading to the M.V.Sc. degree are proposed to be instituted in the disciplines of Surgery, Medicine, Pharmacology and Parasitology. One Associate Professor in each will have to be appointed in each of the above departments to offer these courses. Ph.D. programmes in Dairying and Nutrition, Animal Genetics and Breeding, Parasitology, Surgery and Medicine would be organised, but without any additional staff.

An Expert Committee was appointed to advise the University on the reorganisation and strengthening of Animal Husbandry teaching. The Committee observed that the State would require 140 post-graduates in areas of Animal Production and Veterinary Medicine. In addition, the Committee also recommended that there is need to organise Veterinary Pharmacists Course of two years duration in order to implement the Pharmacy Act. The Committee further recommended that there is need to organise a two year diploma course in Animal Production to train enough personnel to man various extension posts. The Committee has proposed the organisation of Animal Production and Dairy Science activities into the following departments:

1. Department of Dairy Science.
2. Department of Poultry Science.
3. Department of Sheep, Swine and Meat Technology.

The additional staff required for the above activities would be as follows:

Department of Dairy Science

Associate Professor of Dairy Technology	1
Assistant Professors/Farm Superintendents	2
Instructors	2

Department of Poultry Science

Professor and Head (Genetics and Breeding/Nutrition)	1
Associate Professor (Nutrition/Breeding)	1
Associate Professor (Poultry Diseases)	1
Associate Professor (Poultry Technology and Extn.)	1
Assistant Professors	2
Instructors	2

Department of Sheep, Swine and Meat Technology

Associate Professor (Nutrition/Breeding)	1
Associate Professor (Sheep and Swine)	1
Associate Professor (Meat Technology)	1
Assistant Professors	3
Inspectors	2

Department of Veterinary, Pharmacology (For Diploma in Pharmacy)

Associate Professor	1
Assistant Professor	2
Instructors	3

It is expected that in due course B.Sc. courses in Dairying, Poultry and Sheep, Swine and Meat Technology would be instituted.

6. Fisheries

The College of Fisheries is proposing to offer Major Fields of Specialisation in Fishery Biology, Fish Culture, Fisheries Resources and Economics, Oceanography and Limnology, Fishery Administration and Fishery Engineering. Besides post-graduate programmes leading to the M.F.Sc., degree in selected fields of fishery science would be offered during the Vth Plan. The additional staff necessary for the above programme are indicated below :

Professors—one each in Fish Culture, Fishery Engineering, and Fishery Technology	3
Associate Professors—one each in Fishery Biology Acquarium, Oceanography, and Resources and Economics	4
Instructors—one each in Fish Culture, Oceanography Fishery Engineering and 3 for Fishery Technology.	6

7. Basic Sciences and Humanities

In order to enable the offering of supporting courses at the post-graduate level in the Faculties of Agriculture, Animal Sciences, Veterinary Science, Fisheries, Horticulture, the staff in the College of Basic Sciences and Humanities has to be strengthened. Post-graduate courses in subjects such as Statistics are also expected to be offered. It is also necessary to tailor the courses in Basic Sciences to the needs of the Professional degrees and introduce courses in Geology, Hydrology, Climatology, Ecology, etc. An Agro-Meteorological Centre would be established as part of the Basic Science Division. The following proposals for additional staff are therefore made:

One Professor—each in Botany (including Cyto-taxonomy), Chemistry, Physics (specialised in Meteorology and Climatology), Statistics, Psychology, Sociology and Economics, and Microbiology ..	7
One Associate Professor—each in Geology, Hydrology, Meteorology/Climatology, Ecology, Organic Chemistry, and Inorganic Chemistry ..	6
One Assistant Professor in Geology, Botany, Biochemistry, Zoology, Statistics, Meteorology/Climatology, Psychology and Sociology ..	8

The Professor of Meteorology and his staff will constitute the Agro-Meteorological Division and teach and do research in the subject.

8. College of Home Economics

The need for a College of Home Economics to train rural girls in particular has been emphasised by the State Government and the University has accepted this in principle. The following is the minimum essential staff for the college.

Director of Instruction ..	1
Associate Professors in Food and Nutrition; Child Development and Family Relations; Home Management, Textiles and Clothing; Home Economics and Extension Education ..	5
Assistant Professors in the above disciplines ..	5
Instructors in the above disciplines ..	5
One Assistant Professor of Agronomy ..	1
One Instructor in Horticulture .	1
One Instructor in Animal Husbandry .	1

The expenditure on account of buildings and equipment for the College are indicated elsewhere.

9. Forestry

A College of Forestry is proposed to be established during the Vth Plan. Besides offering the Bachelor's degree in Forestry, this College would also conduct courses in Farm Forestry and other disciplines to the Colleges of Agriculture and Horticulture. The staff requirement in the initial stages for this College would be as follows:

Director of Instruction	1
Associate Professors in Sylviculture, Farm Forestry, Forest Pathology, Forest Entomology, Forest Soils and Chemistry, Wood Technology, Forest Agronomy ..	7
Two Instructors each in the above disciplines	14

10. Upgrading the Agricultural Engineering Institute, Raichur to an Agricultural Engineering College.

There is urgent need to train Agricultural Engineers to man positions in the Departments of Agriculture and research and teaching positions in the University. It is therefore proposed to upgrade the Agricultural Engineering Institute, Raichur to a College to offer the undergraduate degree in Agricultural Engineering.

[illegible] :

A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made in the plan for the above purpose.

11. Polytechnics

The Education Commission has stressed the need to establish Polytechnics which could offer a wide range of training opportunities. A beginning in this direction is sought to be achieved during the Vth Plan. A Fisheries Polytechnic is also under consideration and would be organised if need arises and funds permit. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for organising Polytechnics.

12. Research

The research work in crop science, animal and veterinary science and fisheries needs to be considerably augmented during the Vth Plan. Considerable expansion of the staff is therefore necessary. Commensurate physical facilities will also have to be built up.

The following are the proposals :

Cotton	
Assistant Plant Scientists (Breeders) at Dharwar (2) ; Gadag, Arasikere (Sea Island Cotton), Arabhavi, Siruguppa, Raichur, and Hagari (Rs. 400—950) ..	8
Rice	
Assistant Plant Breeders (Rs. 400—950) ..	2
Fodder	
Plant Scientist (Rs. 700—1,250) at Dharwar ..	1
Sorghum	
Plant Scientist (Rs. 700—1,250) ..	1
Assistant Plant Scientist (Rs. 400—950) .	2
Sugarcane	
Assistant Plant Scientists at Mandya,, Gangavathi and Sankeswar (Rs. 400—950) ..	3
Western Regional Station	
Assistant Plant Scientist (Rs. 400—950) ..	1

Agronomy	
Agronomists (Rs. 700—1,250), at Hebbal for Rice, Hebbal, Mandya, Mudigere and Raichur	5
Assistant Agrinomists (Rs. 400—950)—one for Cotton,, 2 for rice, one for fodder, and 3 for the Stations at Mudigere, Mandya and Raichur	7
Entomology	
Entomologist (Rs. 700—1,250) for Dharwar, Mudigere, Raichur	3
Assistant Entomologists for Dharwar and Mandya (Sugarcane) (Rs. 400—950)	2
Plant Pathology	
Plant Pathologist for Hebbal, Dharwar, Raichur and Mandya (Rs. 700—1,250)	4
Assistant Plant Pathologists for Dharwar, Sirugupa (Cotton), Mandya (Sugarcane), and Mudigere (Plantation crops) (Rs. 400—1,250)	4
Statistics	
Statistician (Hebbal) (Rs. 700—1,250)	1
Assistant Statistician, Dharwar, Mandya and Hebbal (Rs. 400—950)	3
Plant Physiology	
Assistant Plant Physiologist (Sugarcane), Gangavathi (Rs. 400—950)	
Cytogenetics	
Cytogeneticist, Hebbal (Rs. 700—1,250)	1
Microbiology	
Microbiologist, Hebbal (Rs. 700—1,250)	1
Agricultural Economics and Farm Management	
Agricultural Economist (Rs. 1,100—1,600)	1
Associate Agricultural Economists (Rs. 700—1,250).	3
Farm Management Specialist (Rs. 700—1,250)	1
Assist. Farm Management Specialists (Rs. 400—950)	4
Assistant Agricultural Economists (Rs. 400—950)	2
Soil Science and Chemistry	
Assistant Soil Chemist (Sugarcane (Rs. 400—950)	1
Animal Scientists (Rs. 700—1,250)	
in Poultry, Dairy, Sheep and Swine, Meat Technology, Virus Diseases, Bacterial Diseases and Mycotic diseases	7

Horticulture

Asst. Horticultural Specialists at Dharwar, Raichur, Mudigere and Mandya (400-950) ..	4
Research Assistants in the above disciplines (275-550) ..	80

Apiculture

Apiculture has not received adequate attention in the University. Apart from the need to produce adequate quantities of honey, the absence of bee population is leading to pollination problems in crops such as sunflower and in tree crops. Research capability will therefore have to be developed in this important area which will be developed as an inter-disciplinary one between Entomology, Horticulture and Botany. A staff of one Apiculturist (700-1250), and one Assistant Apiculturist (400-950) would be necessary to be employed.

13. Establishment of a Water Resources Department

The University of Agricultural Sciences had set up a Committee of experts to develop a programme of research, teaching and extension in water resources. The Mysore State has only 15 per cent of the net cultivated area under irrigation at present. However, estimates by various workers have shown that the irrigation potential of the State is much higher. Besides creating irrigation facilities, the proper utilisation of irrigation water to the fullest extent to get the maximum benefit is equally important. The Committee after studying various aspects of the problem has recommended the setting up of a Water Resources Department, which will have the triple function of research, teaching and extension. This department would study various aspects such as hydrology and irrigation engineering, ground water hydrology, meteorology, irrigation agronomy under various types of farming, problems of irrigation projects, economics of irrigation, soil conservation, etc. The organisational pattern and the physical facilities would be as follows:

Chief Research Officer on Rs. 1100-1600 ..	1
Research Officers (700-1250) ..	12
Asst. Research Officers (400-950) ..	5
Technical Assistants (350-950) ..	9
Other supporting staff	
The expenditure on pay and allowances for 5 years	19,62,525
Contingencies, T.A., etc.	4,00,000
Non-recurring expenditure	11,00,000
Total ..	34,62,525

14. Black Soil Research Institute

The State has vast areas having black soils. Black soils are most difficult to manage. In depth, studies are required to be carried out to understand the origin and properties of the soil so that better management practices could be developed. To begin with a chair of excellence may have to be created to tackle the problems of black soil areas. This unit that is proposed to be started during the V Plan may ultimately develop into a specialised institute as Black Soil Research Institute. It is proposed to make a beginning in the V Plan period. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made for this.

15. Department of Seed Technology

This is another field where teaching and research programmes will have to be developed to meet the needs of developing seed industry in the country. Seed processing, storage and certification techniques have to be improved considerably. Seed industry is in its infant stage of development. Unless research is taken up to solve problems as and when they arise and manpower trained in seed technology is made available, seed industry will not grow in the country. Departments of Agronomy, Botany and Plant Pathology will also have to be strengthened in addition to establishment of Department of Seed Technology to deal with processing, storage and certification aspect.

16. Extension

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore has a statutory responsibility to provide extension education to the entire State of Mysore. The pattern of field extension work which has been evolved at the University was developed on the basis of successful experience of the University in implementing a Pilot Extension Project in the T.B.P. area in 1966 with the assistance of OXFAM and also based on the Pilot Extension Project carried out in Bangalore area with the assistance of the USAID/UT programme. At present, there are three Extension Education Units of the University, one around Main Research Station, Bangalore and the other around Regional Research Stations, Dharwar and Raichur.

The University has now the responsibility to expand these Extension Education Units around other Regional Research Stations and also to serve some specialised areas like dry farming areas and the irrigated areas.

The University has, therefore, a proposal now to establish the following extension education units.

Two Units around remaining Regional Research Stations at Mudigere and Mandya and two extension units, one for Bijapur dry farming area and the other for Bhadra Project area.

The staff component for each centre would be as follows:

One Extension Leader (700-1250)
Four Subject Matter Specialists (400-950)
One Extension Guide per taluk.

The financial requirement for establishing these centres to end of V Plan will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

17. Buildings

The following are the building programmes proposed to be taken up during the V Plan period

	Name of Campus/ Description of work	*Amount to be spent during V Plan*
		(Rs. in lakhs)
I.	**Hebbal Campus**	
1.	Construction of Dairy barn group of buildings	1.65
2.	Construction of Extension to Veterinary Hospital building	1.93
3.	'D' type quarters	5.40
4.	'E' type quarters	5.40
5.	Shopping Centre, Children's Park, Elementary School, etc.	6.00
II.	**Housing Colony, Hebbal**	
1.	Construction of 'A', 'B', and 'C' type quarters.	3.00
2.	External water supply and sewage	0.57
3.	External Electrification	0.60
III.	**Main Campus (GKVK)**	
1.	Construction of Basic Sciences College, Laboratory Blocks	24.00
2.	Construction of Basic Sciences Hostel and Dining Hall blocks	27.80
3.	Teachers Hostel	17.93
4.	Student Teachers' Complex	21.00
5.	Library Building	10.00
6.	Electrical Sub-station	1.95
7.	Staff quarters	40.00
8.	Community facilities	6.00
9.	Farm Office and Field Laboratory	5.00
10.	Development of Roads, Street Lighting	6.00
11.	Sewage disposal	5.00
12.	Agricultural College	52.00
13.	Agricultural College Hostel	28.80
14.	Students' Centre	5.00
15.	Sports facilities	8.00
16.	Workshop	5.00
17.	Gymnasium and indoor and outdoor games	5.00
18.	Farmers' Training Institute	2.00
19.	Auditorium	10.00
20.	Development of Farm facilities	6.00
21.	Vice-Chancellor's lodge and other staff quarters	50.00
22.	Community Centre	6.00
23.	Nursery, Primary and Secondary School for children	4.00
24.	Auditorium-cum-Convocation Hall	20.00
25.	Farmers' Training Institute Hostel	4.00
26.	College of Forestry	20.00
27.	College of Post-graduate studies	51.00
28.	College of Horticulture	51.00
29.	Information and Publication and Communication Centre	5.00
30.	Health Centre	20.00

Name of Campus/ Description of work	Amount to be spent during V Plan
	(Rs. in lakhs)
IV. Dharwar Campus	
1. Construction of ' C ' type quarters	9.00
2. Shopping Centre	3.00
3. Stadium, Gymnasium and Indoor games	5.00
4. Field Laboratory for Research wing	3.00
5. Glass house	2.00
6. Library building	2.50
7. Community Centre	1.50
8. Farmers' Home	3.00
9. Nursery, Primary and Secondary Schools for children	1.00
V. Raichur Campus	
1. Institute Building	4.50
2. Hostel Building	1.50
3. ' E ' type quarters	4.80
4. Principal's quarters	0.60
5. ' B ' type quarters (additional)	1.30
6. ' C ' type quarters	1.80
7. ' D ' type quarters	3.60
8. Stadium Gymanasium and Indoor games	5.00
9. Glass house	2.00
10. Ratproof Godowns	2.00
11. Community Centre	1.00
12. Farmers' Home	1.00
VI. Mudigere	
1. Construction of A, B, C and D type quarters	2.75
2. Hostel-cum-Guest House	3.30
3. ' E ' type quarters	2.40
4. External water supply, electricity and drainage	1.00
5. Additional Field Laboratory	2.00
6. Glass House	2.00
7. Community Centre	1.00
8. Ratproof godown	1.00
9. Farmers' Home	1.00
VII. Mandya	
1. External water supply and sewerage work	0.60
2. ' E ' type quarters	2.40
3. Improvements to quarters	2.50
4. Cattleshed, Dairy barn buildings	5.00
5. Community Centre	1.00
6. Farmers' Home	1.00

Name of Campus/ Description of work	*Amount to be spent during Vth Plan*
	(Rs. in lakhs)
VIII. Mangalore	
1. Construction of Laboratory, Auditorium, Museum, etc. ..	21.00
2. Hostel and Mess building ..	10.00
3. Aquarium, Museum, Library, etc. ..	5.00
4. Fisheries College ..	15.00
5. A, B, C and D type quarters ..	5.00
6. Roads, Electricity, drainage, water supply, etc.	6.00
7. Staduim, Swimming Pool and Indoor game facilities ..	5.00
8. Community Centre ..	1.00
College of Agricultural Engineering ..	50.00
Total ..	754.34 OR

Rounded off to Rs. 760 lakhs

18. Abstract

1. Pay and allowances of additional staff ..	176
2. Department of Agricultural Marketing and Co-operation ..	10
3. Department of Sericulture ..	10
4. Institute of Agricultural Administration and Management ..	10
5. College of Home Economics ..	50
6. Upgrading the Agricultural Engineering Institute, Raichur ..	50
7. Polytechnics ..	25
8. Water Resources Department ..	35
9. Black Soil Research Institute ..	35
10. Department of Seed Technology ..	10
11. Extension Education ..	50
12. Building Programmes in the College and Research Stations ..	760
13. Library Books ..	25
14. Additional land for farms and biuldings ..	100
15. Equipments and Supplies ..	100
Total Rs. ..	1446

19. State Plan

Even though the development programme of the University in teaching, research and extension during the Fifth Plan would require Rs. 14.46 crores, the State's Fifth Plan provides for only Rs. 3 crores. The balance is expected from I.C.A.R. The Annual Plan for 1974-75 envisages a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for the University of Agricultural Sciences.

2. SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

I. Agricultural Research

Various verification trials are carried out in different project areas like Malaprabha and Bhadra Projects to evolve suitable methods of cultivation. The recommendations evolving from trials are implemented in areas through the existing extension agency. National demonstration on major food crops as well as multi-crop demonstrations are also conducted. The research and demonstration under Kabini. Hemavathi. Harangi. Upper Krishna Projects, etc., will be conducted under the programme of Ayacut development where the study and development of proper soils and water management trials for introducing new varieties as well as training will be undertaken. The provision for the schemes are indicated below :

Scheme No.		*Rs. lakhs*
1.	Crop Development Centre. Dharwar	2.450
2.	Research-*cum*-demonstration farm in Malaprabha Project—Kunnur :	17.000
3.	Research-*cum*-demonstration farm in Bhadra Project—Thyavangi	16.000
4.	Organisation of National Demonstration on major food crops	1.500
5.	Multicrop demonstration schemes	10.250
	Total ..	47.200

II. Agricultural Education

There are 10 Agricultural Schools in 9 districts of the State. Three more will be started in 1973-74. It is the intention of the Government to establish one Agricultural School in every district for training farmers' sons. Six more new schools will be opened in the Fifth Plan.

In order to improve the technical competence of extension staff, Village Level Workers are being deputed for degree courses and Extension Officers to Post-graduate courses. Some officers are also deputed abroad and within India for advanced training. All these are proposed to be continued.

The provisions for the schemes are as follows :

Scheme No.		*Rs. lakhs*
6	Opening of new Agricultural Schools and strengthening of existing ones :	115.000
7.	Deputation of officers abroad and within India for training	5.000
8.	Deputation of Extension officers for post graduate courses :	5.000
9	Deputation of V.L.Ws. for degree courses	5.000
	Total ..	130.000

III. Extension Training and Farmers Education

There are 5 Gramasevaks Training Centres in the State. Out of these 4 Centres at Gangavathi, Mandya, Bagalkot and Dharwar have been upgraded. The remaining one at Kudige is also proposed to be upgraded. The agricultural workshop wings for training village artisans in repairing the improved agricultural implements are now available at the Gangavathi and Kudige Centres and these will be continued. Such workshop wings will be established in other rural development centres also.

The Extension-*cum*-Training Centre at Mandya started with the assistance of Japanese experts is imparting training in paddy cultivation and in the use of agricultural implements for farmers as well as the extension staff including Officers. Strengthening of this Centre has been agreed to by the Government after discussions with the Japanese experts recently. It is also proposed to set up 4 sub-centres under this Centre.

It is also proposed to impart training to farmers in minor irrigation and water use. The rural youth will also be trained in scientific agricultural partices.

The provisions for the shemes are given below ;

Scheme No.		*Rs. lakhs*
10.	Upgraded gramasevak training centres ..	51.650
11.	Agricultural workshop wings for training village artisans	12.520
12.	Youth training programme	1.000
14.	Training in minor irrigation and water use ..	2.950
15.	Establishment of sub-centres for extension training.	41.000
	Total ..	139.120

IV. Agricultural Extension and Administration

16. Strengthening of the Planning Section at the head office

Agricultural Planning is becoming more and more complicated and sophisticated. The present arrangement in which an Assistant Director is looking after this work is not satisfactory. It is necessary to have a senior Officer of the rank of a Joint Director or a Deputy Director with necessary supporting staff to attend to this important item of work and also coordinate the functions of different sections of the Department. A provision of Rs. 5.85 lakhs has been made for this.

17. Strengthening of the Offices of the Joint Directors of Agriculture at Divisions and Deputy Directors of Agriculture at Districts.

With the reorganisation of the Department there is one Joint Director for every revenue Division and a Deputy Director of Agriculture in each District. When the expansion of activities of the Department the workload of Deputy Directors of Agriculture has increased not only in regard to the implementation of development schemes of the Department but also in connection with the allied schemes like A.R.C. schemes, Ayacut development schemes, SFDA, MFAL, etc. This calls for coordination with other departments as also imparting technical skills to field level officers. The Deputy Directors are also loaded with routine accounts, with a budget of about Rs. 34 lakhs, on an average, to each district and this has impaired their technical development programmes. It is, therefore, proposed to provide adequate administrative and accounts staff to the Joint Directors and Deputy Directors to look after routine matters leaving them to pay more attention to technical matters. The provision made in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 43.5 lakhs.

78. Strengthening of extension staff at taluka level

At present, there is no extension staff of the agricultural department below the sub-divisional level. The developmental activities in the field to-day have become very intensive and pose a challenging job. With the introduction of the new high yielding varieties the necessity for extension advice has become crucial. The technical competence at the lower levels of administration requires to be upgraded if massive agricultural production programme envisaged is to succeed. It is therefore proposed that, at each taluk, there should be an Assistant Director of Agriculture with necessary subordinate staff. This will be implemented in a phased manner giving preference to the irrigation ayacut areas. The provision made for this is Rs. 381.45 lakhs.

19. Investigation Cell

Though with a sustained and determined effort a break through in agriculture has been achieved in respect of some important crops, it is necessary to keep up this tempo and explore new avenues of production, investigate the regional and local imbalances, pin-point local needs and coordinate the research and extension activity more effectively. It is, therefore, proposed to create an investigation cell at the State Headquarters with a Deputy Director of Agriculture incharge and with an Assistant Director in each district to conduct district surveys with the assistance of existing staff. The provision proposed is Rs. 12 lakhs.

20. Marketing Cell

An efficient system of marketing is essential prerequisite for organised agricultural development in the country. The system while protecting the primary producer from mal-practices in marketing, will ensure him adequate returns. A comprehensive programme of developing marketing facilities is under implementation. Further, there is need to educate farmers with market intelligence and crop planning, quality control, etc. It is also necessary to look after marketing problems of new agricultural products to ensure fair returns to the farmer. With this end in view a Marketing Cell is proposed to be established in the Department with a provision of Rs 10 lakhs.

21. Cell for implementation of acts pertaining to Agriculture

There are several laws and Acts under implementation in the Agriculture Department such as (i) The Seed Act, 1966, (ii) The Fertiliser Control Order, 1957, (iii) The Mysore Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968 (iv) The Insecticide Act, 1968, (v) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 and Mysore Rules 1972, (vi) Mysore Cotton Control Act, 1964, (vii) The Cotton Transport Act, 1923 and Mysore Rules 1963, (viii) The Mysore State Tobacco Safeguarding Act, 1939 and (ix) Mysore Land Improvement Act. It has not been possible to enforce these adequately as there is no centralised agency for strict implemention of the legislation. A new Cell is proposed at the State Headquarters with one Deputy Director assisted by two Assistant Directors with a provision of Rs. 2.8 lakhs.

22. Farm Information Units

The State Farm Information Unit has a well equipped laboratory and off-set press. The Press is not fully made use of for want of adequate staff. It is proposed to continue and strengthen the Unit with necessary staff with a provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

23. Strengthening of Agricultural Economics Division

The Agricultural Economics Division will undertake case studies to review agricultural development programmes, collect data on individual holdings for analysing the impact of agricultural development and evolve suitable farm accounts forms for maintenance by farmers and extension workers. It is proposed to strengthen the Cell at district and taluka level with a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs.

24. Farm Radio Services

In order to give advice to farmers on scientific agricultural practices, the farm radio service has been of great assistance. This will be continued and the services improved with a provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

25. Grant-in-aid to agricultural Unions and Farmers Forum

This is a scheme already in existence, which will be continued with a provision of Rs. 1 lakh.

26. Providing office building

Many of the divisional, district and sub-divisional agricultural offices do not have proper buildings. It is proposed to provide office buildings during the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs.

V. Agricultural Statistics

27. Statistical Cell

A Statistical Cell has been established in the Agriculture Department and has started functioning. It will be continued with a provision of Rs. 2.48 lakhs.

VI. Agricultural Inputs

(a) SEEDS (IMPROVED SEED PROGRAMME)

28. Seed Farms

The massive production programme envisaged for the Fifth Plan requires the production of large quantities of improved and high yielding varieties of seeds. As against 91.000 tonnes of improved and high yielding variety certified seeds expecteed to be distributed in 1973-74, the quantity required to be distributed in 1978-79 is 2.38 lakh tonnes and the increase of 1.47 lakh tonnes is only in respect of high yielding varieties. This will require establishment of new Seed Farms and processing units in addition to strengthening the existing farms and units to make them viable. This will require a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs.

29. Seed Testing Laboratory

The Seed Testing Laboratory already established to test the quality of seed as required by the Seed Act will be contined with a provision of Rs. 8.7 lakhs.

30. Certification of Seeds

In view of the large quantities of improved and high yielding varieties that are being introduced, it is very essential to maintain the quality of seed as well as its genetic purity. A comprehensive programme of seed certification is proposed to be introduced in order to see that the bulk of the seeds used by the cultivators are certified seeds only. This will involve a proper organisation from local level upwards. It is propsed to implement this during the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) FERTILISERS AND MANURES

31. Soil Testing Laboratories

There are 18 Soil Testing Laboratories and two mobile units in the State. It is proposed to set up one more soil testing laboratory in Karwar in North Kanara district, so that all the 19 districts will have one Soil Testing laboratory. Two more mobile soil testing laboratories wil be established so that there will be one unit in each division of the State. The provision for this is Rs. 94.78 lakhs.

32. Quality control in soil testing

This scheme of quality control in soil testing is the first of its kind in India. Its objective is to maintain the quality of analysis in all the soil testing laboratories in the State and to maintain the instruments used in soil testing laboratories in perfect condition The labolaboratory is presently handing 1.500 soil samples and 200 fertiliser samples every year. It also provides training programmes for officers. In view of the utility of this laboratory it is propsed to strengthen it with a provision of Rs. 3.1 lakhs.

33. Fertilisers promotion programme

The success of the high yielding varieties depends on availability of water and adequate quantities of fertilisers. The production programme envisaged for the Fifth Plan involves a four-fold increase in consumption of fertilisers. It is very necessary to educate the farmers in the balanced use of fertilisers and make these acceptable to them. This is even more necessary in the dry tracts where the farmers are not used to the application of fertilisers, even though scientific trials have proved that fertilisers could be used with advantage even under dry farming conditions. It is therefore proposed to mount a fertiliser promotion programme in the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 26 lakhs.

34. Quality control in Fertilisers

The adulteration of fertilisers needs to be controlled to ensure better benefits to the farmers. For this purpose the fertilisers will have to be analysed as required by the Fertiliser Control order for their nutrient contents. Since a large number of samples are required to be tested, a laboratory has to be set up for this purpose. The provision made for this is Rs. 2.12 lakhs.

35. Popularisation of use of Soil ameliorant

Soil ameliorants are essential to maintain soil conditions for getting the best out of the land. Under this programme, it is proposed to popularise soil conditioners (ameliorants) by supplying them to cultivators at 25 per cent subsidy. This will be continued in the Fifth Plan with a Provision of Rs. 10.69 lakhs.

36. Development of local manurial resources

Equally important for the maintenance of soil conditions is the organic manure. The area under green manure will increase from 4.3 lakh hectares to 5.2 lakh hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan and the target for the Fifth Plan is 5.85 lakhs hectares. The urban compost will increase from 2.3 lakh tonnes to 6 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan and the target for the Fifth Plan is 7.32 lakh tonnes. With the object of increasing production and the actual use of rural and urban compost, it is proposed to provide subsidy of Re. 1 per tonne for farmers who purchase urban compost and take it to their fields. Intensive extension work is also contemplated. The provision made for this is Rs. 3 lakhs.

(c) PLANT PROTECTION

37. Comprehensive plant protection organisation

The area covered by the plant protection at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was 20.82 lakh hectares and the level expected in 1973-74 is 32 lakh hectares. The target for the Fifth Plan is to cover 42 lakh hectares by plant protection measures. This will mean an increase in the consumption of pesticides from 1650 tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan to 1900 tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. Increased quantities of fungicides and other chemicals will also be required. A comprehensive plant protection organisation has already set up for undertaking various plant protection measures and this will be continued in the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 150.34 lakhs.

38. Plant protection by aerial spraying

This is a continuing scheme for which a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made.

(d) LAND DEVELOPMENT

39. Tractor and Bulldozer service organisation

For repayment of loans towards the agricultural machinery imported from Russia, a provision of Rs. 85 lakhs has been made.

40. Reclamation and development of land under Malaprabha, Hemavathi, Suvarnavathi, etc.

The lands brought under irrigation freshly need development to utilise the water effectively and economically. Land Development programmes are being implemented in Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Ghataprabha and Chandrampalli projects. Fresh areas under Malaprabha, Hemavathi and Suvarnavathi projects are coming under irrigation and a vast area is to be reclaimed and developed to make it fit for irrigated cultivation. Loans are advanced by the Land Development Banks to farmers for this purpose and the State meets 25 per cent contribution for the debentures floated and this is provided under the long-term agriculture credit. The staff of the Agriculture Department has to survey the lands, prepare suitable plans and estimates to the farmers and supervise and guide them to develop the lands. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been for this.

41. Reclamation of alkaline and acid soils

Under this programme problem soils like alkaline and acid soils are rectified by using soil amendments. Waste land where agricultural machinery cannot be worked due to topographical features will be reclaimed by manual labour. The provision in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 48.65 lakhs.

42. Categorisation of waste lands

It is estimated that an extent of 39 lakh hectares of waste land are still available in the State for agriculture. It is proposed to survey these lands and classify them into different categories in blocks less than 250 acres regarding the extent of their utility for growing grasses, hoticultural crops, ordinary agriculture as well as intensive agriculture. Under a scheme already in operation about 6.5 lakh hectares have been surveyed and maps have been prepared classifying the lands depending on the utility and capability of production. The scheme is proposed to be continued and extended during the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 44.45 lakhs.

43. Strengthening of staff for area development programme

The staff has been strengthened for the purpose of Area Development and will be continued in the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. [illegible]5.79 lakhs.

44. Development of command area of medium irrigation projects (Kolchi-weir).

The scheme of development of medium irrigation under Kolchi-weir will be continued with a provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

VII. Crop oriented Programmes

(a) HIGH YIELDING VARIETY PROGRAMME AND INTENSIVE CULTIVATION PROGRAMME

45. High Yielding varieties programme

Area under high yielding varieties is expected to be 8.16 lakh hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan and it is proposed to increase this area to 12 lakh hectares in the Fifth Plan. Intensive work under high yielding paddy, Mevican Wheat and hybrid variety of Jawar, Maize and Bajra will be called for, to increase the area under these crops. The provision made for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 21.5 lakhs.

46. Intensive Agricultural area programmes

This programme is in operation in the 12 districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Kolar, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur. The programme will be extended to Dharwar and Hassan in 1972-73 and Chickmagalur in 1973-74. The remaining 3 districts of Bidar, Coorg and Belgaum will be covered in the Fifth Plan. In all these districts a package approach is propagated for intensive agricultural production. Continuation in the 16 districts and extension to 3 more districts is contemplated in the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs.

47. Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (T.B. area).

A scheme for intensive agricultural development has been launched in the Bellary and Raichur districts in the command area of Tungabhadra irrigation project. The scheme needs to be continued with further strengthening in view of the rapid development taking place in this area. The provision made is Rs. 36.82 lakhs.

48. Improvement of agricultural practices and crop competition.

Prizes are awarded under this scheme to farmers to encourage the farming community to better farming. The provision made is Rs. 8 lakhs.

(b) *Pulses*

49. Development of Pulses:

Pulses are grown over an extent of 13 lakh hectares in the State, but the total production is low, being about 4.6 lakh tonnes per year. The State needs 8 to 10 lakh tonnes of pulses annually. The main reason for the low production is the low hectare yield. It is necessary to take up special programmes to increase the production of pulses. Stress is being laid on lying out demonstration on the use of phosphatic fertilisers to pulse crops. The provision made is Rs. 26.47 lakhs.

(c) *Commercial Crops*

50. Development of cotton

Cotton is one of the major commercial crops in the State grown on an extent of about 11.5 lakh hectares. The yield per hectare is very low. The long staple and medium staple cotton worth of about 60-90 crores of rupees are being imported every year. It is necessary to increase the cotton production by introducing the improved varieties and increasing the per hectare yield of cotton. To achieve this objective, cotton development schemes have been taken up in the cotton growing districts of the State such as Dharwar, Belgaum, Bellary, Chitradurga and Tungabhadra project area of Raichur, Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan. There is noticeable trend of increase in area and production after the introduction of developmental schemes and the high yielding hybrid cotton. Special attention is also being paid for the development of Sea-Island cotton, because of its importance as a long staple cotton. During the Fifth Plan the area under cotton will be increased to 12.55 lakh hectares, and increase in productivity is also expected due to the introduction of hybrid varieties under irrigated conditions, especially under the Malaprabha and Ghataprabha projects. The provision made is Rs. 10 lakhs.

51. Development of Sea-Island Cotton

The development of this long staple variety will be continued with a provision of Rs. 8.27 lakhs.

52. Enforcement of legislation to maintain the purity of cotton

The following laws are in force in the State :

1. Cotton Transport Act, 1923 and Cotton Transport Rules, 1963.
2. Cotton Ginning and pressing Factories Act, 1923 and Mysore Rules thereunder.
3. Cotton Control Act, 1964.

Certain proposals to amend the laws are under consideration of Government. The scheme for enforcement of legislation to maintain the purity of cotton is being implemented in the State and will be continued during the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 30.19 lakhs.

53. Development of Oilseeds

The State is deficit in oilseeds, particularly of edible oils. The programme for increasing the production of Oilseeds such as groundnut, castor, etc., was started in the Fourth Plan especially under the command area of major irrigation projects in the State and as a summer crop in potential areas under medium and minor irrigation. Groundnut is the major oilseed crop in the State. In addition, attention is also being paid to the development of Castor and Sunflower, the latter of which has shown good promise. During the Fifth Plan the area under Oilseeds would be stepped up to 12.54 lakh hectares and an intensive programme through demonstrations, training and popularisation of fertilisers will be taken. The field staff will also be strengthened for this purpose. The provision made is Rs. 24.56 lakhs.

54. Development of Sugarcane

Sugarcane is an important crop in the State. It is grown over an extent of 1.06 lakh hectares and the present total production is around 87.76 lakh tonnes. There are 13 Sugar factories working in the State. The total approximate requirement of Cane for these factories is around 18,150 tonnes per day or 27.23 lakh tonnes for 150 days in a year. The total production of Jaggery is of the order of 14.62 lakh tonnes and nearly 60 per cent of the Sugarcane produced is being diverted for production of Jaggery.

While there is little scope for increasing the area under Sugarcane there is great possibility of increasing per hectare yield with intensive agricultural practices. The Fifth Plan contemplates the increase of production per hectare from 83 tonnes to nearly 105 tonnes to give a total production of 111.7 lakh tonnes. There is scope for starting more Sugar factories in the State which is also under active consideration.

Increasing the production would require strengthening of the staff for field work. A provision of Rs. 37.47 lakhs is made for this purpose.

55. Development of Tobacco

V. F. C. Tobacco, Beedy and Chewing tobacco are being grown in the State. Beedi and Chewing Tobacco is grown on about 35,000 hectares in the northern parts of the State. The cultivation of V.F.C. tobacco which was confined to Gowribidanur taluka is now being introduced in Periyapatna area and in Bijapur district. It is proposed to increase the production of Tobacco by introducing improved varieties and improved agronomic practices. The quality of the produce is also proposed to be improved by improved methods of curing. During the Fourth Plan period 21,600 M. Tonnes of cured leaves were produced annually on an average. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to increase the area under Tobacco in 5,000 hectares and increase the yield from 24,000 tonnes to 32,000 tonnes. An intensive programme is proposed for this purpose with a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs.

56. Commercial crop development division

Mysore State grows commercial crops like oil seeds (13-14 lakhs hectares), Sugarcane (1 lakh hectares) Cotton (11 lakhs hectares), and tobacco (35,000) hectares). The crops like oil seeds, Sugarcane, Cotton and Tobacco are either foreign exchange saving or foreign exchange earning commodities. But the production of these commodities is deficient even for home consumption. Mysore provides good potential for increasing production of these crops in view of its agroclimatic conditions. In order to co-ordinate field programmes and their effective administration, it is proposed to create a special cell at the State Headquarters with a provision of Rs. 14.44 lakhs.

3. SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

1. Coconut development

The anticipated area covered in all the plan periods and at the end of the IV Plan period will be 4.00 lakhs. acre by supply of 24.350 lakhs seedlings, and the total acreage under the crop will be about 4.50 lakhs acres. It is proposed to cover an area of 50,000 acres by bringing new area and also under planting by distributing 30.00 lakhs quality seedlings.

The entire 1,625 acres in the Dharmaveera Horticultural Farm for the production of natural cross hybrid seedlings will be planted and maintained. The annual production of T X D hybrid seedlings will be increased from 7,000 to 25,000 seedlings at K.R.S. The Kannamangala farm of 100 acres will be completely planted with T X T coconut seedlings and will be maintained for the production of high yielding coconut seedlings. All the 19 districts will be covered by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation schemes for the development of coconut. At present it is in operation in the 11 districts, of Tumkur, Hassan, Chitradurga, South Kanara, North Kanara, Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Mandya, Chickmagalur and Shimoga. A scheme on the package of cultivation practices submitted for the Government of India is yet to be sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for development of coconut during V Plan period.

2. Arecanut Development

The anticipated area covered in all the plan periods and at the end of the IV Plan period will be 22,000 acres by supply of 19.90 lakh seedlings and the total acreage under the crop is about 1.08 lakh acres. No new area is proposed to be taken up for expansion during the V Plan due to the fall in prices. However, intensive cultivation of the existing plantations and plant protection measures will be taken up. Schemes for the supply of chemicals and sprayers at subsidised rates will be proposed. Further, a scheme for the interplanting of gardens with tuber crops, pepper, betel-vine, cardamom and planting of perennial fruit plants like sapota, guava and the spices like clove and nutmeg on the border of areca gardens, will also be proposed to provide additional income as the present rate of areca is very low. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for the scheme during V Plan.

3. Cashewnut Development

The anticipated area that will be covered in all the plan periods and at the end of the IV Plan period will be one lakh acres by supply of 100 lakhs seedlings and direct sowing of the seeds. The total acreage is expected to be about 1.82 lakh acres. It is proposed to cover an additional area of 22,000 acres under the crop during the V Plan period, with a provision of Rs. 11 lakhs.

An Agricultural Refinance Corporation scheme will be proposed to cover an area of 10,000 acres mainly in the dry districts. The schemes on package of practices, plant protection methods and cashew air layering programmes being taken up as centrally sponsored will be intensified and continued.

4. Development of Spices : (a) Tree spices

Tree spices like clove, nutmeg and cinnamon which are in short supply in the State is proposed to be developed in selected areas. The cultivation of these tree spices has never been developed on commercial scale, as we do not have any nursery centres at present in the State. Initially it is proposed to establish three nursery centres, for tree spices at Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Bhadravathi in the Malnad region and then takeup development work. Government of India has also agreed to provide funds for this purpose. An Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme will also be proposed for the development of the tree spices.

(b) Pepper

The anticipated area covered during all the plan periods and at the end of the IV Plan period will be 12,500 acres by the supply of 75 lakh rooted and unrooted pepper cuttings and the total acreage under the crop is about 18,500 acres. It is proposed to cover an additional area of 1,750 acres during the V Plan. Hybrid pepper variety-Panniyur-I will be largely multiplied from the 50 demonstration plots now available and supplied to cultivators. A scheme on package of cultivation practices will be proposed to increase production in the existing gradens.

(c) Cardamom

The anticipated area covered in all the plan periods and the area at the end of the IV plan period will be 9,100 acres by the supply of 91 lakhs seedlings and total acreage under the crop is about 1.15 lakhs acres. The growing of the crop is limited to only the malnad area. It is one of the crops earning foreign exchange It is proposed to cover an additional area of 1,000 acres under the crop during the V Plan period. Importance will be given for the Katte disease eradication work. An Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme for the development of cardamom has been approved recently to cover an area of 2,500 acres in Coorg district with a financial target of Rs. 40 lakhs as loan.

(d) Chillies Development

It is one of the commercial crops mainly grown in the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Tumkur, South Kanara and Kolar. The area which was 1.50 lakh acers has gone up by 45,000 acres due to the departmental activities. The assistance of the Government in supplying chemicals at 50 per cent subsidised rates for the control of pests and diseases on chillies has gone a long way in increasing the acreage and production. At present the assistance is given only to the cultivators in the Dharwar district. It is now proposed to extend the benefits to the cultivators of other major growing districts of Belgaum, South Kanara, Tumkur, and Kolar. It is proposed to bring an additional area of 2,000 acres during the V plan period in the major growing districts as mentioned above.

The provision for development of all spices is Rs. 11 lakhs.

5. Development of Fruits

The anticipated area that will be covered in all the plan periods upto the end of IV Plan will be 70,000 acres by supply of 87.60 lakh fruit plants. The total acreage is expected to be 3.00 lakh acres. It is proposed to cover an additional area of 32,000 acres under new orchards during the V Plan period.

The Development activities will be mainly confined to the fruit crops such as mango, sapota, banana, citrus varieties, guava, grapes, pineapple and miscellaneous fruits like Fig, Jack, Pomgranate, Rose apple, Kamarakh, etc.

(a) **Mango** :—It is proposed an additional area of 7,500 acres under Mango in different districts of the State mainly in the districts of Dharwar, Raichur, Gulbarga and Coastal districts under assured irrigation. It is proposed to cover an area of about 20,000 acres under Mango in different districts under dry orcharding by utilising the available waste land.

(b) **Banana** :—About 8,000 acres would be covered by cultivating Banana in various districts of the State which means an approximate production of 80,000 tons in the state. Efforts will be made to bring in Robusto variety in as many acres as possible.

(c) **Sapota** :—About 3,000 acres would be covered by planting sapota in the various distircts of the State, by supplying quality planting materials.

(d) **Guava** :—2,500 acres would be covered by planting guava grafts during V Plan period in the various districts of the State.

(e) **Citrus Varieties** :—About 4,000 acres would be covered by planting citrus fruits in the State, mainly manderins. It is proposed to cover 500 acres with lime also.

(f) **Grapes** :—1,500 acres would be covered by establishing new grape orchards in the selected districts of the State during the V plan period.

(g) **Miscellaneous Fruits** :—About 4,500 acres would be covered with miscellaneous fruits like Fig, Jack, Pomegranate, Komarakh, Rose-Apple, etc., in the different districts of the State. As already stated 68,000 acres would be covered by planting fruit plants like mango, ber, sitaphal, jack, woodapple, jambulina, phyllanthus, star-gooseberry. Out of this it is also proposed to cover about 12,000 acres by planting cashew in the different districts of the State as a programme under dry orcharding making use of available waste lands.

It is proposed to have a refinance scheme to develop fruit crops like mango, sapota, guava, jack, pineapple and other minor fruits like kamarakh, roseapple, pomegranate, passion fruit, bread fruit and butter fruit, etc., to cover 60,000 acres in various districts of the State. Under the scheme a long term loan of Rs. 3,000 will be given to develop an acre of fruit crop. An estimated loan amount of Rs. 18 crores is required for the purpose. Out of this total loan amount the share of A.R.C. will be 75 per cent and that of State Government 25 per cent.

It is also proposed to develop 3,000 acres of grape orchards, with the financial assistance of A.R.C. and State Government Prominence will be given for resin varieties.

The refinancing schemes functioning at present for the development of pineapple, orange and grapes will be further intensified.

An area of 100 acres now planted for the multiplication of banana suckers in the different horticultural farms in South Kanara, Hassan, Coorg and Gulbarga districts will be intensified and an additional area of 200 acres will be planted for this purpose. There has always been difficulty in getting the required number of planting materials in fruit crops as is now being experienced in Banana pineapple etc Three progeny orchards with a total extent of 180 acres for multiplication of pineapple suckers recently sanctioned in the district of Coorg, South Kanara and North Kanara will be continued and additional area of another 200 acres will also be proposed and planted for the purpose. Though the present area under grapes is 11,500 acres it is proposed to develop the crop further to bring in another 10,000 acres during the V Plan period. The fruit and vegetable dehydrating plant recently commissioned at

Lalbagh which is the first of its kind in India will have to be started in the rural areas also, mainly at production centres of fruits like grape, sapota, banana, jack, etc., which will aid in the further development of the area under fruits. Scheme for the comprehensive citrus development in Upper Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha irrigated area will also be proposed. The development of passion fruits and avocado will be proposed and initially a progeny orchard will be started. Kemmanagundi has been proposed for passion fruit and Mysore for avocado for the above purpose.

The popular varieties of melon are proposed to be developed with the object that this fruit should be used in school lunches.

Alphonso variety of mango has been introduced in the State. This is the popular export variety liked by foreigners. A progeny orchards started for mango alone, at Gadag will be planted and maintained.

Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided for development of Fruits in the Fifth Plan.

6. Development of Vegetables

Lot of importance has been given for the development of vegetable cultivation and an annual area of 20,000 acres is brought under different vegetables. It is proposed to increase the area by another 1,000 acres at the end of the Fifth Plan period. Vegetable seed production work has been intensified and seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, be troot and all other vegetables are being produced in the seed production centres at Ooty, Hassan, Mangalore and Kemmangundi. West German bean seeds are being popularised to take up export of the seeds to Germany which will earn foreign exchange.

The provision made in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 15 lakhs.

7. Development of Tuber Crops and Potato

The total area under potato has slowly increased and it is about 52,000 acres at present during both the Kharif and winter season. There are potential areas to be tapped if the irrigation facilities are properly exploited. Another draw-back is the in-sufficient production of seed material in the State. Arrangements are being made to produce the entire seed requirement of the State by expanding the activities in the seed multiplication centres at Hassan, Chickballapur, B. R. Hills and Madapur. It is also proposed to have registered seed growers for multiplying the foundation seeds produced in the departmental seed multiplication centres for distribution to the cultivators. With all these efforts an additional area of 1,000 acres is proposed to be cultivated under potato in the districts of Hassan, Kolar, Bangalore, Dharwar, Belgaum and Chickmagalur.

Improved sweet potato varities like Onalina, Allogold and Baker are now available, to increase the area and production. The ultimate object is that the sweet potato should become one of the major food crops in the State. The present area of 69,000 acres is proposed to be increased by another 5,000 acres during the V Plan period. Other tuber crops like diascoria, Amorphopahalus, topioca, Alocasias and the coleus types. recently introduced from Kerala State will be multiplied and popularised in Mysore State also.

White onion seed, the Nasik variety, procured from Maharashtra is being multiplied in the State. This variety has very good demand in the foreign market and is supplied under dehydrated conditions. Since the department has already designed and installed a fruit and vegetable dehydration plant it will not be difficult for us to establish many more plants in the rural parts also. wherever this crop will be largely grown for drying them.

The provision in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 40 lakhs.

8. Cocoa

Clonal materials of cocoa are being maintained at Lalbagh and K.R.S. in Mysore. There is lot of demand for the cocoa seedlings now as they can be successfully cultivated in the existing arecanut and coconut gardens in South Kanara and North Kanara districts. The present acreage of the crop is estimated to be 360 acres. Nearly 130 acres has already been planted in Charmudy in the departmental farms after partial clearing of the shade in the forest land released for the purpose. It is proposed to bring an additional area of about 400 acres during the coming plan period. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for development of cocoa during V Plan period.

9. General Horticulture

(a) **Floriculture :—**Mysore State has a unique climatic condition for expansion of commercial flowers. However no substantial scheme was taken up as in other crops under any plan period. It is necessary to take up the commercial cultivation of some of the crops like Kakada, Tuber-rose, scented Jasmine, Chrystanthemum, etc., and provide financial assistance to the cultivators. Kanakambara, though one of the important commercial crops grown in urban areas,unfortunately, it is not commercially exploited in the Malnad region, though it could be successfully grown. Development of Cubbon Park and Lalbagh gardens will also be continued.

(b) **Environmental improvements to all the Hospitals in the State.**—The control of maintaining the gardens in hospitals all over the State has been recently transferred to this department. These gardens are to be properly developed, so that it will have a proper psychological effect in the quick recovery of the patients. It is not the medicine alone that bring recovery to any patient but the environment where in the patient is placed also plays in important role. The pleasing colours of different flowers and foliages with a green background of lawns and other ornamental layout of shrubberies, topiaries and pergolas in the garden has always its share in the quick recovery of any patient. It is therefore proposed to maintain gardens in the hospitals in Bangalore and Mysore City as well as other district hospitals. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made for both these schemes

10. Plant Protection

The Plant protection wing is most essential in the development of any crop. Proper organisation of this section to protect the crops that are grown, is essential. For this purpose it is proposed to expand the activities of this wing, divisionwise and also to have mobile squad units which will help in combating the outbreak of epidemic pests and diseases. It is seen that regular attack of pests and diseases are common every year on crops like mango, potato, arecanut, coconut, cardamom, etc. The mango hopper on mango, the early and late blights on potato, Mahali disease on arecanut, leaf eating caterpiller on coconut, hairy caterpiller on cardomom, etc., are yearly noticed and these have to be controlled on war footing. Hence it is proposed to strengthen the plant protection section with a divisionwise plant protection squad. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the above.

11. Multipurpose Horticulture Farm for each taluk

The aim of the department is to have a farm in each taluk with an extent of 50 to 100 acres for adoptive trials of different horticultural plants and to demonstrate economic growing of commercial crops besides arranging supply of genuine planting materials. There are 175 taluks in the State and we have at present 52 farms established in the different taluks with an area of more than 50 acres in each case. Therefore it is proposed to establish multipurpose horticultural farms in the remaining 123 taluks during the V Plan period on a phased programme. Besides, small nurseries to store and supply planting materials of the different fruit plants and to raise and supply different vegetables seedlings are also necessary by the side of the office building or nearer to it in each taluk, to cater to the needs of the cultivators of the area and for the proper development of Horticultural activities. Though we have 200 such nurseries at present, they are not distributed in as many taluks, as two or more nurseries are also developed in some of the taluks depending on the availability of land and enthusiasm of the public. As such it is required to develop these nurseries in the remaining 34 taluks. To continue the existing farms and to establish the remaining farms provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made during the V Plan.

12. State Progeny Orchards

State Progeny orchards are essentially to be developed for the supply of large scale genuine and standardised plant materials to the horticulturists for producing quility and standardised materials both for the internal and foreign markets. Role of planting materials in the fruit crops, which usually have long gestation periods, before quality and variety could be known reliably can hardly be overstressed. Foreign markets are necessarily to be tapped as there will not be sufficient demand internally for all the produce grown. As foreign markets require only standardised materials, progeny orchards are to be established to supply the required planting materials. Establishment of progeny orchards is a time consuming work as lot of initial survey, selection and multiplication work is necessary and it is earlier the better to establish these orchards. It is also necessary to establish nucleus seed production centres.

Considerable subsidies and incentives are offered to planters of tea, coffee, rubber, etc.,by respective commodity Boards. Since horticultural crops are also investment intensive, the case for suitable subsidies is strong. Cash subsidies are of negative value for development and therefore they need to be provided in the form of quality planting material and inputs, sound technical support and extension and purposeful followup. It will be more desirable to offer such effective subsidies to small and marginal farmers. Subsidies in right form and quantity will be of catalytic value. For all the above reasons the state progeny orchards are necessary. A sum of Rs. 47 lakhs has been proposed for the state progeny orchards and nucleus seed centres.

13. Dry orcharding

Even though the State has made considerable progress in development of Horticulture, still all the potentiality of the different regions of the State has not been fully and adequately tapped to the desired extent. Horticultural crops require intensive cultivation practices and take a long time to yield. The coastal districts, Malnad district and maidan district of Southern part of the New Mysore State have developed considerably in horticulture. However there is a regional imbalance in the development of horticulture between the above districts and the Northern Maidan districts of the State, the reason being scanty rainfall, large holdings, lack of irrigation and apathy of the people of the region, towards horticultural all these years.

However, now a number of major and minor irrigation projects are either completed, or under completion in the Northern districts. There is also a great potentiality for the development of Horticulture in this region, and people have already started taking keen interest in Horticulture due to the impact of the various activities of the Department already initiated in the Northern region.

As these districts are mostly dry, with scanty rainfall, dry orcharding practices can be successfully implemented. It is proposed to reduce the gap in the regional and districtwise imbalances in horticulture development, by bringing large areas under this type of fruit cultivation in these parts. The department proposes to bring the cultivable waste lands available in the State under dry orcharding Fruit plants like mango, jack, ber, jamun, woodapple, Sitapal, Phyllanthus and other miscellaneous fruits will be grown in these lands. These fruit plants are hardy, perennial plants which grow normally under dry conditions. But tapping and making use of the natural capacity of these plants to servive adverse climate conditions vast areas now lying waste will be planted with these plants, as it is being done in Forestry. The department will develop, plant and maintain these dry orchards. This will be permanent asset to the State and in decades to come, the Government and people will realise the benefits accruing out of such a project. By developing dry orchards, the vast barren lands now lying waste, will be covered by green trees, and it will indirectly check the soil erosion, fill up the gullies formed by torrential rains, control floods, and add organic matter to the soil by the leaf falls and the entire topography will transform into a soothing green belt, which is bound to change the very climate of the region. It is a well known fact that the temperature under the shade of a tree is 4-5 degrees less than in the open space. Proper handling of crops like mango, sitaphal, jack, and ber which are generally taken up as dry orcharding can very well become common man's food. A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made for this item of work during the Fifth Plan period.

14. Applied Nutrition Programme

This is a programme wherein the Government helps to improve the health of the nation by inducing the people to eat the protective food through the block agency. The scheme is to cover the entire State on a phased programme. At present there are 81 active blocks under the programme and 5 blocks have already been completely covered. There is a balance of 90 blocks to be covered and a portion of this would be covered during the V Plan period. A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed for the programme.

15. Hops and Mushroom cultivation

Hops and mushroom cultivation is also proposed to be developed during the V Plan. Lot of money is spent to import hops from outside countries which is mainly used in breweries and by bakers. It is proposed to try hops cultivation in higher altitudes and places like Kemmanagundi, Ooty, and B. R. Hills where departmental lands are available. Mushrooms have become a delicacy in the food taken by the sophisticated class of people and it is proposed to be developed under artificial conditions. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs proposed in the V Plan.

16. Institutionally financed Schemes

Horticulture development cannot be taken too far without provision of institutional finance, especially when it is to be carried out in a technically sound manner by poor farmers. A.R.C. schemes are being operated on Arecanut, Coconut, Pineapple, Orange and Grapes in 18 districts of the State, except in Raichur, with 3—4 schemes in some of the districts. Recently Raichur District has also been covered by ARC Schemes on Grapes. It is proposed to have the Refinance scheme for most of the other crops also, in all most all the districts. A comprehensive fruit development scheme to cover an area of 6000 acres has been proposed for Dharwar district for crops like mango, sapota, grapes, citrus, varieties, fig, kamarakh and pomegranate at Rs. 3,000 per acre to be paid in 5 instalments. Similarly, for all the districts it is also proposed to formulate such a comprehensive scheme. Betel vine is a poor man's crop which has not been taken care of by Government providing facilities as in the case of other crops. The betel-vine cultivation is very intensive and people have small holdings of the crop upto ½ to 1 acre. It is mostly cultivated by poor farmers. The department has already proposed schemes to be taken up with the aid of ARC to cover a total area of 1900 acres in the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Mysore and Bangalore. The schemes are yet to be sanctioned. It is also proposed to develop this crop in the districts of South Kanara, and North Kanara. These schemes require lot of planting materials and are proposed to be multiplied in the different multipurpose horticultural farms and nurseries proposed to be established throughout the State.

A provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Plan to cover many other crops under the ARC programme.

17. Scientific marketing and Office buildings :

(a) Fruits and vegetables are highly perishable articles and require to be handled scientifically to get the maximum returns, by organising proper market. The accepted principle both by the Government of India and Government of Mysore is to develop the marketing system on co-operative basis. It is not very difficult to have a similar system for marketing of fruits and vegetables as in case of perishable articles like fish and milk. In the absence of proper marketing the development of any crop will be at a standstill, however much emphasis is given to the cultivation aspects. Even for the success of small farmers' Agencies, the first and foremost requirement will be development of marketing. Unless the crops grown by them are marketed at reasonable rates, these agencies will fail to function properly. It is also dangerous to the country to have fluctuation in production which aids fluctuation in rates. Scientific marketing will assist in offering a standardised rate to the cultivators. It is rightly said that in the development of any crop, the production accounts for only 1/3 of the achievement where as 2/3 will be for proper marketing and consumption.

It is therefore proposed to provide quick transporting facilities to the Horticultural Societies through interest free loans. Providing collecting and selling sheds on the main highways for renting it out to the Societies, is also necessary. It will be seen that these societies do not develop any permanent assets and the control of buildings and vehicles will be under the Department. The horticultural produce co-operative societies, like those functioning in Mysore, Maddur and Bangalore have been doing very good service in this regard. Since these societies do not have large capital for investing on building and transport, it is proposed to assist them.

It is proposed to have such Societies functioning in all most all the districts. This will assist in the development of internal consumption and also the proper sale of surplus produce. Mere marketing societies will also not help when the production is more. It is therefore necessary to establish cold storages combined with packing and grading sheds. Provision of drying unit for each of the cold storages will also help in proper utilisation and storage of surplus produce. At present, we have cold storages in Hassan, Bangalore and Kolar districts. It is therefore proposed to have 14 more cold storages in the remaining districts of the State. For the successful running of these societies a full time officer with state-wide jurisdiction is necessary.

(b) Soil testing work is equally important for the successful growing of any horticultural crops. It is necessary to equip the laboratory properly and strengthen the organisation. A provision of Rs. 2.67 lakhs has been made for the above purpose.

(c) It is necessary that the department should own its own office and other buildings in all the taluks, which will be economical in the long run, as otherwise exhorbitant rent has to be paid on these buildings. To house the staff and machinery of the department, the buildings are essential. At present there are only 100 office buildings in as many taluks and the remaining 75 office buildings are to be covered during the Fifth Plan, under a phased programme. The total provision made is Rs. 62 lakhs.

18. Education, propaganda and training

For balanced diet, an adult human body requires 371 grams of fruits and vegetables daily. It is admitted that malnutrition is more common amongst rural people, who have no idea about scientific eating. Proper education and propaganda is necessary to make the rural people fruit and vegetables minded. This can be effectively done by the talks, printed materials and demonstrations. The radios will have to be pressed into action whenever there are festivals, jatras and exhibitions. Consumers especially housewives are little informed about the nutritional value of fruits. Consequently several fruits which are easily available at cheaper rates do not attract their attention. Besides, dependence of medium and even upper class families on starch and fatty food needs to be shifted to the fruits and vegetables for the twin objectives of reducing consumption of cereals and improving national health. When the publicity through mass-media can make substandard consumer goods to sell well, these delicious health givers should do better. Well informed consumers can prove a blessing for promoting horticulture in the country and therefore suitable programmes to educate them need to be undertaken. With this view a Sunday training class has already been commenced at Lalbagh to teach the housewives and interested others the practical uses of horticulture. This will be strengthened and expanded.

The Mysore Horticultural Societies are now conducting Horticultural shows at District level and also taluk levels. These societies will be strengthened and made use of, for the proper propaganda and education. Further the training centres for the rural educated youths, wherein the experimental kitchen is also functioning, helps in the proper dissemination of knowledge on scientific eating. The information and propaganda section needs strengthening.

At present 4 districts have been covered under the programme of training and it is proposed to have training centres in each of the major farms in the remaining 5 districts of South Kanara, Coorg, Chickmagalur, Belgaum and Kolar. Besides educating the rural youth in scientific eating and growing of different horticultural crops, this programme also helps in dispensing with unproductive labour being used as watch and ward, etc. It is also economical to pay stipend to the trainees instead of engaging casual labourers for the farm work. There will also be emotional integration, trainees of different caste and communities will be living working and dining together in one dormitory and one experimental kitchen. For the effective propaganda and training, an officer of a State wide jurisdiction will be necessary.

A provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Plan.

19. Strengthening of administrative and executive wings

The increased activities of the Department will require strengthening of the administrative and executive wings.

The Landscape division is a unique wing in the department. It caters to the needs of private individuals, institutions and also neighbouring States, besides attending the departmental works in providing the necessary plans for the development of gardens and land-scaping. The provision made for strengthening all these is Rs. 10 lakhs.

4. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Land Reforms

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 was brought into force with effect from 2nd October 1965. Very little progress in its implementation could however be made during the course of about 7½ years mainly because some of the provisions like fixation of rent therein gave scope for litigation and created hurdles in its smooth implementation. Further, some of the executive functions under the Act entrusted to the Munsiff Courts contributed to the delay in proceedings. In order to remove these hurdles and also to lower the ceiling in line with the directions of the Central Government, an amendment Bill was prepared and moved in the Legislative Assembly in its last session in August 1972. The Bill contained among others amendments to the provisions relating to the following important provisions:

1. Rent
2. Resumption
3. Conferment of ownership on tenants
4. Ceiling
5. Compensation
6. Other matters.

The State Legislature referred the Bill to the Joint Select Committee in December 1972 and the Committee gave its report on 3rd May 1973. The Bill, as emerged from the Committee, was considered by the Legislative Assembly and the House considered it desirable to adopt and pass it in an amended form on 31st May 1973. The necessity for the important amendments are explained hereunder:

Rent.—The rent under the existing law is related to the gross produce of the land, which is to be determined by the Tahsildars of Taluks. The Assistant Commissioners of Sub-Divisions have to notify the lands possessing facilities for assured irrigation. The Chief Marketing Officer has to notify the prices of principal crops. The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics has to notify the average annual rainfall. All these authorities had done their part of job but the notifications issued by some of them were challenged in High Court by way of writ petitions and the High Court was pleased to allow such writ petitions and give directions to start afresh. Over a lakh of rent recovery cases are pending with the Munsiff Courts as a result of the litigation. In order to avoid all this, Government thought of simplifying the procedure for fixation of rent and that has been done now in the Amendment Bill by fixing rent as a multiple of land revenue. The existing land revenue assessment is not a consolidated wet assessment as obtained prior to 1964. Wet assessment is levied only on rain-fed wet land. In other cases of wet land dry assessment plus water rate is charged. Taking into account the existing land revenue assessment, the multiple for the rent is fixed at ten times the land revenue plus water rate in the case of wet or wet garden lands and ten times the land revenue in the case of dry or dry garden lands or rain-fed wet lands. The quantum of rent as per the existing law and the amendment bill is illustrated below. The figures are only illustrative but one thing is clear therefrom that the quantum of rent proposed to be fixed as a multiple of assessment works out to be far less than the existing one.

	Existing Law		*Amendment Bill*
I	Irrigated land—1/4th of gross produce.	I	Irrigated land—10 times the land revenue (dry rate) *plus* wter rate.
II	Unirrigated land—1/5th of gross produce.	II	Unirrigated—10 times the land revenue.
I	16 quintals gross produce I Class land: 1/4=4 quintals (rent) paddy Price at Rs. 70 per quintal of paddy. 4×70=280 per acre.	I	Re 1 assessment + Rs. 16 1/2—for class of land growing two crop a year. Water rate : 17 1/2 $17\frac{1}{2}\times 10=$ Rs. 175 per acre.
II	5 quintals gross produce ÷5—1 quintal paddy price at Rs. 70 per quintal 1×70= Rs. 70 per acre.	II	(*a*) Rainfed wet land Rs. 4 assessment ×10= Rs. 40 p.a. (*b*) Dry land Rs. 1×10=Rs. 10 p.a.

Resumption.—The existing provision of resumption of land for personal cultivation by the landlords has been omitted in the Bill. After the amendment Bill is enacted there will be no scope for further resumption by the landlords. This is definitely a very progressive step.

Ownership to tenants

Although there is a provision in the existing law to confer ownership on tenants, the same could not be implemented as it involved issue of notification by Government under Section 44 and that could not be done until all the resumption applications on the file of the Munsiff Court were decided. Consequently, even after lapse of 7 years, no tenant has been able to acquire land ownership right.

In the amendment Bill provision has been made to break the nexus of landlord and tenant by vesting the tenanted lands in Government from the date of the amendment Act. Further, new provisions have been made in the Bill for constitution of Tribunals at each taluk consisting of the Assistant Commissioners and the members of State Legislature, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These Tribunals will enquire into the rights of the tenants to become owners of the tenanted lands.

Ceiling.—The existing ceiling of 27 standard acres/18 standard acres has been reduced to 10 units for a person or a family. Schedule I containing the classification of lands has been replaced by a new Schedule I, under which the lands have been classified in four classes only, viz., A, B, C, and D.

Under the principal Act, a family of more than ten members could hold 432 acres of last class of dry land. Under the amendment Bill, in any case, the overall limit for a big family cannot exceed 108 acres of dry land (D Class). This is a steep reduction.

Most of the exemptions from ceiling have been removed. Only the religious, charitable and educational institutions, societies or trusts of a public nature capable of holding property and which are having lands under their self cultivation are allowed to keep such lands to the extent of 20 units, provided the income from the land is solely utilised for the public purpose.

As a result of the lowering of the ceiling from the existing 27/18 standard acres to 10 units or 54 dry acres, out of the 36,000 holdings comprising about 26 lakh acres, above 50 acres, about 18 lakh acres will have to be left as a ceiling limit to the 36,000 holders and the remaining 8 lakh acres will be treated as surplus. The above figures are based on the information compiled by the State Agricultural Commissioner, Bangalore recently. The Legislature having now allowed the religious, charitable, and educational institutions, societies and trusts to retain 2 ceilings each for the use of the public purpose, 50 per cent of the 8 lakh acres of surplus may get diluted leaving a surplus of 4 lakh acres.

Amount payable (compensation).

The amounts payable for the lands vesting in Government either as non-resumable or surplus under the principal Act are :

In the case of :

(1) non-resumable land :

15 times the $\frac{1}{4}$th of the gross produce minus land revenue in case of irrigated land ; and 15 times the 1/5th of the gross produce minus land revenue in case of unirrigated land and to a small holder 20 times instead of 15 times ;

(2) surplus land :

10 times the net annual income.

In the amendment Bill, as reported by the Select Committee the amount payable was limited to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs and it was to be in multiples of 15, 12 and 10 of net annual income on slab basis. The Legislative Assembly has adopted the Joint Select Committee's recommendation with a modification that in the case of :

(a) a small holder,

(b) a minor,

(c) a widow,

(d) a woman, who has never been married, and

(e) a person with physical or mental defect,

and in the case 'D' class (dry land), the amount payable is 20 times the net annual income.

Other matters.—Some of the important provisions newly included in the Bill are :

Sections 48—constitution of Tribunals
—enquiry by Tribunals

79A—Acquisition of land by certain persons prohibited.

79B—Prohibition of holding land by certain persons; and

79C—Penalty for failure to furnish declaration.

Executive functions of the Munsiff Courts under certain sections of the Principal Act have been confirmed on the Revenue Officers to speed up the pace of implementation.

The State Legislative Assembly has revised the Schedule I of classification of lands, included the allied pursuits in the definition of agriculture, slightly changed the formula for fixation of rent and determination of the amounts payable for the lands vesting in Government and the ceiling and classification. The schemes for implementing this law are detailed below.

1. Implementation of Ceiling and Tenancy Law

The implementation of Land Reforms consists of two distinct parts. The first part is conferment of ownership rights in the tenants and the second part is determination of surplus lands and distribution thereof, after paying the amount payable to the owners thereof.

So far as the staffing pattern is concerned, it is proposed to have common staff at the Taluk and Sub-Divisional level for attending to both these items of work. In fact, the Bill, as modified by the Joint Select Committee envisages constitution of Tribunals for final decision regarding the grant of occupancy rights to the tenants as well as for the distribution of lands thereof. The Tribunals will be presided over by an Assistant Commissioner and the Tahsildar will have to function as Secretary of Tribunal in addition to performing several statutory duties entrusted to him under the Act, including the determination of surplus lands and amount payable therefor.

Special Tahsildars will become necessary in at least 150 out of 174 Taluks to attend to land reforms work. 50 Assistant Commissioners will have to be appointed to attend to the land reforms work exclusively. The Special Tahsildars and Special Assistant Commissioners will have to be provided necessary staff.

The following staffing pattern is proposed, subject to slight variations depending on the work load.

1. Each Special Tahsildar—4 Revenue Inspectors, 4 Surveyors, 2 F.D.Cs, 2 S.D.Cs and Eleven Peons.
2. Each Assistant Commissioner—2 F.D.Cs, 2 S.D.Cs. and three Peons.

The cost will be Rs. 160 lakhs per annum (**vide** Annexure A).

In addition, in the first year, they will have to be given Jeeps and the cost of 200 Jeeps will be Rs. 50 lakhs. Each Office will have also to be provided with furniture and at Rs. 5,000 per office, the cost of furniture will be Rs. 10 lakhs. The total expenditure in the first year will be Rs. 220 lakhs, in the second year it will be Rs. 160 lakhs and in the third year Rs. 80 lakhs. The bulk of work is expected to be over by the end of 2nd year and it is proposed to provide only Rs. 80 lakhs for the third year and make no provision for 4th and 5th year of the 5th Five Year Plan. The total provision would be Rs. 4.60 crores for the plan period.

2. Amount payable to land holders

The landholders whose land passes on to the tenant under the Act and also those who surrender their surplus lands to Government will have to be paid for such lands the amount as prescribed under the Act. The amount payable is 200 times the land revenue and as the average land revenue works out at Re. 1 per acre, the amount payable will be Rs. 200 per acre. According to the Census of Agricultural Holdings conducted in the year 1971, there are 3.97 lakhs of tenants holding 18.27 lakhs of acres. The amount payable for this extent of land at Rs. 200 per acre would be Rs. 36 crores. Under the Act, each landlord has to be paid a lumpsum of Rs. 2,000 and only the balance in instalments. The number of landlords who have to be paid is not readily available, but about 50 per cent of the total amount payable will have to be paid in lumpsum in respect of lands passing on to the tenants as in the case of surplus lands. This would mean that about Rs. 18 crores will have to be paid in lumpsum in respect of lands passing on to the tenant.

There are 36,345 persons who are personally cultivating more than 20 hectares (50 acres). The total extent held by them is 10.55 lakhs hectares and the surplus after allowing 20 hectares to each of them would be 3.28 lakh hectares or 8.22 lakhs of acres. In view of the definition of the family which will enable each major son to claim a separate ceiling, it is likely that the surplus land will get reduced to only about 4 lakhs of acres. For 4 lakhs of acres at Rs. 200 per acre, the amount payable would be Rs. 8 crores. Rs. 4 crores would be payable in lumpsum and the balance of Rs. 4 crores in instalment. The total amount required for payment during the plan period would be Rs. 22 crores payable in lumpsum. No provision is indicated for the instalments which fall due in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years and these instalments will be covered by the premium recoverable from the tenants and other persons who are allotted the surplus lands. The lumpsum payable may be required in the first two years of the plan as the formalities of determination of surplus lands and the claims thereof may not be completed within one year in all cases. Rs. 12 crores has been provided in the first year and 10 crores in the second year.

3. Investment support to assignees of lands

No separate provision is indicated for the investment support to the assignees of surplus land as it is expected that the institutional credit normally available for Agriculture would be available to these persons also. As the lands involved are lands which have been under cultivation continuously, they do not require any heavy outlay for rendering them fit for cultivation as in the case of Government waste lands assigned for cultivation for the first time.

4. Preparation and Maintenance of Record of Tenancies particularly of share-croppers.

This work is now undertaken in five Districts namely, Mysore, Shimoga, Bidar, Raichur and Tumkur with an annual plan provision of Rs. 20 lakhs. It is proposed to extend the scheme to other Districts also and complete the work by 1976-77, to facilitate implementation of land reforms. The present provision of Rs. 20 lakhs per annum will be increased to Rs. 50 lakhs per annum for the first three years.

5. Consolidation of Agricultural Holdings

An annual provision of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. This provision will be continued for consolidating about 21 lakh hectares during the Fifth Plan.

6. Inservice Training to the Field Officers at Regional Centres through Intensive Field experience and in-State visits.

Training of Village Accountants alone is now proposed at an annual cost of Rs. 4 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period. Training schemes for others will have to be worked out. There is a proposal to establish about nine Regional Administrative Training Schools.

7. Legal Assistance particularly to share-croppers

There are rules to this effect, but no tenant has availed himself of the assistance provided. No provision under this head is necessary as the Bill as modified by the Joint Select Committee does not permit appearance of lawyers in proceedings under Land Reforms Act.

8. Intensive Publicity Campaign about Land Reforms

Ways and means will be found out for carrying on such intensive publicity campaign later.

9. Establishment of Elected Village Committees of the beneficiaries at the village level and one such member to be elected to Block Committees from the members of the Village Committees.

The Taluka Tribunals proposed in the Bill perhaps will meet this purpose.

Summing up

Annual requirement of finances on different items is furnished in the following Table :—

TABLE

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Establishment	*Non-recurring*	*Land Records*	*Training*	*Consolidation of holdings*	*Amount payable*	*Total*
I Year ...	160	60	50	2	16	1,200	1,488
II Year ...	160	...	50	2	16	1,000	1,228
III Year ...	80	...	50	2	16	...	148
IV Year ...	...	...	...	2	16	...	18
V Year ...	...	...	...	2	16	...	18
Total ...	400	60	150	10	80	2.200	2.900

ANNEXURE A

Extra cost on account of sanction of establishment at Taluk and Sub-Divisional level for implementation of land reforms

Sl. No.	*Post*	*Grade*	*No.*	*Average annual cost including additional D.A. for each post.*	*Total cost per annum*
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs		Rs	Rs
1.	Special Assistant Commissioner.	400—950	50	11.337	5,56,850
2.	Special Tahsildars ...	300—700	150	9,846	14.76.900
3.	Revenue Inspectors	130—290	600	5.455	32.73.000
4.	I Grade Surveyors ...	130—290	600	5,455	32,73,000
5.	I Division Clerks	130—290	400	4.915	19.66.000
6.	II Division Clerks ...	90—200	400	3,588	14.35,200
7.	Peons ...	65—95	1.800	2.270	40.86.000
				Total ...	1,60,66,950

MYSORE LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) ACT

SCHEDULE I

[(See Section 2(A) (35-A)]

PART A

Classification of Lands

A Class

Lands having facilities for assured irrigation from such Government canals and Government Tanks as are notified by the State Government to be capable of supplying water for growing two crops of paddy in a year.

B Class

(i) Lands having facilities for assured irrigation from such Government Canals and Government Tanks as are notified by the State Government to be capable of supplying water for growing only crop of paddy in a year.

(ii) Lands irrigated by such Lift irrigation projects constructed and maintained by the State Government as are notified by the State Government to be capable of supplying water for growing two crops of paddy in a year.

C Class

Lands irrigated from any Government sources of irrigation, including lift irrigation projects constructed and maintained by Government other than those coming under A Class and B Class.

(ii) Lands irrigated by such lift irrigation projects constructed is grown with the help of rain water.

(iii) Lands irrigated by lifting water from a river or Government canal or Government tank where the pumping Installation or other device for lifting water is provided and maintained by the land owner.

Note :—(1) Lands having facilities for irrigation from a Government source where the system of water supply is suitable for growing only light irrigated crop namely, crops other than paddy and sugarcane shall come under this class.

(2) Lands growing irrigated garden crop will come under Classes 'A', 'B' or 'C' as the case may be depending upon the source of irrigation and the system of water supply.

D Class

(1) Lands classified as dry but not having any irrigation facilities from a Government source.

Note :—Lands growing paddy or garden crops not coming under A Class, B Class or C Class shall come under this class.

PART B

Formula for determining equivalent extent of different classes

One acre of A Class land having soil classification value above 8 annas=1.3 acres of A Class land having soil classification value below 8 annas=1.5 acres of B Class land having soil classification value above 8 annas=2.0 acres of B Class land having soil classification value below 8 annas=2.5 acres of C Class land having soil classification value above 8 annas=3.0 acres of C Class land having soil classification value below 8 annas=5.4 acres of D Class Land.

5. Department of Statistics

It is proposed to take up some specific studies which have a bearing on the agricultural development of the State. These are briefly described below :—

1. Study of Utilisation of irrigation

(Provision : Rs. 4 lakhs)

The purpose is to enumerate all sources of irrigation, their utilisation and also the area under major crops like paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, sugarcane, groundnut and cotton, irrigated by different sources in the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and South Kanara. This pilot study will also try to find out the extent of and reasons for the divergence in the figures of irrigated area maintained by Development, Revenue and Public Works Departments and identify the bottlenecks in full utilisation.

2. Study of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings

(Provision : Rs. 3 lakhs))

It is proposed to study the effect of hereditary rights on operational holdings and also the distribution of compact and scattered holdings. One district in each Revenue Division will be selected and the study will be conducted by further sampling in each selected district.

3. Study of effect of loans on farmers

(Provision : Rs. 4 lakhs)

In a selected district viz., Belgaum, it is proposed to study the utilisation of loans obtained from different credit agencies by the farmers and their impact on them especially in regard to their economic condition and indebtedness.

4. Study of the use of balanced fertilisers

(Provision : Rs. 4 lakhs)

It is proposed to estimate quantity of different types of fertilisers actually used for different crops by different farmers and to identify the reasons for not using balanced fertilisers. This will be conducted in Shimoga District for irrigated area and in Gulbarga District for dry area.

6. Department of Forests

Cashew Development.—The work of raising of Cashew plantations on the coastal areas and lateritic hill tops will be continued during the Fifth Five- Year Plan. The old plantations will be given prophylactic treatment and manuring for better development of the plants and leading to increased yield of nuts.

Provision for Fifth Plan : Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(a) New plantations 4000 Ha. Rs. 20.00 South Kanara, North Kanara.

(b) Maintenance of 15000 Ha., old plantations—Rs. 15.00 South Kanara, North Kanara.

7. Agro-Industries Corporation

Land Development—Provision : Rs. 250 lakhs.

8. Department of Co-operation

Long term Agricultural Credit for Agricultural and Horticultural schemes (State's support)—Provision : Rs. 1,500 lakhs.

Items 7 and 8 above are discussed in separate sections.

B. SOIL CONSERVATION

(a) Department of Agriculture

1. Soil Conservation on Watershed basis

Under soil conservation, contour bunding is taking up in agricultural lands having shallow, medium and medium deep soils in the dry tracts of the State where the annual rainfall is less than 30". The works are taken up under the provisions of 'Mysore Land Improvement Act, 1961'. There was only one Division at Bijapur with 5 sub-divisions at the time of re-organisation of States. At present, there are 13 Divisions with 62 sub-divisions. Out of these, 8 Divisions and 37 sub-divisions are under the plan. It is proposed to transfer 3 Divisions and 19 sub-divisions to non-plan in the Fifth plan, continuing 5 Divisions and 18 sub-divisions under the Plan

The Department has a proposal to create 15 Divisions and 76 sub-divisions, out of which 4 Divisions and 18 sub-divisions have been sanctioned in 1972-73. (This is included in the present strength referred to above). Only addition of one sub-division and one more Division for better supervision are contemplated, for the present, during the Fifth Plan,

It is estimated that about 37.2 lakh hectares of land need immediate contour bunding and it is proposed to cover this area progressively in a period of 10 years. The target for the Fifth Plan is to cover [illegible]8 lakh hectares. The provision made is Rs. 2268.5 lakhs, including about Rs. 1900 lakhs on works and the rest on establishment of 6 Divisions and 19 sub-divisions in the Plan.

2. Maintenance of bunds and introduction of dry farming practices :

In the bunded areas where the soil conservation methods are adopted maintenance of bunds and waste weirs and adoption of such agronomic measures that would increase the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil are very necessary. The programme is proposed to be continued during V Plan.

Proposed outlay : Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

3. Soil Conservation Training Centres to train Field Assistants :

These Centres have been established in the State to train the field Assistants in proper execution of soil conservation programme. Two batches of 60 trainees each are trained every year in each Centre. There are 6 such training centres out of which 2 are under non-plan, 2 under plan, and 2 under central sector programmes. These Centres are proposed to be continued during V Plan.

It is proposed to start a training centre to impart refresher training to Agricultural Officers and the Assistant Agricultural Officers working in Soil Conservation for proper maintenance of Soil Conservation structures in the fiield and to carry out extension works connected with soil conservation.

Proposed outlay : Rs.44.00 lakhs.

4. Soil Conservation Research on Local Problems :

Under this programme research work is being taken up to evolve proper anti-erosion techniques for the areas like red soil of heavy rainfall tract and deep black soils of low rainfall regions. Two Centres, one at Bableswar in Bijapur district and one at Aldoor in Chickmagalur district are working at present. This programme is proposed to be continued during V plan.

Proposed outlay : Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

5. Strengthening of State Soil Survey Organisation :

There is small unit at the State headquarters called " States Soil Survey Organisation " under non-plan. Soil inventory is very important in taking stock of Soil characteristics, both physical and chemical, and draw a proper cropping programme and utility plan of the soils for economic yields, etc.. It is proposed to strengthen this organisation suitably to quicken the work of soil survey.

Proposed outlay : Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(b) Department of Forests

Soil Conservation (Afforestation) : This is a continuing and an important scheme under Agricultural Production. A sum of Rs. 29.80 lakhs was being allotted annually for Soil Conservation Afforestation. The scheme is operated mostly in the **dry districts from Bidar to Kolar** where tractor ploughing is not possible and is employment oriented. The technique involved is digging contour trenches, formation of mounds and raising of important fuel-wood, fodder and other economically useful species, both in the trenches and on the mounds. This is a very important scheme as the method not only conserves adequate moisture and soil but also improves the grass complex in between the trenches with the consequent increase in fodder resources.

TARGET

Fifth Plan 30,000 Ha. Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

There are 17 Centrally sponsored schemes in operation pertaining to the Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Production), one scheme regarding Soil Conservation, 7 schemes of the Department of Horticulture, and one of the Department of Statistics. There is also a Centrally sponsored scheme for development of market complex in Tungabhadra ayacut area. It is proposed that all the Centrally sponsored schemes be continued during the Fifth Plan also. 3 schemes would require strengthening which are described below. In addition 5 new Centrally sponsored schemes are also proposed. 3 Central sector schemes, one under Agriculture and 2 under Soil Conservation are also proposed for continuance.

Fifteen schemes of the Department of Horticulture are also proposed as centrally sponsored schemes.

A brief description of the schemes of Department of Agriculture proposed under Centrally sponsored and Central sector follows :

I. Department of Agriculture :

Proposal for Strengthening Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

(1) Farmers Training and Education Centres

At present there are 6 Farmer's Training Centres, 5 under the Department of Agriculture and one under the University of Agricultural Sciences. It is a policy to establish one such Centre in each district. It is proposed to establish 3 Centres during IV Plan rest 10 Centres are proposed to be established during V Plan in phased programme at the rate of 2 Centres per year.

Proposed outlay : Rs. 157.37 lakhs.

(2) Intensive Cotton District Programme, Dharwar

The scheme which is in operation is proposed to be strengthened by providing additional staff and establishing one Cotton technological Laboratory for testing the bulk Cotton based on maturity, fitness. Trash, moisture etc., which are analysed on a laboratory gin. Additional tests for fibre length and fibre bundle strength are also proposed to be conducted subsequently on samples drawn from each grade of the ginned Cotton.

Proposed outlay : Rs. 178.00 lakhs.

(3) Development of Pulses

There is considerable scope for development of pulses in the State as explained under State Plan schemes. It is proposed to strengthen the scheme during V Plan by providing one unit of staff for pulses development and additional programmes.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 142.00 lakhs.

(4) Fertiliser Promotion Programme

This programme is recently sanctioned with central assistance for 2 districts. It is proposed to have this programme in all the districts in a phased programme. During 1973-74, it is proposed to introduce in 2 districts and in the rest 1[illegible] districts during V Plan at the rate of 3 districts per year.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW SCHEMES UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Development of Sugarcane

Sugarcane is a very important commercial crop which earns foreign exchange. Production is insufficient for the home consumtion. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the production of Sugarcane to meet the demands of new Sugar Factories proposed to be established in the State. The expansion of the area has already reached almost saturation level. The only way open now is to increase per hectare yield. Therefore, intensive cultivation has to be taken up effectively. This needs extension staff at different levels. It is proposed to have this programme under centrally sponsored scheme.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 21.05 lakhs.

(2) Farm Radio Service

Dissemination of information on agricultural practices through mass-media is gaining importance, particularly so through the medium of radio. The Government of India has formulated a scheme for appointing a Liaison Officer with Department of Agriculture to help the All India Radio to carry out these programmes scientifically and effectively. It is proposed to establish this new organisation as a Central sponsored Scheme.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 5.860 lakhs

(3) Intensive Cotton Development Programme — Tungabhadra Project Area.

There is a good potential of increasing the Cotton production in irrigated areas. The Government of India have formulated a scheme for intensive cotton development under irrigated areas and is under consideration by State Government.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 226.18 lakhs

(4) Intensive Cotton Development Programme—Bhadra Project Area.

It is proposed to formulate a similar scheme for intensive Cotton Development under Bhadra Project area on an extent of 25.000 hectares.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 134.53 lakhs

(5) Survey of land and Soil resources and strengthening of State Soil Survey Organisation.

The Planning Commission have constituted task forces on different subjects. The task forces on land and soil resources under natural resources—national survey, has recommended that the existing soil survey organisation in the State may be strengthened suitably so that the soil survey may be completed within a course of 12-15 years and soil maps are prepared. The Government of India have also mentioned while communicating the recommendations of the task force that the costs of these programmes will be fully met out by the Government of India. Therefore, suitable schemes are prepared for consideration of State Government.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 281.00 lakhs

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME—SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil Conservation in watershed of River Valley Projects

3 Projects have been taken up under centrally sponsored schemes one at Ranibennur, second at Nagarjunasagar and third at Nijamsagar. Under this, contour bunding and afforestation are the two important programmes. The programme is continued during V plan and the proposed outlay is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project		Proposed outlay for V plan Rs. in lakh
1.	Ranibennur	..	213.800
2.	Nagarjunasagar	..	44.200
3.	Nizamsagar	..	65.650

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

1. Pilot Projects for Soil and Water Management

There are two pilot projects one at Bellary and another at Sindhanoor. The programmes mainly envisage identifying of special and physical problems and needs relating to soil and water management in the ayacut area, (ii) develop plan of action and technical guidance to farmers for land treatment and water and crop management, (iii) demonstration, evaluation and management techniques to make most efficient use of soil and water in the ayacut area, (iv) provide practical training to extension staff and farmers.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 30.820 lakhs.

2. New Proposal:

It is proposed to establish one more similar centre at Navalgund under Malaprabha Project.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 35 lakhs.

2. Soil Conservation Training Centres:

There are two soil conservation Training Centres at Bellary and Chitradurga under central sector. These centres are to be continued during V Plan.

Proposed outlay: Rs. 20.50 lakhs.

(3) Soil Conservation works:

A provision of Rs. 22.500 lakhs is proposed to take up soil conservation works during Fifth Plan period under central sector scheme which is now under operation.

II. DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

The list of Centrally sponsored schemes is self-explanatory regarding the object of the scheme. However there is one new scheme proposed for Home gardening in rural areas which is described below:

Cultivators' families must be self-supporting as far as food articles are concerned. They must consume fruits and vegetables grown in the family gardens. Our cultivators are not habitually buying fruits and vegetables for their family consumption. They must be forced to become fruit and vegetable minded by growing and developing family gardens. Farmers families' spare time must be utilised and this can be profitably done by establishing and taking care of family gardens. Locating of a rural kitchen garden round about the rural house, as far as practicable, is important since the woman of the family could manage the family garden and also nearness to the house helps the gathering of vegetables and fruits for every day use. The ideal of market gardening must not be confused with the idea of developing home or family gardening in the rural areas for family use.

A programme for the above purpose, to be taken up as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has already been submitted to the Government wherein it is proposed to supply at least 12 plants like jack, sapota, coconut, guava, lime, etc., for each family, depending upon the availability of land, so that the marginal and small farmers will have some plant asset round their house which will also make the rural people fruit and vegetable minded.

It is estimated that 37,50,000 families in the State who are living in 7,152 panchayats will be benefited out of this. This is a phased programme to cover the entire State in nine years. An amount of Rs. 1.24 crores has been proposed for this purpose during the Fifth Plan period. Further when all the plants begin to yield it is also estimated to give monetary benefit of Rs. 4.40 crores annually for the cultivators in the entire State, by the sale of surplus fruits using a portion for their own use.

ABSTRACT

State Plan Schemes—A. Agricultural Production and B. Soil Conservation.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Name of the programme/Schemes*	*Fifth Plan*	*Annual Plan* 1974-75
1	2	3	4
A.	**Agricultural Production**		
1.	*University of Agricultural Sciences* (State Share) ..	**300.00**	**60.00**
2.	*Department of Agriculture*		
I.	*Agricultural Research* :		
1.	Crop Development Centre Dharwar ..	2.45	..
2.	Research-*cum*-demonstration farm in Malaprabha Project—Kunnur.	17.00	..
3.	Research-*cum*-demonstration farm in Bhadra Project—Thyavangi.	16.00	..
4.	Organisation of National Demonstration on major food crops.	1.50	..
5.	Multicrop demonstration schemes ..	10.25	..
	Total I ..	47.20	16.50
II.	*Agricultural Education* :		
6.	Opening of new agricultural schools and strengthening of existing ones.	115.00	..
7.	Deputation of officers abroad and within India for training.	5.00	..
8.	Deputation of extension officers for post graduate courses.	5.00	..
9.	Deputation of V.L.Ws. for degree courses ..	5.00	..
	Total II ..	130.00	32.20
III.	*Extension Training and Farmers Education* :		
10.	Up-graded gramsevak training centres ..	51.65	..
11.	Agricultural workshop wings for training village artisans.	12.52	..
12.	Youth training ..	1.00	..
13.	Training in minor irrigation and water use ..	2.95	..
14.	Extension-*cum*-training centre with Japanese experts.	30.00	..
15.	Establishment of sub-centres for extension training	41.00	..
	Total III ..	139.12	37.25
IV.	*Agricultural Extension and Administration* :		
16.	Strengthening of the planning section at the head office	5.85	..
17.	Strengthening of the offices of the Joint Directors of Agriculture at Divisions and Deputy Directors of Agriculture at Districts.	43.50	..
18.	Strengthening of extension staff at taluka level..	381.45	..
19.	Investigation Cell—creation of ..	12.00	..
20.	Marketing Cell—creation of ..	10.00	..
21.	Cell for implementation of Acts pertaining to Agriculture Department—creation of.	2.80	..
22.	Continuation and strengthening of farm information unit.	7.50	..
23.	Continuation and strengthening of division of Agricultural Economics.	5.00	..
24.	Establishment of farm radio services ..	1.33	..
25.	Grant-in-aid to Agricultural unions and Farmers Forum etc.	1.00	..
26.	Providing office buildings for divisions, districts and sub-divisions.	20.00	..
	Total IV ..	490.43	94.20

1	2	3	4
V.	*Agricultural Statistics* :		
27.	Establishment of Statistical Cell	2.48	..
	Total V	2.48	0.45
VI.	*Agricultural inputs* :		
	(*a*) *Seeds* (Improved seed programmes)		
28.	Setting up of new seed farms, processing units and strengthening of existing ones and distribution of improved seeds.	100.00	..
29.	Seed testing laboratories	8.78	..
30.	Certification of seeds	25.00	
	Total VI (*a*)	133.78	27.50
	(*b*) *Fertilisers and manures* :		
31.	Opening of new Soil Testing Laboratories and strengthening of existing ones.	94.78	..
32.	Quality Control in Soil testing	3.10	..
33.	Fertilisers promotion programme	26.00	..
34.	Quality control in Fertilisers	2.10	..
35.	Popularisation of use of Soil amendments	10.69	..
36.	Development of local manurial resources	3.00	..
	Total VI (*b*)	139.69	43.20
	(*c*) *Plant protection* :		
37.	Comprehensive plant protection organisation	150.34	..
38.	Plant protection by aerial spraying	50.00	..
	Total VI (*c*)	200.34	43.00
	(*d*) *Land Development* :		
39.	Tractor and Bulldozer Service organisation	85.00	..
40.	Reclamation and development land under Malaprabha, Hemavathi, Suvarnavathi etc.	100.00	..
41.	Reclamation of alkaline and acid soils and reclamation of waste lands by manual labour.	48.65	..
42.	Categorisation of waste lands in blocks less than 250 acres.	44.45	..
43.	Strengthening of staff for area development programme.	15.79	..
44.	Development of command area of medium irrigation project (Kolchiweir).	1.35	..
	Total VI (*d*)	295.24	66.75
VII.	*Crop oriented programmes* :		
	(*a*) *H.Y.V.P. & I.C.P.*		
45.	High yielding varieties programme	21.50	
46.	Intensive Agricultural area programme	200.00	..
47.	Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (T.B.P.)	36.82	..
48.	Improvement of Agricultural Practices and Crop competition.	8.00	..
	Total VII (*a*)	266.32	53.25
	(*b*) *Pulses*		
49.	Development of Pulses	26.47	..
	Total VII (*b*)	26.47	5.40

1	2	3	4
	(c) *Commercial crops :*		
50.	Development of Cotton ..	10.00	..
51.	Developemnt of sea-island cotton ..	8.27	..
52.	Enforcement of legislation to maintain purity of cotton.	30.19	..
53.	Developemnt of oil seeds ..	24.56	..
54.	Development of Sugarcane ..	35.47	..
55.	Development of tobacco ..	6.00	..
56.	Commercial crop Development Division—creation of.	14.44	..
	Total VII (c) ..	128.93	27.30
	Total : Agricultural Production (2) Department of Agriculture ..	2000.00	447.00
3.	*Department of Horticulture :*		
1.	Development of Coconut ..	75.00	15.00
2.	Development of Arecanut ..	10.00	2.00
3.	Development of Cashew ..	11.00	2.00
4.	Development of Spices ..	11.00	2.00
5.	Development of Fruits ..	50.00	10.00
6.	Development of Vegetables ..	15.00	3.00
7.	Development of Tuber Crops and Potato ..	40.00	8.00
8.	Development of Cocoa ..	2.00	0.40
9.	General Horticulture, Floriculture, improvement of Government gardens and gardens in hospitals.	30.00	6.00
10.	Plant protection ..	20.00	4.00
11.	New multi-purpose horticultural farms and nurseries for each district.	100.00	20.00
12.	Progeny orchards for fruits and nucleus seed production centres.	47.00	10.00
13.	Dry orcharding programme ..	12.00	2.00
14.	Applied Nutrition programme ..	60.00	12.00
15.	Trial cultivation of new crops (Mushrooms, Hops etc).	5.00	1.00
16.	Refinance schemes of horticulture ..	70.00	14.00
17.	Scientific marketing, laboratories, office buildings and vehicles.	62.00	12.60
18.	Strengthening of administrative, executive and landscape wings.	10.00	2.00
	Total (3) ..	700.00	140.00
4.	*Department of Revenue (Land Reforms) :*		
1.	Preparation of Land records for land reforms ..	150.00	50.00
2.	Staff for Implementation ..	460.00	220.00
3.	Training of officers in land reforms ..	10.00	2.00
4.	Consolidation of Holdings ..	80.00	16.00
5.	Amount payable to Land-holders under Mysore Land Reforms Act.	2,200.00	1,200.00
	Total (4) ..	2,900.00	1,488.00
5.	*Department of Statistics :*		
1.	Study of utilisation of irrigation ..	4.00	0.80
2.	Study of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings	3.00	0.60
3.	Study of effect of loans on farmers ..	4.00	0.80
4.	Study of the use of balanced fertilisers by farmers	4.00	0.80
	Total (5) ..	15.00	3.00
6.	*Department of Forests :*		
1.	Development of Cashew in forest areas	35.00	7.00

1	2	3	4
7.	*Agro-Industries Corporation* (State contribution).		
1.	Land Development	250.00	50.00
8.	*Department of Co-operation* :		
	Long term agricultural credit for agricultural and horticultural Schemes (State support).	1.500.00	220.00
	Grand Total—A. Agricultural Production	7.700.00	2,415.00
B.	**Soil Conservation**		
1.	*Department of Agriculture* :		
1.	Soil Conservation on Watershed basis	2.268.50	453.50
2.	Maintenance of Bunds and introduction of dry farming practices.	20.00	4.00
3.	Soil Conservation Training Centres	44.00	9.00
4.	Soil Conservation research on local problems	2.50	0.50
5.	Strengthening of soil survey organisation	15.00	3.00
	Total (1)	2.350.00	470.00
2.	*Department of Forests* :		
1.	Afforestation in dry districts	150.00	30.00
	Grand Total—B. Soil Conservation	2,500.00	500.00

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Continuation*	*Strengthening*	*New*	*Total*
A. *Agriculture*—				
1. Farmer's Training and Education Centres.	40.00	117.37	..	157.37
2. Organisation cf Integrated Refresher Courses for Extension Officers.	2.50	..		2.50
3. Farm Radio Service ..		..	5.86	5.86
4. Integrated dry land Agricultural Development at (a) Hadagali, Bellary District, (b) Doddaballapur, Bangalore District and (c) Bijapur, Bijapur District.	163.20	..	..	163.20
5. Pilot Project on Multiple Crop- (b) ping at (a) Honnali and Sindhanoor proposed to be shifted to Channagiri.	17.00	..	..	17.00
6. Survey of Land and Soil Resources—Strengthening of soil Survey Organisation.	..	..	281.00	281.00
7. Aerial Spraying for Endemic Areas.	30.00	..	..	30.00
8. Fertiliser Promotion Programme	60.00	..	..	60.00
9. Development of Pulses ..	32.00	110.00	..	142.00
10. Maximising production of Cotton in areas of assured water supply.	25.10	..	..	25.10
11. Development of sea-Island Cotton in irrigated areas.	11.15	..	..	11.15
12. Intensive Cotton District Programme, Dharwar.	132.00	46.00	..	178.00
13. Intensive Cotton Development Programme (T.B.P. Area).	..	..	226.18	226.18
14. Intensive Cotton Development Programme (Bhadra Project).	..	..	134.53	153.53
15. Production of Hybrid—4 Cotton Seeds.	15.30	..	..	15.30
16. Strengthening of Cotton Seed Multiplication Programme.	115.00	..	..	115.00
17. Maximising production of Groundnut.	37.37	..	..	37.37
18. Castor Demonstration ..	0.50	..	..	0.50
19. Soyabean Demonstration ..	1.00	..	..	1.00
20. Development of Sunflower ..	13.00	..	..	13.00
21. Development of V.F.C. Tobacco	77.20	..	..	77.20
22. Development of Sugarcane ..	..	..	21.05	21.05
Total ..	772.32	273.37	668.62	1,714.31

B. ***Soil Conservation*** (Continuation)—	
Soil Conservation in Watershed of River Valley Projects—Ranebennur, Nagarjunasagar, Nizamsagar.	323.65
C. ***Horticulture***—	
1. Scheme for adoption of plant protection measures for Cashew in non-departmental plantations.	5.00
2. Scheme for laying out demonstration plots for improved practices in cashew cultivation.	2.50
3. Scheme for production of cashew air layers	2.50

		Rs. in lakhs
4.	Scheme for development of fruit production (Banana) for export purposes.	7.50
5.	Scheme for the production and distribution of T X D hybrid coconut seedlings.	5.00
6.	Scheme for elite seed coconut farm	6.50
7.	Scheme for organisation of demonstration plots in cultivators fields for rapid development of hybrid pepper Panniyur 1.	0.50
8.	Scheme for package programme (staffing) for the development of Arecanut.	50.00
9.	Scheme for crop estimation survey of fruits and Vegetables ...	6.50
10.	All India coordinated Potato improvement project at sub-centre Hassan.	12.50
11.	Scheme for control of Nephantis Serinopa in South Kanara and North Kanara District.	15.25
12.	Package programme for coconut (Tumkur and Hassan District).	24.25
13.	Scheme for the practical training in dehydration of fruits and vegetables processing and utilisation of Horticultural waste products as cattle feed poultry and piggery.	5.00
14.	Establishment of State progeny orchards in 4 divisions ...	91.64
15.	Scheme for kitchen garden drive to grow fruits and vegetables to eat more in rural areas.	123.85
	Total ...	358.49

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

	Rs. in lakhs
A. Agriculture—	
1. Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management :	
(*a*) Bellary (continuation)	20.33
(*b*) Sindhanor (continuation)	10.49
(*c*) Navalgund (Proposed)	35.00
Total ...	65.82

B. Soil Conservation (Continuation)—	
1. Soil Conservation Training Centres to train Agricultural Assistants	20.50
2. Soil Conservation works	22.50
Total ...	43.00

C. MINOR IRRIGATION

(a) Public Works

1. It has been roughly estimated that the total irrigation potential available in the State through minor irrigation works is of the order of 40 lakh acres or 16.2 lakh hectares. A massive investment in the post-plan period on construction of new tanks, pick-ups, lift irrigation works, etc., has added a sizeable area to the area under irrigation in the State. There are over 35,000 tanks in the State and many of them are getting silted up. Efforts have also been directed towards stabilisation of existing areas under tanks which are in disrepair and are in need of restoration. This is also more economical than construction of new tanks. Further, for economical use of water, only semidry crops are proposed under all new works, the exact pattern being determined by local irrigation committees. The progress since the First Plan upto 1968-69 regarding the number of works up and completed is given in the table below :

TABLE 12

Period		*No. of works at the commencement*	*Fresh works taken up during the period*	*Total No. under execution*	*No. of completed*
1951–56 (I Plan)	..	..	..	2,771	1,896
1956–61 (II Plan)	..	875	6,206	7,081	4,337
1961–66 (III Plan)	..	2,744	6,493	9,237	6,683
1966–69 (Annual Plans)	..	2,554	1,554	4,108	3,167

2. The number of works taken up, number completed and the area added or stabilised during the Fourth Plan is given below :

TABLE 13

	No. of works at the commencement	*Fresh works taken up during the year*	*Total number under execution*	*No. of works completed*	*Area (000 Hectares)*	
					Added	*Stabilised*
1969–70—						
Plan ..	941	443	1,384	518	23.54	16.26
1970–71—						
(*a*) Plan ..	866	269	1,135	417	11.55	7.89
(*b*) D.P.A.P. ..	..	485	485	111	..	..
Total ..	866	754	1,620	528	11.55	7.89
1971–72 —						
(*a*) Plan ..	718	289	1,007	218	12.90	9.09
(*b*) D.P.A.P. ..	374	289	663	222	7.35	..
Total ..	1,092	578	1,670	440	20.25	9.09
1972–73—						
(*a*) Plan ..	789	291	1,080	220	17.84	10.28
(*b*) D.P.A.P. ..	441	112	553	198	5.55	..
(*c*) E.A.P.P. ..	..	122	122	24	5.83	..
Total ..	1,230	525	1,755	442	29.22	10.28
1973–74 (Target)—						
(*a*) Plan ..	860	..	860	365	11.61	4.57
(*b*) D.P.A.P. ..	355	..	355	N.A.	N.A.	..
(*c*) E.A.P.P. ..	198	..	98	98	25.83	..
Total ..	1,313	..	1,313	463	37.44	4,57

3. Thus during the Fourth Plan, upto 1972-73, out of 3,241 works in execution, 1,928 works have been completed adding an area of 84,560 hectares, besides stabilising 43,520 hectares. In addition, during 1972-73, 216 minor irrigation works were also taken up as a measure of scarcity relief. The total spillover cost of all these works as on 1st April 1973 is Rs. 24.80 crores.

4. The actual expenditure from 1969-70 to 1972-73 and the anticipated expenditure during 1973-74 for surface water projects and Lift Irrigation Schemes are as follows :

Works	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
(*a*) Surface Water Projects ..	439.80	382.53	316.45	278.50	287.00
(*b*) Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	32.79	34.89	29.18	12.15	35.00
Total	472.59	417.42	345.63	290.65	322.00

In addition to the State Plan outlay of Rs. 18.48 crores. the following amounts will also have been spent on minor irrigation works.

	(*Rs. lakhs*)
1. Drought Prone Area Programme (1970–71 to 1973–74) ..	249
2. Scarcity Relief Works (1972–73)	31
3. Emergency Agricultural Production Programme (1972–73)	130
Total ..	410

5. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan there were 37,624 tanks (including 2,565 breached and abandoned tanks) with an achkat of 5.284 lakh hectares and 2,043 other sources with an achkat of 0.857 lakh hectares, making a total of 39,667 works with an achkat of 6.141 lakh hectares. During the Fourth Plan, it is expected that about 2.400 minor irrigation works including 160 lift irrigation works would have been completed adding about 1.22 lakh hectares to the irrigated area. The total area under minor irrigation by the end of the Fourth Plan will be 7.361 lakh hectares. Besides, 48,090 hectares of achkat will have been stabilised.

(b) Department of Co-operation

6. The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank gives long term loans to cultivators through the Primary Land Development Banks under ordinary and special schemes for sinking irrigation wells, boring and deepening of wells, installing diesel and electric pumpsets as well as for making the deposit required to be made with the State Electricity Board for energisation of pumpsets. Under the ordinary debenture programme the Bank takes up schemes like irrigation wells and pumpsets as well as for land development. Contributions to these debentures are made by the Central Government, State Government, Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, Co-operative and Commercial Banks, sister Land Development Banks and the Public in the proportion determined by the Reserve Bank of India. On an average the share of the State Government would be around 15 per cent. The Special Development debentures are contributed only by the State Government and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The share of the State Government in these special debentures is 10 per cent for minor irrigation scheme and 25 per cent for other schemes.

7. Pursuant to the agreement entered into with International Development Association for financing of the Mysore Agricultural Credit Project at a total cost of Rs. 52.8 crores, the concession which

the agriculturists enjoyed in payment of interest at a rate lower than the normal lending rate both under the general wells scheme and the Area Development schemes has been abolished from 1st December 1971. Similarly, the subsidy to the Lift Irrigation Co-operatives being given to the extent of 30 per cent of the cost of the scheme has also been abolished from 24th January 1972. The normal policy of the State is that all Lift Irrigation Schemes should be in the co-operative sector. According to the present arrangement, Government provides to the Lift Irrigation Co-operatives 9 per cent of the capital cost as loan towards share capital and 30 per cent of the cost as additional share capital. The Lift Irrigation Co-operative formed of the beneficiaries will have to contribute only one per cent of the cost as share capital and raise the remaining 60 per cent of the cost as loan from institutional financing agencies like the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Commercial and/or Co-operative Banks. While the Government is not giving any subsidy either for private irrigation works or lift irrigation schemes, small and marginal farmers get some subsidy from the funds available with the respective Agencies. There are 74 lift irrigation schemes for which co-operatives were to be formed ; of these 17 have been formed.

8. While the State's provision is restricted to the purchase of debentures or contribution of share capital only and no direct loaning to cultivators is resorted to, the total outlay of which the State share is only a small part, for minor irrigation purposes will be quite substantial since the bulk of the finance is obtained from institutional and public sources. By 30th June 1969 the State Co-operative Land Development Bank, operating through 170 affiliated Primaries, had floated debentures amounting to Rs. 34.16 crores and its working capital as on 30th June 1969 stood at Rs. 37.56 crores. The total loan outstanding as on that date was Rs. 30.95 crores. The total loan advanced for minor irrigation purposes was Rs. 1,592.08 lakhs consisting of Rs. 1,467.13 lakhs for sinking 36,779 wells (of which 14,759 had been completed) and Rs. 124.95 lakhs for installation of 3,879 pumpsets (2,809 electric plus 1,070 diesel).

9. One hundred and seventy-five Primary Land Development Banks are now covering the entire State. The financial and physical achievements during the first four years of the Fourth Plan and those anticipated in 1973-74 are given in Table 14.

TABLE 14

Minor Irrigation through Land Development Banks and Co-operation

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (*Ant.*)	*Total* 1969-74
	A. FINANCIAL (*Rs. lakhs*)					
I. State Plan						
1. Investment in debentures—						
(*a*) Ordinary	140.433	174.862	154.999	144.300	144.530	759.124
(*b*) Special	...	31.290	9.200	9.310	18.000	67.800
(*c*) Apex Bank	45.000	...	...	...	...	45.000
2. Subsidy	100.000	94.70	...	...	...	194.740
3. Lift Irrigation	2.180	1.360	0.930	5.800	18.470	28.740
Total ...	287.613	301.982	165.129	159.410	181.000	1,095.134
II. Loans Sanctioned and Disbursed						
1. Irrigation Wells—						
(*a*) Sanctioned	506.830	276.080	561.190	1,053.550	1,200.000	3,597.650
(*b*) Disbursed	282.430	286.290	440.150	630.000	700.000	2,338.870
2. Irrigation Pumpsets	73.880	135.510	153.180	219.000	450.000	1,031.570
	B. PHYSICAL (*Numbers*)					
1. Irrigation Wells—						
(*a*) Sanctioned	10,980	6,855	10,133	21.071	23,000	72.039
(*b*) Completed	6,153	10,319	7,102	7,976	10,000	41,550
2. Pumpsets	2,420	3,390	1,543	7.300	16,000	33,653
3. Lift Irrigation (Hectares)	700	336	212	482	18,230	19,960

10. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has sanctioned 13 minor irrigation schemes as on 31st March 1973 with a total outlay of Rs. 1.705.33 lakhs for loans to sink 19,040 irrigation wells and instal 17.315 pumpsets. As against a target of 9455 wells and 8945 pumpsets upto 30th June 1973, the coverage upto 31st March 1973 is 7192 wells and 3506 I. P. sets. Out of Rs. 515.23 lakhs sanctioned. Rs. 430.02 lakhs have been disbursed. It is also worth noting that the Land Development Bank has participated substantially in the Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Agency Programmes. Till 31st May 1973 loans of Rs. 152.81 lakhs for sinking 4,385 irrigation wells and Rs. 27.70 lakhs for installing 1040 pumpsets had been sanctioned in the districts of Mysore, Bidar, N. Kanara and Bangalore where Small Farmers' Development Agencies are operating. In the districts of Tumkur and Bijapur where Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme have been established loans of Rs. 50.85 lakhs for sinking 1156 irrigation wells and Rs. 1.83 lakhs for installing 90 pumpsets had been sanctioned by the Bank.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT

11. The World Bank assisted Mysore Agricultural Credit Project includes a programme of minor irrigation (sinking of bore and dug wells, installation of pumpsets and lift irrigation schemes), land reclamation under major irrigation schemes and farm mechanisation through tractors and agricultural machinery. The Project extends over three year period from 1972-73 and the total cost is Rs. 52.8 crores, with a contribution of Rs. 30 crores from the World Bank. The salient features of the investment and the physical targets of the project expected to benefit 36,000 farmers in 153 taluks of the State are given below :

TABLE 15.

Category	*Total investment*	*IDA share*	*Physical targets*
1	2	3	4
	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	
1. Minor Irrigation including Lift irrigation schemes.	1855	982.5	5000 dug wells 5000 bore wells 5000 bores in dug wells. 10,000 pumpsets. 30 Lift Irrigation Schemes.
2. Tractors ..	1166	502.5	2000 Tractors to b imported.
3. Land Reclamation ..	1325	750.0	Levelling of 1 lakh hectares of land under Tungabhadra Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Chandrampalli. Kabini. Suvarnavathi and Nugu projects.
4. Land Reclamation equipment	636	517.5	
5. Initial Tractor and Land Reclamation equipment (spare parts).	159	150.0	

1	2	3	4	5
6	Drilling equipment and earth moving machinery.			
	(a) Rigs ..	106	40.5	
	(b) Accessories ..	33	34.5	
7	Consultancy services (Ground water).	..	22.5	
	Total	5280	3000.0	

12. Under the minor irrigation schemes the ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per well may be waived in justifiable cases and the mode of valuation for purposes of security has been changed from the present mode of 500 times of land revenue assessment to the incremental income arising directly from the long-term investment worked out districtwise for different sizes of holdings. The loans with an interest of 9 per cent per annum is normally repayable in 10 years in the case of land reclamation, 9 years for land reclamation equipment and minor irrigation and 7 years for tractors and implements. The period of repayment of loans for wells and land reclamation taken by small farmers has been increased to 15 years. The minimum contribution by the beneficiaries expressed as a percentage of investment costs will be 20 per cent for land reclamation and minor irrigation, 10 per cent for land reclamation equipment and 25 per cent for tractors and implements. In the case of small farmers the minimum contribution for minor irrigation is 10 per cent of total cost, where it is not more than Rs. 10,000.

13. The progress for 1972-73 and the achievement as well as the programme for 1973-74 are as follows :

TABLE 16

	Minor Irrigation		*Land Reclamation*
1972-73			
1. Loan from A.R.C. (Rs. lakhs)			
Target ..	1153.17		75.93
Achievement (Drawn from ARC) ..	56.25		21.37
2. Physical—	*Wells*	*I.P. Sets*	*Acres*
Target ..	15,000	5,000	27,000
Achievement	19,352	7,173	22,955
1973–74			
1. Financial assistance from A.R.C. (Rs. lakhs) ..	1494.72		161.90
	Wells	*I.P. Sets*	*Acres*
2. Physical Targets	18,800	11,400	51,500

14. The target for three years in minor irrigation has been achieved in the first year of the programme itself and the Bank is thinking of asking for a repeater programme.

(c) Ground Water Survey :

15. In order to see that the exploitation of ground water is done on scientific lines, the State Groundwater Cell in the State is carrying out groundwater surveys with taluk as a unit, at the first instance, for

administrative convenience, keeping in view the quickness with which the result of surveys should be made available to the lending institutions in implementing the IDA-Mysore Agricultural Credit Project. Preliminary ground water surveys have been completed in 57 taluks and is in progress in 58 taluks. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan 120 taluks will have been covered leaving 55 taluks to be tackled in the Fifth Plan. After completing surveys in all the taluks of the State, it is proposed to take up basin wide studies to have accurate water balance studies. Preliminary works like setting up of observation wells, recording of water levels, collection of stream gauge data, etc., have already begun.

16. The projected development in terms of gross irrigated area from ground water is as follows :

Year	*Gross Irrigated Area* (Lakh hectares)	*Volume of water used* (*Mm3*)	(*M acre feet*)
1968—69	3.79	2131.32	1.73
1973—74	5.21	2929.00	2.38
1978—79	6.63	3726.68	3.03
1983—84	8.05	4524.36	3.67
1988—89	9.47	5322.04	4.32

17. A preliminary estimate made indicates that there is scope for digging about 4 lakhs wells in the State. The ground water survey organisation is being strengthened during 1973-74 under a central sector scheme of 'Natural Resources—National Survey' for which a provision of Rs. 29.17 lakhs has been made.

IRRIGATED AREA under Public and Private Works:

18. The total number of irrigation wells by the end of 1968-69 was about 2,80,000 irrigating 3.17 lakh hectares. About 70,000 wells would have been added during the Fourth Plan through loans from the Land Development Bank, Co-operative Bank and commercial banks as well as private effort, taking the total number of wells to 3,50,000. The area irrigated by wells by the end of 1973-74 is expected to be 4.02 lakh hectares. The lift irrigation schemes in the co-operative sector will add another 19,960 hectares.

Thus the picture of irrigated area from public and private minor irrigation sources as in 1968-69 and as anticipated in 1973-74 which emerges from the foregoing is as follows :

(Area in 000 hectares)

	1968–69 *level*	*Addition* 1969–74	1973–74 *level*
1. Public Works	614.10	122.00	736.10
2. Irrigation wells	317.00	85.00	402.00
3. Lift Irrigation Co-operative).	..	19.96	19.96
Total	931.10	226.96	1158.06

FIFTH-PLAN

19. Minor Irrigation is an important sector from the point of view of increasing the irrigated area in the quickest possible time. The works can be completed in two to three seasons and the benefits start accruing almost immediately. The programme consists of constructing tanks and pick-ups, restoration of old tanks, lift irrigation schemes, sinking of irrigation wells and supporting ground water survey. The proposals for the Fifth Plan involve a total outlay of Rs. 78 crores. The broad break-up is given below :

	Rs. lakhs	
	Fifth Plan	*Annual Plan* 1974–75
1. **Public Works**	6000	1200
2. **Irrigation Wells and pumpsets as well as lift irrigaton schemes through the Department of Co-operation (State's support only).**	1300	218
3. **Ground water survey by the Department of Mines and Geology.**	300	60
4. **Agro Industries Corporation for sinking irrigation wells (State contribution)**	200	40
Total	7800	1518

The programme for each one of these is mentioned below :

(a) Public Works:

20. It is expected that at the beginning of the Fifth Plan there would be about 1100 works under execution involving a spill over cost of Rs. 22 crores. First priority would be given for the completion of these works.

21. An assessment which has been made recently indicates that it is possible to take up 5382 fresh works costing Rs. 62 crores to bring under irrigation about 3 lakh hectares. Investigation in the case of 1140 works have been completed and the estimated cost of these is Rs. 22.82 crores to benefit 1.16 lakh hectares. Besides, 963 works costing Rs. 11.22 crores to benefit 54000 hectares are in different stages of investigation. It is very necessary to prepare a master plan for development of minor irrigation in the State. It is envisaged to arrange for field surveys and collection of data in respect of surface water available for irrigation in the several districts of the State. After collection of field data under careful supervision, preliminary project reports will have to be prepared so that a shelf of these projects is got ready. In this process it would also be necessary to have a careful look at all existing tanks where the problem of siltation is progressively reducing the effective area under irrigation. Various measures such as desilting, raising of bund or conversion into percolation tanks or soil conservation of foreshore areas etc. will have to be considered. The restoration of these works is also an equally important item. In order to secure a proper distribution of these minor irrigation works, a taluka-wise analysis of the present irrigated area will also be made so that regional imbalances in irrigation can also be rectified to the extent there is scope for taking new works. It would be necessary to have a properly staffed Investigation Circle for the entire State.

22. The target for the Fifth Plan is to complete all the spill-over works and take up 3,500 new works all over the State. The total outlay for minor irrigation in the Public Works sector is Rs. 60 crores for completing 3,500 works. The physical target is to add 4 lakh acres or 1,61,900 hectares of fresh area and to stabilise 235,000 acres or 95,100 hectares of existing achkat.

23. An abstract of the programme of minor irrigation by the Public Works Department is given below :

TABLE 17.

Abstract of Minor Irrigation Programme of Public Works Department (1974-79)

1.	Spill-over cost of about 1100 works which will irrigate 62,770 hectares of fresh area.	Rs. 2157 lakhs
2.	Strengthening of Investigation Unit with 7 divisions and 27 sub divisions.	Rs.273 lakhs
	Total ..	Rs. 2430 lakhs

3. Fresh works—

Scheme	Proposed outlay Rs. lakhs	Physical target (hectares)	
		Fresh development of irrigation	Stabilisation of existing achkat
(a) Construction of new tanks ..	1570	50,580	..
(b) Restoration of tanks ..	1000	..	53,830
(c) Percolation tanks ..	40	..	5,460
(d) Construction of new aniacuts, pick ups, etc.	350	28,320	..
(e) Opening of Feeder Channels ..	80	..	6,475
(f) Improvements to existing anicuts, pickups, etc.	200	..	16,190
(g) Flood control schemes ..	30	..	3,035
(h) Kharland schemes ..	100	..	10,120
(i) Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	200	20,230	..
Total ..	3570	99,130	95,110
Irrigation of fresh area by spill-over works		62,770	
Total		161,900	

24. The outlay for the Annual Plan 1974-75 will be Rs. 12 crores and the physical programme is to take up 700 new works. During 1974-75 it is expected that 700 works will be completed adding 32,000 hectares to the irrigated area.

(b) Department of Co-operation :

25. The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank has been the principle instrument in the acceleration of the programme of sinking irrigation wells and providing diesel and electric pumpsets. Irrigation wells constitute a very substantial source of minor irrigation as is evidenced by the fact that out of about 17 lakhs hectares which is likely to be under irrigation from all sources by the end of Fourth Plan, over 4 lakh hectares will be from irrigation wells alone. The assistance from the World Bank for the Mysore Agricultural Credit Project has also helped to step up the tempo of construction of irigation wells. While the total long term credit programme

of Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank during the Fifth Plan will be described in the Section "Long Term Agricultural Credit". the programme of the Bank so far as the minor irrigation is concerned, both ordinary and special programmes. envisages a total outlay of Rs. 145 crores as detailed below :

(Rs. crores)

Scheme	*Physical target Units*	*Financial target*	
		Rate per Unit	*Total outlay*
		Rs.	
Wells	1,50,000	6,000	9.00
Bore wells with pumps	5,000	15,000	7,50
I.P. Sets	87.500	4,000	35.00
Revitalisation of wells	25,000	2,500	6.25
Sprinkler Irrigation	12.500	5,000	6.25
			145.00

26. Out of Rs. 145 crores, Rs. 32.5 crores would be under ordinary programme and the remaining Rs. 112.5 crores will under special schemes. This programme includes the World Bank assistance also. The State in its Fifth Plan has provided for its share in the purchase of ordinary and special debentures that will be floated by the Mysore Co-operative Land Development Bank. The tempo of sinking wells generated in the last two years of the Fourth Plan justifies the intensification of the programme to take up 25.000 wells a year. This will take the total number of irrigation wells in the State to 5 lakhs by the end of the Fifth Plan and will add 1.83 lakh hectares to the irrigated area.

27. Out of about 3.5 lakh wells existing in the State about 1.90.000 wells would have been energised by the end of the Fourth Plan. It is envisaged to energise 150.000 wells and out of these 87,500 pumpsets would be provided through loans by the Land Development Banks. The finance for remaining pumpsets are exepected through commercial banks and private resources. In addition, 25,000 wells will be revitalised. 5.000 bore-wells will be sunk and sprinkler irrigation will also be popularised since this will increase the area that can be irrigated per unit of water by about 50 per cent. All these will enable to grow more than one crop a year and also increase the productivity of the land. Lift irrigation schemes are expected to add 25.000 hectares.

28. The details are briefly described below :

1. Purchase of ordinary debentures :

29. The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank, utilises the resources raised by it by way of floatation of ordinary debentures for carrying out its general lending programme. This programme covers the general wells scheme. I.P. sets (electric and diesel) schemes, revitalisation of wells, sprinkler irrigation, tractors, power-tillers and miscellaneous development.

30. The total outlay of the Bank during the Fifth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 60 crores of which Rs. 12.5 crores will be for minor

irrigation. The physical targets are 25,000 wells, 12,500 I.P. sets, 25,000 revitalisation of wells and 12,500 sets of sprinkler irrigation.

31. The contribution towards ordinary debentures come from the Union Government, State Government, Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Employees' Provident Funds, Commercial and Co-operative Banks. The State's contribution to ordinary debentures is restricted to Rs. 4.20 crores during the Fifth Plan.

2. Purchase of special development debentures:

32. The resources raised by the State Land Development Bank by floatation of Special Development Debentures contributed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the State Government in the ratio of 9:1 of the outlay will be utilised for financing sinking irrigation wells, bore-wells with pumps, irrigation pumpsets under the I.A.D. Schemes and reclamation of Land under Major Irrigation projects.

33. The total outlay of these schemes is Rs. 152.25 crores of which Rs. 112.5 crores are for minor irrigation schemes. The physical targets are 1.25 lakhs wells, 5,000 bore-wells with pumps and the State's contribution is restricted to Rs. 7.87 crores.

3. Purchase of special development debentures

(Covering Lift Irrigation Schemes).

34. It is accepted in principle that the Lift Irrigation Co-operatives may seek finances through the Primary and State Land Development Banks. Government have laid down a policy that no L.I. schemes will be taken up in the State except in the Co-operative Sector by raising 60 per cent of the outlay as loan from Institutional financing agencies like the A.R.C., Commercial or Co-operative Banks. The State Government have forwarded as many as 20 schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 1.51 crores to the A.R.C. for sanction of financial assistance. Approval is yet to be communicated by the said Corporation. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided by State Government covering the State's Share in the floatation of Special Development debentures to be floated by the State Land Development Bank in respect of L.I. Schemes.

4. Financial assistance to Lift Irrigation Co-operatives:

35. In view of the policy of the State Government that no L.I. Scheme will be taken up in the State except in the Co-operative Sector need has arisen for State's participation in the resources of the L.I. Co-operatives. This is because the State Government have decided to withdraw the subsidy hitherto provided to L.I. Co-operatives upto 30 per cent of the cost pursuant to the agreement entered into with the International Development Association. Government have laid down that hereafter L.I. Co-operatives may be provided nine per cent of the cost of the L.I. Schemes as loan towards share capital and 30 per cent of the cost as additional share capital, leaving the L.I. Co-operatives to secure 60 per cent from Institutional Financing Agencies. The beneficiaries contribution is limited to only one per cent of the cost. As many as 74 L.I. Schemes with an outlay of Rs. 3.30 crores assessed as feasible by the P.W.D. have to be aided by the State Government.

(a) Loan towards share capital:

Rs. 10 lakhs is allocated in the outlay to provide loan towards share capital to L.I. co-operatives during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(b) Additional Share Capital:

Under this head a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs is provided to strengthen the Share Capital of L.I. Co-operatives.

5. Subsidy to State and Primary Land Development Banks:

36. The State and Primary Co-operatives Land Development Banks require to be assisted in the form of subsidy to enable them to meet the cost of additional staff appointed for the successful implementation of A.R.C. Schemes. The A.R.C. while they approve each of the schemes are also stipulating that Government may provide subsidy to the Banks implementing the Schemes. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs may be provided at Rs. 4 lakhs during each year of the Fifth Plan.

6. The cost of additional staff of the Department:

37. Implementation of the A.R.C. Schemes has added to the responsibility of the Department and the work of the Department has consequently increased enormously. The World Bank Agricultural Credit Project lays down discipline in the financial and administrative performance of the Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks. Since the Credit project and the A.R.C. Schemes have to be implemented within the stipulated period, it is necessary to sanction additional staff by Government for watching utilisation of funds, speeding up recoveries and bringing about co-ordination with several departments and agencies involved under these schemes. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for meeting the cost of additional staff of the Department at Rs. five lakhs per year during the Fifth Plan.

38. The yearwise phasing of outlay is given in Table 18.

TABLE 18

State's share under Minor Irrigation in the Co-operative Sector for Fifth Plan.

(*Rs. lakhs*)

	Name of Scheme	*Total V Plan*	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Purchase of ordinary debentures floated by M.S.C.L.D. Bank.	420	46	69	93	102	110
2.	Purchase of Special debentures floated by M.S.C.L.D. Bank.	787	154	157	157	157	162
3.	Purchase of special debentures floated by M.S.C.L.D. Bank for Lift Irrigation	5	1	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Financial assistance to Lift Irrigation Co-operatives—						
(*a*) Loan towards Share capital at 9% of capital cost.	10	2	2	2	2	2
(*b*) Additional Share capital at 30% of capital cost.	33	6	6	6	7	8
5. Subsidy to Land Development Banks for additional staff.	20	4	4	4	4	4
6. Cost of additional staff to Co-operative Department.	25	5	5	5	5	5
Total ..	1300	218	244	268	278	292

(c) Ground Water Survey:

39. During the Fifth Plan period, the talukwise surveys now being done will be substituted by basinwise water balance studies. Observation of water levels and water quality will be continued. Three more district offices at Hassan, Mandya and North Kanara will be opened. This will provide one office of Groundwater Cell at each district level. Villagewise surveys will be taken up after completing talukwise surveys.

40. A number of stream and river gauges, automatic water level recorders and raingauges will be set up to substitute and further refine the quantitative assessment of groundwater recharge and discharge.

41. The Geophysical surveys and electric well logging and estimation of thickness and extent of alluvium in the vicinity of streams and rivers will be progressively intensified with the acquisition of more and more sophisticated equipment.

42. Nine hundred water samples will be drawn from wells and bore wells in different parts of the State each year and analysed to assess the water quality and to maintain a continuous record and control on groundwater quality.

43. Efforts will also be made to promote increased infltration of rain water through artificial recharge by constructing infiltration galleries, recharge wells, close contour bunding at appropriate places.

44. A study will also be initiated to assess the probable pollution of groundwater that may take place in industrial areas of the State and to evaluate measures to prevent possible pollution.

45. With the acquisition of more rigs during 1972-73, 1973-74 and in early part of the Fifth Five-Year Plan period the drilling activities will be substantially increased. Drilling of about 1,000 surface bore wells and revitalisation of 6,960 wells will be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

46. The financial provision made for salary and allowances, groundwater surveys, additional equipment, etc., during Fifth Plan is Rs. three crores. Details are as follows :

		Rs. lakhs
I.	Survey staff	39.60
II.	Drilling staff and operations ..	193.00
III.	Equipment—	
	(a) for survey	1.00
	(b) for drilling	66.40
	Total ..	300.00

47. The foreign exchange component is Rs. 10 lakhs. The expenditure is phased at Rs. 60 lakhs in every year of the Fifth Plan. Some of the physical targets achieved in the Fourth Plan and the targets for the Fifth Plan are given in the Table 19.

D. AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

1. The Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation has been set up by the Government of Mysore to offer services on a commercial basis on a variety of requirements of farmers such as land development ; sinking irrigation wells ; supply of tractors, power-tillers, pumpsets, modern implements and spares ; distribution of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides ; and running agro-service Centres. Some of these functions which were previously performed by the Agricultural Engineering division of the Department of Agriculture have now been transferred to this Corporation. During the Fourth Plan, the Corporation will have received the following amounts :

Minor Irrigation	100.50
Establishment of Agro-Service Centres under Special Employment Programme (1972-73).	46.00
Purchase of rigs under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme (1972-73).	46.70
Purchase of pumpsets in scarcity affected areas (1972-73).	25.00
Interest free loans (1970-71 and 1971-72) ..	10.51
Scheme for Educated Unemployed of Government of India (1972-73 and 1973-74).	5.00
Total ..	233.71

2. In addition, the Corporation has obtained a clean cash credit limit for hire purchase advances to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs and Hypothecation limit of Rs. 150 lakhs for trading in fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, tractors, implements, etc.

3. The performance of various divisions of the Corporation during the Fourth Plan are briefly described below :

TABLE 19

Ground Water Survey: Physical Targets

Sl. N.	*Item*	*Unit*	1968–69 *Level*	*Fourth Plan* *Targets*	*Fourth Plan* *Likely achievements*	*Level expected during* 1973–74	*Fifth Plan Targets* *Total*	*Fifth Plan Targets* 1974–75
	Minor Irrigation—Ground Water Survey and Investigation—							
1.	Regional Survey (Talukwise)	(No. of Taluks)	...	90	120	30	55	30
2.	Basinwise studies (Specific Investigations) ...	(No. of Basins)	...	6	6(1)	6(1)	15(2)	63(3)
3.	No. of Observations	(Per year)	...	9,000*	9,000	5,000	44,000	7,000
4.	Water sample analysed for quality	...	...	3,500	3,700	800	5,350	900
5.	Geophysical Survey—							
	(a) Profiling	(in m.)	...	4,00,000	4,10,000	80,000	4,00,000	60,000
	(b) Sounding and well site location ...	...	...	1,200	1,245	400	6,000	750
	(c) Electric well logging	...	...	250	280	200	2,850	250
6.	No. of Bore wells to be drilled	...	...	1,200	2,000	430	3,000	600
7.	Total footage to be drilled	(in ft.)	...	1,20,000	1,60,000	42,000	2,50,000	50,000

1. The six basins selected for study will be continued.
2. The six basins selected for study will be continued along with 9 more new basins will be taken up.
3. The six basins selected for study will be continued.

* Target for two years 1972–73 and 1973–74.

(1) Agro-Engineering Services Division

4. This division provides services of heavy agricultural machinery like bulldozers and tractors for land development and services of fast and slow rigs for construction of irrigation and drinking water wells, tube-wells, etc., and Rock Blasting Units for revitalising the existing wells. Farm ponds were constructed to facilitate dry land centre at Hebbal for unemployed engineers is operating since 19th August 1972 and two batches of unemployed engineers have been successfully trained so far and the training programme for the III and IV batches of 30 each is in progress. Also, 30 volunteers sponsored by the Directorate of Youth Services, Education Department were trained recently.

5. The Corporation has placed at the disposal of Government its services to meet the scarcity situation in drought affected areas. Majority of well-boring rigs, Rock drilling and blasting equipments for deepening of wells and 350 Water lifting pumpsets were deployed in drought affected districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bidar.

(a) Land Development (Custom Services)

Item		*Performance Upto 31-3-1973*		*1973-74 (Expected)*	
	No. of machines	*No. of hours*	*Area in acres*	*No. of machines*	*No. of hours*
Bulldozers ..	155	5,17,917	94.814	152	1,83,400
Tractors ..	196	77,196	30.878	166	75,600
Power Tillers ..	23	1.530	510	43	21,900
Threshers ..	49	3.539–	..	50	1.55.200

*Quintals.

(b) Water development (Well boring unit)

Item	*Upto 31-3-1973*			*1973-74 (Expected)*	
	No. of machines	*Drilling in feet*	*No. of wells*	*No. of machines*	*Drilling in feet*
Well boring Rigs Fast 6" ..	10	41,154	272	68	2.43.580
Halco Minor 4 ..	6	9.122	201		
Calyx Slow	87	1.12 [illegible]	1694		
Rock Blasting Units ..	51	31.159–	9603	46	21.060–
Well Master Crane for removing debris and silt from wells.	21	310(a)		21	180(b)
Oil Engine pumpsets for irrigation ..	10	268(a)		371	180(b)

* Hours. (a) Farmers benefited. (b) Days for each.

The expected revenue of Agro-Engineering Services Division during 1973-74 is Rs. 276.85 lakhs.

(2) Agro-Spares Division

6. This Division procures and distributes spare parts for different makes of tractors through spare parts depots. Marketing

of oils, lubricants, distilled water, etc., at reasonable prices is also undertaken by this division.

Item	*Upto* 31-3-1973 (*Rs. lakhs*)	1973-74 (*Expected*) (*Rs. lakhs*)
Spare parts sold	10.15	22.43
Iron and Steel sold	8.50	20.00
Tyres and Tubes sold	..	11.37
Total	18.65	53.80

(3) Agro-Equipment Division

7. This division assists Farm mechanisation by supplying indigenous and imported tractors, power-tillers, diesel and electrical pumpsets and all modern implements for tractors and other equipments like threshers and power-sprayers on both cash and hire basis. After sales services as well as supervision of machinery are also undertaken.

Item	*Upto* 31-3-1973		1973-74 (*Expected*)	
	Numbers	*Value* (*Rs. lakhs*)	*Numbers*	*Value* (*Rs. lakhs*)
Tractors sold—				
(*a*) On cash	1506	353.45	600	147.08
(*b*) On hire	1024	281.13		
Power tillers	535	14.83	100	13.52
Threshers	35	0.64	50	2.36
Pumpsets—				
(*a*) Electrical	1278	17.98		
(*b*) Diesel	956	26.75	460	22.25
Implements	..	52.15	..	63.29
Milk Coolers	..	..	5	0.47
Total	..	746.93	..	248.97

Rs. 35.27 lakhs are also expected in 1973-74 by way of commission on purcahses, interest on instalments and hire purchase sales.

(4) Agro-Supplies Division :

8. Distribution of fertilisers, improved varieties of seed and pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and at proper time are undertaken by this Division through Agro-Kendras and Fertilisers depots. A State Seed Corporation as subsidiary of MSAIC is proposed to be established shortly for production of certified seeds of high yielding and improved varieties and vegetable seeds of high yielding and improved varieties under a system of contract with progressive growers.

Item	*Upto* 31-3-1973		1973-74 (*Expected*)	
	Quantity	*Value* (*Rs. lakhs*)	*Quantity*	*Value* (*Rs. lakhs*)
Fertilisers sold (tonnes)	1,76.334	1,369.16	90,000	764.48
Seeds (Quintals)	17,241	75.71	2,000	78.35
Pesticides	..	22.47	..	50.33
Vegetable seeds (Quintals)	1,034	1.18	..	8.87
Commercial Maize	..	7.11	..	..
Medicine and Feeds	..	..	..	24.68
Total	..	1,475.63	..	928.71

9. The Karnataka Agro Corn Products Ltd., has been formed on 2nd April 1973 as a fully owned subsidiary of the Corporation to set up a Maize Milling Plant. The Agro-Industries Corporation will also participate in the equity of Davangere Sugar Co., Ltd., to the extent of Rs. 28 lakhs and invest in Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs.

FIFTH PLAN

10. The Corporation intends to strengthen the existing fleet of Bulldozers, Fast Rigs Well Boring and other equipment in addition to replacement of the machines that are to be scrapped due to age. The details of machines to be purchased with year-wise break-up are given in Table 20. In brief they are follows :

1. It will purchase 75 Bulldozers in 1974-75 and 50 Bulldozers during 1978-79.

2. 13 rigs of 6″ boring capacity and 5 Halco Tiger rigs of 4″ boring capacity will be added during 1974-75 to the existing fleet of 10 rigs of 6″ boring capacity. 10 rigs of 6″ boring capacity and 5 more Halco Tiger rigs of 4″ boring capacity will be added in 1975-76.

3. Five Pneumatic Drilling and Blasting units have to be scrapped out of the existing 51 units and will be replaced in 1974-75. 9 more such units will be replaced in 1975-76.

4. The Corporation has on its cards to set up 15 agro-based industries in different parts of the State during the Fifth Plan. A statement indicating the various industries proposed alongwith the estimated project cost and the amount proposed to be invested by the Corporation is given in Table 21. These industries would be initiated in collaboration with the financial agencies and private shareholders. The Corporation has already taken up the work of preparation of feasibility reports for these industries and the project reports will be ready in due course.

11. The total outlay for the Fifth Plan for the Agro-Industries Corporation is Rs. 1,155.66 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 439.50 lakhs are expected from the World Bank for the purchase of 75 Bulldozers and 13 Fast Rigs during 1974-75. Rs. 234.15 lakhs will be met from the depreciation reserve. The remaining Rs. 482 lakhs is proposed to be met out of share capital contribution of the State and the Central Governments. The working capital expenditure for all these projects will be met by short-term loan to be raised from Banks.

12. The State's Fifth Plan has made the following provision for the Agro-Industries Corporation.

(*Rs. lakhs*)

	Fifth Plan	*Annual Plan 1974-75*
(*a*) Sector 'Agricultural Production.'	250	50
(*b*) Sector 'Minor Irrigation'	200	40
Total	450	90

TABLE 20

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1974–75		1975–76		1976–77		1977–78		1978–79	
	Nos.	*Amount*	*Nos.*	*Amount*	*Nos.*	*Amount*	*Nos.*	*Amount*	*Nos.*	*Amount*
I. (1) Fast Rigs 6"	13	102.00	10	80.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Fast Rigs 4"	5	47.45	5	47.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Rock Blasting Units	5	5.50	9	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Bulldozers	75	337.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	200.00
III. Agro Projects	9	94.70	5	71.00	2	80.00	2	80.00	...	...
	...	587.15	...	208.45	...	80.00	...	80.00	...	200.00
	Total financial outlay				...	...	...	1,155.60	...	...
	Less : (1) Amount expected from World Bank					439.50	...	...	...	...
	(2) Depreciation fund				...	234.15	...	673.65	...	...
								481.95		
								or 482.00		

TABLE 21

Statement showing the amount required for investments in Agro based Industries during the Fifth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Solvent Extraction plant for Rice Branoil.	18.70		..	..	..
2. Setting up to Cold Storages (2 Units)	12.00	12.00		..	..
3. Processing *Oleoresin capsicum chilli extract*.	..	10.00		..	..
4. Manufacture of Activated Carbon	6.00	..		..	..
5. Manufacture of liquor from Rice and Fenny from Chahew.	..	15.00		..	..
6. Manufacture of Tamarind seed paste	4.00			..	..
7. Manufacture of protein concentrates from sun-flower, ground nuts and cotton seeds.	10.00			..	..
8. Manufacture of Camphor from Thulsi	..	4.00	..	..	..
9. Cultivation, Drying and canning of Mushrooms.	8.00	..		..	..
10. Fruit and vegetable preservation·	15.00	..	..	..	..
11. Cattle feed plant	..	30.00	..	..	..
12. Manufacture of Starch from Hybrid Maize.	20.00	..	..	..	..
13. Maize Milling plant (2 units) ..	..	..	30.00	30.00	..
14. Cane wax from Sugarcane Mud	1.00		..		..
15. Sugar manufacturing Unit (2 units)	..	..	50.00	50.00	..
	94.70	71.00	80.00	80.00	..
		Total ..	325.70		

E. LONG TERM AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

1. In the context of the changing agricultural economy and greater stress on the modernisation of agriculture, the focus of the plan for long term co-operative credit would be directly related to the increasing requirements of various agricultural development programmes. Accent will also be on meeting adequately the requirements of weak and small farmers and the loaning policies have been steadily oriented towards this purpose. Care would also be taken to see that regional imbalances in availability of credit are also rectified.

2. The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank is the main agency in the State for giving long term credit to farmers through its 175 Primary Land Development Banks. The loans are given for sinking irrigation wells, installing pumpsets, revitalisation of wells, land reclamation and improvement, land development in ayacut areas of major and medium irrigation propjects, purchase of agricultural machinery like tractors, power tillers, threshers and crushers, as also for development of horticultural crops. The Bank floats ordinary and special debentures for the purpose. The ordinary debentures floated for wells, pumpsets and land development are subscribed by the Central and State Governments, Co-operative and commercial Banks and the public in the proportion determined by the Reserve Bank of India ; the share of the State Government is,

on an average, around 15 per cent. The special debentures floated for wells and pumpsets land reclamation including remodelling of ayacuts, and for development of horticultural crops like coconut, coffee, spices, grapes and other fruits are subscribed only by the State Government and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation; the share of the State Government is 10 per cent for minor irrigation schemes and 25 per cent for other schemes. With the introduction of the World Bank assisted Mysore Agricultural Credit Project, the concessions in interest rates on loans and the subsidy to Lift Irrigation Co-operatives have been abolished. Small and marginal farmers, however, get some subsidy from the respective Agencies.

Fourth Plan

3. The actual disbursement of long term credit during the first four years of the Fourth Plan and that anticipated in 1973-74 are given in Table 22. This includes the ordinary and special schemes as well as the loaning with the aid of the World Bank through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. As against the Fourth Plan target of Rs. 60 crores of long term lending during the five years, the anticipation is that we would have lent nearly Rs. 70.31 crores, of which Rs. 41.76 crores will be on minor irrigation and Rs. 28.55 crores on other schemes. The State support by way of purchase of a share of the debentures during the Fourth Plan is given on the next page.

Rs. in lakhs

	IV Plan	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total
1. *Ordinary*—							
(*a*) **General**	250.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Minor Irrigation	...	140.43	174.86	155.00	144.30	144.50	759.09
Total (1)	250.00	140.43	174.86	155.00	144.30	144.50	759.09
2. *Special*—							
(*a*) Minor Irrigation including Lift Irrigation ..	1120.00	...	31.29	9.20	19.00	19.00	78.49
(*b*) Ayacut Development including T.B.P.	260.00	32.32	...	23.43	42.50	44.50	142.75
(*c*) **Horticulture**	110.00	0.29	11.10	3.65	9.71	13.69	38.44
Total (2)	**1490.00**	**32.61**	**42.39**	**36.28**	**71.21**	**77.19**	**259.68**
Total (1)+(2)	1740.00	173.04	217.25	191.28	215.51	221.69	1018.77

TABLE 22

Statement showing the actual disbursement of Agriculture Credit in the Long term sector under different schemes from 1969-70 to 1972-73 and the anticipated disbursement for 1973 -74

Sl. No.	*Name of the Scheme*	69-70	70—71	71—72	72—73	*Anticipated for 73—74*
I.	*Minor Irrigation-*					
	(*a*) Well Scheme ..	287.66	269.46	257.97	618.90	1,099.20
	(*b*) I.P. Sets ..	70.90	97.83	93.25	177.15	351.60
	(*c*) composite loans .. (well and I.P. sets)	60.05	138.59	187.61	255.25	210.00
	(A) Total ..	418.61	505.88	538.83	1,051.60	1,660.80
II.	(*a*) Reclamation ..	76.57	97.68	96.03	93.36	281.98
	(*b*) Horticulture ..	49.38	43.91	65.94	117.92	114.17
	(*c*) Tractor and Power tiller.	18.75	62.58	90.59	85.25	210.00
	(*d*) Miscellaneous ..	198.82	224.93	250.76	281.96	394.18
	(B) Total ..	343.52	429.10	503.32	578.49	1,000.33
	Grand Total ..	762.13	934.98	1,042.15	1,630.09	2,661.13

World Bank Assisted Project

4. The World Bank assisted Mysore Agricultural Credit Project inludes a programme of minor irrigation (sinking of bore and dug wells, installation of pumpsets and lift irrigation schemes), land reclamation under major irrigation schemes and farm mechanisation through tractors and agricultural machinery. The Project extends over a three year period from 1972-73 and the total cost is Rs. 52.8 crores, with a contribution of Rs. 30 crores from the World Bank. The salient features of the investment and the physical target of the project expected to benefit 36,000 farmers in 153 taluks of the State are given below:

	Category	*Total investment (Rs. lakhs)*	*IDA share (Rs. lakhs)*	*Physical targets*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Minor Irrigation including Lift Irrigation Schemes	1,855	982.5	5,000 dug wells 5,000 bore wells 5,000 bores in dug wells, 10,000 pumpsets 30 Lift Irrigation Schemes.
2.	Tractors ..	1,166	502.5	2,000 Tractors to be imported
3.	Land Reclamation ..	1,325	750.0	Levelling of 1 lakh hectares of land under Tungabhadra, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Chandrampalli, Kabini, Suvarnavathi and Nugu projects.

1	2	3	4	5
	Land Reclamation equipment	[illegible]	517.5	
	Initial Tractor and Land Reclamation equipment (spare parts).	159	150.0	
	Drilling equipment and earth moving machinery			
	(*a*) Rigs	106	40.5	
	(*b*) Accessories	[illegible]	31.5	
7.	Consultancy services Ground water		22.5	
	Total ..	5,280	3,000.0	

5. The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank and the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation who will be mainly implementing this project will get the World Bank aid through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation schemes

6. The Corporation assists by way of contribution to special debentures floated by the Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank for schemes of land reclamation and development under irrigation projects, minor irrigation schemes of wells and pumpsets and horticultural schemes relating to development of coconut, arecanut, grapes, orange, cardamom etc. The Corporation has, till now, sanctioned 43 such schemes involving a total cost of Rs. 50.58 crores, of which the contribution by the Corporation is of the order of Rs. 41.80 crores.

7. These include non-IDA. schemes as well as schemes transferred to the World Bank project. Out of debentures floated to the extent of Rs. 14.08 crores till now the total contribution from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been Rs. 1149.64 lakhs. In addition it has sanctioned schemes implemented through the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank for the development of Pineapple at a cost of Rs. 152 lakhs and 53 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 148 lakhs for plantation, minor irrigation, power tillers and tractors through the Commercial Banks. The details of the schemes sanctioned as well as the progress upto the end of 30th June 1973 are given in Statement I. The progress by broad heads is summarised below (Table 23)

TABLE 23

Name of the Scheme	Total cost	Total physical target (Area ibn acres	Progress upto 30-6-1973			
			Rs. in lakhs		Area in acres	
			Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Physical	Area fully developed
1. Land Reclamation and development under Irrigation Projects ...	1898.86	4,46.970	689.53	616.28	2.52.463	1.41.450
2. Horticulture—						
(a) Coconut	319.92	21.200	219.55	113.08	11.880	8.193
(b) Grapes	267.00	2,700	62.04	11.55	661	227
(c) Orange	60.00	3.000	45.20	26.74	2.339	1.905
(d) Areca	100.00	2,000	116.12	61.98	2.157	1.429
(e) Cardamom	40.00	2.000	0.26	0.13	13	Nil
Sub-Total	786.92	30,900	443.17	283.48	20,060	11,754
		Wells I.P. sets			Wells I.P. sets	
3. Minor irrigation :						
(a) I.D.A. and non-I.D.A.	1705.33	19040 17,315	557.03	464.93	7789	3839
(b) S.F.D.A.	667.05	6152 3,500	...	...	...	...
Sub-Total	2372.38	25192 20815	557.03	464.93	7789	3839

8. Under the World Bank assisted Mysore Agricultural Project the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has recently sanctioned a comprehensive Minor Irrigation Programme covering all the 19 districts of the State to sink 45.000 irrigation wells and instal 25.000 pumpsets at a total cost of Rs. 31.695 crores of which the A.R.C. share would be Rs. 28.53 crores, the balance of Rs. 3.17 crores to be subscribed by the Mysore Government.

FIFTH PLAN

9. Keeping in view the need for stepping up Long term agricultural credit for the development of agriculture and horticulture and the finance which will flow from the World Bank through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, a comprehensive programme to step up the Long term credit during the Fifth Plan to Rs. 212.25 crores has been drawn up by the Mysore Co-operative Land Development Bank. Of this Rs. 60 crores would be under general and ordinary programme of Rs. 152.25 crores under special schemes. Broadly Rs. 145 crores will be on Minor Irrigation and Rs. 67.25 crores for land development, agricultural machinery and horticultural programmes. The details of the proposed programme is available in Statement II and the year-wise phasing is given in Statement III. The important items are briefly described below:

(a) **Irrigation Wells**:

10. The target for sinking new wells will have to be based on the data regarding the availability of ground water. So far 60 taluks in the State have been surveyed and by the end of the Fourth Plan survey reports for 120 taluks would be available. The remaining taluks will be covered by the ground water survey at the commencement of the Fifth Plan. A preliminary estimate indicates that there is scope for sinking 4 lakh additional irrigation wells in the State.

11. Apart from sanctioning loans for wells in the rain-fed areas loans will also be sanctioned in the Ayacuts of irrigation projects for making conjunctive use of ground and surface water. This will not only stablise the Ayacut but also enable growing 2 to 3 crops per year. The target for the Fifth Plan is to sanction loans for 1.50.000 wells of which 25.000 would be under the ordinary programme 5.000 bore-wells with pumps are proposed under the special programme while revitalisation of 25.000 wells will be under the ordinary programme.

(b) **Sprinkler irrigation**:

12. Sprinkler irrigation enables to make use of water more intensively so that the area irrigated per unit of water can be increased by about 50 per cent. The programme of popularisation of sprinkler irrigation has been included for the first time and 12,500 sets are proposed to be loaned under the ordinary programme.

(c) **Pumpsets**:

13. The total target for sanction of irrigation pumpsets is 87.500 of which 75.000 will be under the special scheme. About 80 per cent of these pumpsets are expected to be electrified and the rest

diesel engines. The programme also takes into consideration the need for exploitation of water in rivers and Nalas.

(d) Land reclamation :

14. Ayacuts under Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Kabini and Hemavathi will have to be developed very soon since the irrigation from these projects will commence in a big way in the early part of the Fifth Plan. In addition, there is considerable scope for remodelling of other ayacuts. It is anticipated that there will be effective demand for land revelling of about 5 lakh acres during the Fifth Plan. 4.6 lakhs acres are proposed to be covered under special schemes.

(e) Agricultural Machinery :

15. It is anticipated that there will be an effective demand for not less than 2,500 tractors which will be covered under the ordinary programme. Provision has also been made for giving loans for other agricultural machinery such as power tillers, threshers etc.

(f) General Land Improvement :

16. Land improvement loans are given for miscellaneous objective purposes such as fencing, removal of Hariyali, putting up bunds etc. It is proposed to identify productive purposes and formulates special schemes for financing. This is provided for under the ordinary programme.

(g) Horticultural Programme :

17. Mysore State has very favourable agro-climatic condition for development of horticultural crops such as Coconut, grapes, coffee, arecanut, orange, cardamom, betelvine etc. Comprehensive schemes are under formulation for all these. It is intended to bring 75,000 acres of land during the Fifth Plan through these special schemes.

18. While the programme of minor irrigation and land reclamation will benefit the dry tracts, the horticultural schemes will benefit the malnad tracts where large programme of minor irrigation cannot be taken up. Further it is expected that a large share of minor irrigation loans will go to the persons with less than 10 acre holdings. As the bank is now lending on the basis of incremental income and not on the value of the security offered, even farmers with 3 to 4 acres of dry land are in a position to get the loan of Rs. 5,000 to 6,000 for wells and Rs. 3,000 for a pumpset. The S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. agencies are also helping in identifying the small farmers and awarding subsidy, wherever needed. Since it is proposed to extend these schemes to the entire State it is anticipated that the requirements of the Small and Marginal farmers would be adequately met.

19. The Central Land Development Bank has already got a team of technically competent people drawn from agriculture, geology horticulture in addition to banking experts taken from the Reserve Bank of India and commercial banks. It is also proposed to strengthen further the technical Cell of the Bank.

20. There are 175 taluks in the State and 173 active Primary Land Development Banks. There are only few talukas where Primary Land Development Banks have to be organised. It is necessary to enable the existing banks to strengthen their financial position and build up a competent administrative machinery. It is proposed to see that all Secretaries of these banks are provided by the pool of officers specially created by the State Land Development Bank so that they will have efficient and trained persons to look after the affairs of the Bank. This will also be necessary to increase the percentage of recovery from the present level of 62 per cent. Legislative and administrative changes to improve the recovery proceedings will also be considered.

Outlays

21. The total provision made in the State's Fifth Plan for support to the Long-term Agricultural Credit is Rs. 27.12 crores of which Rs. 12.12 crores is for Minor Irrigation which has been discussed in the Section on 'Minor Irrigation'. The phasing of the outlays have also been given therein. The balance of Rs. 15 crores is provided under the Sector "Agricultural Production". The annual phasing of this is available in Statement III. The total provision for Annual Plan 1974-75 is Rs. 421 lakhs.

STATEMENT I

List of A.R.C. Schemes Sanctioned (IDA and non-IDA)

Name of Scheme	*Total Cost*		*Total physical target*	*Progress since inception upto 30-6-1973*	
	Total	*ARC share*	*(Area in acres)]*	*Financial (Rs. lakhs)*	*Physical*
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Land Reclamation :					
1. Tungabhadra L.B.C. ...	617.63	463.07	1,31,000	287.75	1,17,884
2. Tungabhadra R.B.C. ...	281.70	211.28	84,850	118.59	46,345
3. Bhadra ...	123.60	92.70	63,680	135.00	54,902
4. Ghataprabha L.B.C. ...	145.39	109.05	33,100	66.37	29,543
5. Chandrampalli ...	43.33	32.50	5,340	7.70	3,505
6. Malaprabha ...	349.60	262.20	75,000	0.09	43
7. Hemavathy ...	315.32	N.A.	50,000	...	...
8. Hagaribommanahalli ...	22.29	N.A.	4,000	0.78	241
Total ...	1,898.86	1,170.80	4,46,970	616.28	2,52,463

STATEMENT I—(*contd.*)

Name of Scheme	*Total cost*		*Total physical*		*Amount disbursed*	*Physical*	
	Total	*ARC share*	*Wells*	*I.P. Sets*		*Wells*	*I. P. Sets*
B. Minor Irrigation :							
1. Kolar ...	142.92	128.63	1,390	1,390	108.46	1.464	975
2. Chitradurga ...	208.94	188.05	2,000	2,000	139.48	1,993	1.216
3. Tumkur ...	162.01	145.81	1,550	1,550	37.52	534	330
4. Dharwar ...	119.46	107.51	1,400	1,200	20.55	432	180
5. Bangalore ...	112.45	101.22	1,570	1,245	36.18	617	281
6. Belgaum ...	230.00	207.00	2,000	2,000	46.92	925	265
7. Mandya ...	99.00	89.10	900	900	3.63	115	13
8. Mysore ...	163.93	147.40	2,280	1,980	51.80	1,226	301
9. Chickmagalur ...	57.39	51.81	800	550	2.48	53	21
10. Hassan ...	69.50	62.79	1,000	650	0.92	18	3
11. Bijapur ...	105.21	94.94	1,350	1,050	0.64	12	18
12. Kudligi ...	81.32	73.19	1,000	1,000	4.61	109	50
13. Koppal ...	153.20	137.88	1,800	1,800	11.74	291	186
Total ...	1.705.33	1.535.33	19.040	17.315	464.93	7.789	3.839
C. SFDA (Minor Irrigation) :—							
1. Bangalore ...	149.63	134.66	1,500	...	New schemes. No. progress yet.		
2. Bidar ...	356.50	349.37	2,480	2,480			
3. Mysore ...	160.92	N.A.	1,172	1,020			
Total ...	667.05	484.03	6,152	3,500			

Name of Scheme	Total Cost		Area in acres	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)]	Physical Area in acres
	Total	ARC share			
D. Horticulture :					
(a) *Coconut:—*					
1. Coastal ...	47.40	35.35	3,000	18.79	2,278
2. Bangalore and Kolar ...	30.00	22.50	2.000	21.04	1,901
3. Mandya and Mysore ...	30.00	22.50	2,000	18.57	1,892
4. Tumkur, Hassan and Chitradurga ...	67.50	50.63	4,500	49.14	5,307
5. 5 additional taluks of Chitradurga ...	18.00	13.50	1,200	6.24	694
6. Bellary ...	16.27	12.21	1,000	0.17	22
7. Shimoga and Chickmagalur ...	80.75	60.56	5,500	29.06	2,777
8. Dharwar ...	30.00	N.A.	2,000	0.07	7
Total ...	319.92	217.45	21,200	143.08	14,880
(b) *Grapes :—*					
1. Bangalore ...	100.00	75.00	1,000	5.84	152
2. Mysore ...	10.00	7.50	100	0.11	3
3. Kolar ...	50.00	37.50	500	6.13	126
4. Chitradurga and Bellary ...	20.00	15.00	200	0.96	20
5. Belgaum and Dharwar ..	20.00	15.00	200	0.73	13
6. Bijapur ...	28.50	21.38	300	16.84	203
7. Gulbarga and Bidar ...	28.50	21.37	300	10.86	140
8. Raichur ...	10.00	7.50	100	0.08	4
Total ...	267.00	200.25	2,700	41.55	661

STATEMENT I—*concld.*

Name of Scheme	*Total Cost*		*Total physical target (Area in acres)*	*Progress since inception upto 3-6-1973*	
	Total	*ARC share*		*Financial (Rs. lakhs)*	*Physical*
(c) *Orange* :—					
Coorg, Hassan and Chickmagalur ...	60.00	45.00	3,000	36.74	2,339
(d) Areca ...	100.00	75.00	2,000	61.98	2,157
(e) Cardamom ...	40.00	N.A.	2,000	0.13	13
Grand Total ...	5,058.16	3,727.86			
II. Apex Bank :					
Pineapple in Coorg, South and North Kanara District ...	152.00	N.A.	18,400	14.82	807
III. Commercial Bank :					
1. Plantation (51 schemes) ...	127.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Minor Irrigation (1 scheme) ...	15.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Power tillers and tractors (1 scheme) ...	6.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total ...	148.00	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT –II

Sl. No.	Scheme	Physical target total for 5 years units/acres	Financial targets Rate per Unit/acre	 Total outlay
A.	GENERAL AND ORDINARY PROGRAMME.—			
I.	**Irrigation Programme.—**			
	(*a*) Wells	25,000	6,000	15.00
	(*b*) I.P. Sets	12,500	400	5.00
	(*c*) Revitalisation of wells ..	25,000	2,500	6.25
	(*d*) Sprinkler irrigation	12,500	5,000	6.25
				32.50
II.	**Agricultural Machinery.—**			
	(*a*) Tractors	2,500	40,000	10.00
	(*b*) Power-tillers, threshers etc.	..	..	0.50
				10.50
III.	**Land Improvement.—**			
	Miscellaneous development ..	3,40,000	500	17.00
	Total A ...			60.00
B.	SPECIAL SCHEMES.—			
IV.	**Irrigation Programmes.—**			
	(*a*) Wells	1,25,000	6,000	75.00
	(*b*) Bore wells with pumps ..	5,000	15,000	7.50
	(*c*) I.P. Sets	75,000	4,000	30.00
	(*d*) Land reclamation including remodelling of ayacuts.	4,60,000	500	23.00
	Total ..			135.50
V.	**Horticultural Programme.—**			
	(*a*) Grape	5,000	12,000	6.70
	(*b*) Coconut	50,000	1,500	7.50
	(*c*) Coffee	5,000	3,000	1.50
	(*d*) Coffee (replantation)	5,000	2,000	2.00
	(*e*) Miscellaneous-guava, sapota, cardamom etc.	5,000	1,500	0.75
				16.75
	Total—B ..			152.25
	Grand Total—A+B ..			212.25

STATEMENT III

Yearwise - Financial Targets

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	*Total*
"A" General Ordinary—						
Wells	150.00	250.00	300.00	400.00	400.00	1,500.00
I.P. sets	50.00	75.00	125.00	100.00	150.00	500.00
Revitalisation	50.00	75.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	625.00
Sprinkler Irrigation	50.00	75.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	625.00
Tractors	100.00	200.00	250.00	200.00	250.00	1,000.00
Others—						
Power Tillers, Crushers, etc.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
Land Improvement	250.00	300.00	350.00	450.00	350.00	1,700.00
	660.00	985.00	1,335.00	1,460.00	1,560.00	6,000.00
"B" Special MACP—						
Wells	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	7,500.00
Bore wells with pumps	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	750.00
I.P. sets	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	3,000.00
Land reclamation including remodelling of ayacuts.	400.00	450.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	2,300.00
TOTAL (A)	2,600.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,750.00	2 800.00	13 550.00
Horticultural Schemes—						
Grape	50.00	75.00	150.00	125.00	200.00	600.00
Coconut	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	750.00
Coffee (New)	20.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	150.00
Coffee (Replantation)	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	25.00	100.00
Miscellaneous—						
Guava Sapota Cardamom etc.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
TOTAL (B)	195.00	285.00	365.00	350.00	480.00	1 675.00
TOTAL (A+B)	2 795.00	2 895.00	3 065.00	3,100.00	3,280.00	15,225.00
GRAND TOTAL	3,455.00	3,970.00	4,400.00	4,560.00	4,840.00	21,225.00
State Share (Ordinary and Special)—						
(a) Minor Irrigation	201.00	227.00	251.00	260.00	273.00	1,212.00
(b) Others	220.00	279.00	311.00	332.00	355.00	1,500.00

F. WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

1. An efficient system of marketing is an essential prerequisite for organised distribution of agricultural produce in the country. The system while protecting the Primary producers from malpractices in the marketing of their produce ensures adequate returns. A comprehensive programme aiming at developing marketing facilities and promoting fair marketing practices has been under implementation in the State and significant progress has been achieved in the field. To attain uniformity in the matter of regulating the marketing of agricultural produce and to establish, improve and enforce standards effectively a uniform marketing Legislation for the entire State namely the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 has been brought into force from 1st May 1968 repealing the different agricultural produce marketing Acts which were in force in the different areas of the State.

2. The programme of Warehousing and Marketing during the Fourth Plan was essentially for (a) expansion of the network of Regulated Markets (b) provision of essential facilities in the Regulated markets (c) expansion of warehousing and grading facilities (d) collection and dissemination of information relating to the arrivals and prices of agricultural commodities and (e) strengthening of the Department. A State Agricultural Marketing Board has also been set up. The total outlay for this sector during the Fourth Plan was Rs. 100 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be Rs. 77 lakhs.

3. At present there are 97 main markets and 110 sub-markets in the State. The percentage of sales of agricultural commodities through Regulated markets has increased from about 30 per cent at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan to 75 per cent at the end of the Third Year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total quantity presently marketed in the regulated markets of the State is about 6 million tonnes valued at over Rs. 260 crores. The total monetary benefits to the producer-seller by way of reduction of market charges, stoppage of unauthorised deductions in cash and kind, enforcement of correct weights, etc., have increased from Rupees one crore to approximately Rupees six crores annually.

4. Financial assistance has been provided to Market Committees to acquire lands for the formation of market yards. To ensure speedy development of market yards Government loans were granted to merchants for undertaking constructions of their shops and godowns. The financial assistance provided by Government however fell short of the requirements. Attempts were made to attract funds from commercial banks but the terms and conditions stipulated by the Scheduled Banks were not acceptablbe to the merchants.

Storage

5. The storage capacity in the various regulated markets of the State in 1970-71 is given in the following Table 23.

TABLE 23

(Metric Tonnes)

Agency	*Godowns owned*	*Godowns hired*	*Total*	*To be constructed by* 31-3-1974
Merchants ..	3,37,259	..	3,37,259	..
Food and Civil Supplies Department	48,383	6,050	54,433	11,400
Co-operatives ..	2,76,280	35,654	3,11,938	1,52,800
Mysore State Warehousing Corporation.	35,800	54,474	90,272	53,000
Central Warehousing Corporation.	22,822	8,236	31,058	33,000
Food Corporation of India.	56,900	16,500	73,400	11,250
Total ..	7,77,444	1,20,914	8,98,360	2,61,450

6. Assuming that the godowns of merchans—which are generally sub-standard in quality—are all owned godowns. the total owned capacity is 7.77 lakh tonnes which is about 87 per cent of the total storage capacity of 8.98 lakh tonnes. If all the godowns under construction are completed, the total storage capacity by the end of the Fourth Plan would exceed 11.6 lakh tonnes. This must be qualified by the fact that this storage is in respect of regulated market area only and certain rural and marketing godowns of co-operatives have been excluded. for want of full information. Of this total about 37.5 per cent is presently with the merchants and this is expected to decline to less than 30 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan.

7. The present storage capacity is only about 15 per cent of market arrivals. The godowns with the merchants have a capacity of only 5.5 per cent of the market arrivals. It is very necessary that scientific storage facilities are made available for foodgrains and commercial crops in a larger measure. One assessment indicates that we would have to provide a storage capacity of 17 lakh metric tonnes additionally to provide for present market arrivals. Obviously this has to be tackled in a phased manner.

Fifth Plan

8. The strategy during the Fifth Plan would be to improve existing and form 5 new market yards, provide grading facilities and increase the storage capacity. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is contemplated for the Fifth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 43 lakhs for 1974-75. This will be in addition to the World Bank assisted project described later. The schemes contemplated in the State Plan are briefly mentioned below. A summary statement will be found at the end.

1. Loans and Grants to Market Committees for Lands:

9. The scheme of payment of loans and grants to the market committees for acquisition of lands for the formation of market yards would continue. Many markets are lacking in essential facilities like well laid out market yards with amenities such as Roads, Auction Platforms. Water Supply and Electricity. Sanitation. Canteen. etc. The sources of income of the Market Committee are limited and as such they are unable to meet the huge costs of acquisition and developmental works out of their resources. The World Bank has come

forward to provide financial assistance to market committees for undertaking developmental works in the market yard. As the financial assistance of the World Bank will not cover acquisition of lands for the formation of market yard, it is absolutely necessary to provide necessary financial assistance for acquiring lands for the formation of the Market Yard and to take up developmental works. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs is provided under this scheme to finance 80 markets.

2. Subsidy to Market Committees for Market Intelligence Cells

10. Financial assistance in the form of subsidies to Market Committees for creating Market Intelligence cells to educate the Agriculturists regarding Market arrivals, sales, price trends, etc., at wholesale and terminal markets would be given.

11. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided under this scheme for the Fifth Plan period to grant financial assistance in the form of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per market for 20 markets each year. This will facilitate the producer seller to have complete details of when to sell, where to sell and how much to sell.

3. Grant to State Agricultural Marketing Board

12. As per Section 109 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, the State Government shall make grants to the Mysore State Agricultural Marketing Board an amount equal to the aggregate amount paid by the Market Committees every month. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided during Fifth Five Year Plan for this purpose.

4. Share Capital to State Warehousing Corporation

13. The State Warehousing Corporation has proposed to start 50 more Warehouses and to undertake the construction of 17 Warehouses during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided under the scheme for the entire Fifth Five Year Plan period as 50 per cent contribution towards Share Capital to the State Warehousing Corporation, the remaining 50 per cent being met by the Central Warehousing Corporation. The present storage capacity of the State Warehousing Corporation is 75,100 tonnes of which 50,100 tonnes are owned and 25,000 are hired. The owned capacity by end of 1973-74 is expected to be 64,600 tonnes. During the Fifth Plan the storage capacity is proposed to be increased by 41,500 tonnes.

5. Grading Units for Agricultural Commodities

14. Agricultural commodities must be graded to enable the producers to get better prices for their produce according to quality. During the Third Five Year Plan, Fourth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan periods 32 Primary Grading Units and 3 Supervisory Grading Centres were established. It is proposed to establish one Supervisory Grading Centre, and eight primary grading units at important regulated markets during the Fifth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 3,20,000 is made towards this end.

6. Grading Centre for Kapas

15. A scheme for grading of Kapas on the basis of ginning percentage was formulated at the initiation of the Government of

India. This scheme was taken up for the implementation during 1968-69 Annual plan period in 5 cotton marketing centres. i.e., at Raichur, Hubli, Gadag, Bagalkot and Bijapur with the Central and State assistance. The grading work at these centres will be continued.

16. It is proposed to introduce grading of Kapas on the basis of ginning percentage at 2 Additional Grading Centres during the First Year of the Fifth Plan.

17. The expenditure on this scheme is met under the new pattern of assistance according to which the entire cost of the scheme will be covered by the concerned Market Committees from the Fifth Year. The cost of each unit works out to Rs. 22,500. A sum of Rs. 1,12,500 is provided for the Five Year period.

7. Grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils and Honey

18. Under the II and III Five Year Plan periods, 13 grading laboratories and 15 sub-packing stations were established in the State, for the grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible Oil and Honey under 'Agmark' specifications. The abovesaid laboratories and sub-packing stationers were continued during the IV Five Year Plan period.

19. It is proposed to strengthen the existing laboratories and establish two grading laboratories during the First and Second Year of Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3,67,000 is proposed.

8. Strengthening of Administration

20. The work of the Department has increased substantially owing to the implementation of various plan schemes during Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plan period. The work proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan is also voluminous. The enforcement of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 has also warranted additional responsibility on the Department. It is absolutely necessary to strengthen the Administrative machinery at District, Divisional and State Level to cope up with the increased work efficiently.

21. It is proposed to establish a planning cell at Head Office and also strengthen the Administrative machinery at Divisional and District level. Two new District Marketing Offices in Chickmagalur and North Kanara districts will be opened. A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is made for this purpose.

9. Training of Marketing Personnel

22. Training would be imparted to the Officers and officials of the Marketing Department in addition to the Secretary and Superior staff of the Market Committees. The Departmental Officers are sent for one year Training Course in Agricultural Marketing at Nagpur, and 3 months course in Grading at Madras. The Secretaries and Market Superintendents are sent for Secretaries' Training at Hyderabad. The subordinate staff of the Market Committee along with Departmental Officials are deputed to training course conducted by the Karnatak Regulated Markets Advisory Committee, Hubli. After the enforcement of Mysore Agricultural

Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 with effect from 1st May 1968 the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and the Audit and Accounts Staff of the Market Committees have become Government Servants. There are at present 97 Regulated Markets and 110 sub-markets in the State. All the Government Staff of the Market Committees along with Departmental Staff will have to be provided with necessary training in different fields such as Agricultural marketing, Grading, Market Secretaries duties, etc., to equip them with up-to-date knowledge of the working of the Market Committees and the Department.

23. It is proposed to train 250 personnel during the Plan period at the rate of 50 candidates per year. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for the said purpose.

10. Marketing Expertise for Intensive Production Programme

24. There is need to co-ordinate the agricultural development programmes such as IADP, IAAP and popularisation of high yielding varieties with the programme of agricultural marketing. During the Fourth Plan period a Marketing Extension Officer was stationed at Raichur. During the Fifth Plan period it is proposed to appoint five Marketing Extension Officers in five Districts. The cost of providing such services would be Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the five year period and provision has been made for it.

World Bank Aid

25. The above mentioned outlay of Rs. 2 crores during the Fifth Plan will be in support of Market Development Project taken up by the Department of Marketing with a loan assistance from the World Bank. The total investment in the first phase will be about Rs. 10 crores. It is proposed to develop 55 regulated markets on modern lines, the cost of land for the market yards being met by the Market Committees. Loans will be given by the World Bank for taking up development works in the market yards like proper roads, drinking water facilities, auction platforms, storage facilities and shops-**cum**-godowns for the commission agents. The loan will be channelised to the Market Committees and the Market functionaries through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the 9 Commercial Banks amongst whom the 55 markets have been allocated. Assistance for grading and standardisation, cold storage, market intelligence and construction of rural roads are also under contemplation. One of the important items would be the construction of a large number of shop-**cum**-godowns to increase the storage facilities and develop scientific storage.

WARE-HOUSING AND MARKETING

ABSTRACT OF SCHEMES

Financial : *Rupees in lakhs*
Physical : *Numbers*

Scheme	Fifth Plan		1974-75		1975 77		1976-77		1977-78		1978 79	
	Fin.	*Phy.*	*Fin.*	*Phy.*	*Fin.*	*Phy.*	*Fin.*	*Phy.*	*Fin.*	*Phy.*	*Fin.*	*Phy.*
1. Loans and Grants to Market Committees for Lands	80.00	80	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	10.00	10	10.00	10
2. Subsidy to Market Committees for Intelligence cells.	10.00	100	2.00	20	2.00	20	2.00	20	2.00	20	2.00	20
3. Grant to State Agricultural Marketing Board.	40.00	..	8.00	..	8.00	..	8.00	..	8.00	..	8.00	
4. Share Capital to Warehousing Corporation. (Physical : (*a*) Opening (*b*) Construction)	50.00	(*a*) 50 (*b*) 17	10.00	(*a*) 10 (*b*) 4	10.00	(*a*) 10 (*b*) 4	10.00	(*a*) 10 (*b*) 3	10.00	(*a*) 10 (*b*) 3	10.00	(*a*) 10 (*b*) 3
5. Grading of Agricultural Commodities (Physical : (*a*) Supervisory (*b*) Primary Centre)	3.20	(*a*) 1 (*b*) 8	0.25	(*a*) 1	0.40	(*b*) 2	0.60	(*b*) 2	0.85	(*b*) 2	1.10	(*b*) 2
6. Grading of Kapas (Centres) ..	1.125	2	0.45	2	0.338	..	0.225	..	0.112	..	..	..
7. Grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils and Honey (Laboratories).	3.675	2	0.40	1	0.75	1	0.80	..	0.825	..	0.90	..
8. Strengthening of Administration ..	7.50	..	1.10	..	1.30	..	1.50	..	1.70	..	1.90	..
9. Training of Marketing Personnel	2.00	250	0.40	50	0.50	50	0.40	50	0.40	50	0.40	50
10. Marketing Expertise for intensive production programmes	2.50	5	0.40	5	0.45	..	0.50	..	0.55	..	0.60	..
TOTAL ..	200.000		43.00		43.638		44.025		34.437		34.90	

G. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1. Small Farmer's Development Agency

1. The projects of Small Farmers Development Agency are in operation in the districts of Mysore, Bidar, North Kanara as Central sector schemes and a similar one in Bangalore is assisted by the State. The main objective of these projects is to make a deliberate effort at helping the small farmer to become viable and share the benefits of scientific agriculture which has largely accrued to only the well-to-do and bigger farmers. While provision for some special staff subsidy and a risk fund has been made by the Government, the main thrust is to enable them to become members of co-operatives and get loans from co-operative and commercial banks, The working of these projects till 1972-73 has been summarised in Table 24. The progress since the inception of the projects in 1970-71 in respect of coverage of villages, identifying Small Farmers and providing financial assistance is quite encouraging. In these districts 5,771 villages have been covered and 1,59,592 Small Farmers have been identified of whom 79,378 (47.7 per cent) are benefited. In total 77.6 per cent of total amount released by Government has been utilised and the average loan per beneficiary is Rs. 684.

2. In Mysore District the performance regarding storage bins, sericulture and rural artisans scheme is negligible. In Bidar district the achievement in respect of soil conservation, Minor Irrigation and subsidiary occupations are not encouraging and the progress made under custom service, construction of storage bins and rural artisans scheme is negligible. The main problem appears to be that the commercial banks have not yet been adequately involved in the loaning programmes. In North Kanara district the performance in regard to minor irrigation, supply of milch cattle, poultry, etc., is not encouraging. The achievements in respect of custom service, etc., are negligible.

TABLE—24

Small Farmers' Development Agency
(1970-71-to-31-5-1973)

	Mysore	*Bidar*	*North Kanara*	*Bangalore*	*Total*
1. Villages covered ..	1505	613	1363	2290	5771
2. Number of Small Farmers identified.	51871	35199	29046	43176	1,59,592
3. Number of Small farmers enrolled as members of Co-operative Societies.	34382	19361	15725	19955	89,423
4. (*a*) Amount released to Agency since inception (Rs. lakhs).	65.38	30.20	27.50	22.90	145.98
(*b*) Amount spent since inception till (Rs. lakhs).	47.90	24.97	19.74	20.83	113.11
5. Total number of small farmers benefited.	27373	22522	14505	14978	79,378
6. Loans disbursed (Rs. lakhs).					
(*a*) Short Term ..	122.58	75.73	61.05	25.33	284.69
(*b*) Medium Term ..	11.40	12.87	20.59	21.92	66.78
(*c*) Long Term ..	78.11	50.46	14.35	49.25	192.17
Total ..	212.09	139.06	95.99	96.50	543.64
7. Number of wells ..	1519	1827	221	949	4516
8. Number of pumpsets ..	398	655	358	330	1751
9. Unit of milch cattle ..	254	117	989	598	1962
10. Unit of poultry ..	20	48	39		107

TABLE 25.

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme

(1970—71 to 31-5-1973).

	Bijapur	*Tumkur*	*S.Kanara*	*Total*
1. Villages covered ..	652	2.444	216	3,312
2. Number of marginal farmers identified.	17,622	82.249	21,065	1,20,936
3. Number of agricultural labourers identified.	27,397	26,139	9,957	63,493
4. Number of marginal farmers enrolled as members of Cooperatives.	9,392	17.519	9,720	36.631
5. (a) Amount released to agency since inception (Rs. lakhs)	34 66	35.25	20.00	85.82
(b) Amount spent since inception till (Rs. lakhs).	34.76	29.87	7.99	72.62
5. Total number benefited ..	3.403	7,197	6.424	17.024
6. Loans disbursed (Rs. lakhs)—				
(a) Short term ..	4.04	12.88	4.86	21.78
(b) Medium term ..	19.94	8.94	25.83	54.71
(c) Long term ..	31.49	24.09	0.02	55.60
Total ..	55.47	45.81	30.71	132.09
7. Number of wells ..	668	488	..	1.156
8. Number of pumpsets ..	364	50	169	583
9. Unit of milch cattle ..	845	105	300	1,250
10. Unit of poultry ..	1	7	..	8

3. In spite of these shortcomings, the achievement is not inconsiderable. Their working has been, by and large, fairly satisfactory and with the experience gained, it should be possible to improve the performance and extend the activities.

2. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Project

4. This project is in operation in Bijapur and Tumkur districts as central sector schemes and the one in South Kanara is financed by the State. While the emphasis in these projects is to improve the income of the marginal and agricultural labourers, the main means is through subsidiary occupations. Credit has not been available to the extent necessary and the progress has not been very satisfactory. The working of these projects since inception till 1972-73 is summarised in Table 25. The proportion of beneficiaries in the total identified marginal farmers is very small forming only 14.0 per cent. However, the proportion of amount spent in the released amount has been as high as 84.6 per cent. The average loan per beneficiary works out to Rs. 777.

3. Drought Prone Area Programme

5. The Government of India have sanctioned Drought Prone Areas Programme in 42 taluks of the State covering 10 Revenue districts. These are regrouped into 5 DPAP Districts with headquarters at Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolar, Chitradurga and Belgaum. The operational period of the programme is 4 years from 1970-71 to 1973-74. The financial outlay per D.P.A.P. district is Rs. 2 crores and is financed by the Government of India.

6. The scheme is in operation in the districts of Chitradurga, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bellary and Kolar.

7. Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation, Afforestation and road works have been taken up under this programme and are executed by the concerned Heads of Departments. There is a Project Officer for each of the D.P.A.P. District.

8. The programme was previously called as Rural Works Programme and was initially designed to organise labour-intensive and production-oriented works like Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Afforestation, Roads, etc., in the selected chronically drought prone areas to mitigate the severity of the scarcity conditions and the emphasis was laid on the labour intensity of the scheme so as to provide employment opportunities. Later, Government of India shifted the emphasis to the development of these areas by creating remunerative and infrastructure facilities which would increase the productivity of the land and labour and in the long run would contribute to mitigate the severity conditions in thes areas to the extent it is physically and technologically feasible. Accordingly, the nomenclature of the scheme was changed as Drought Prone Areas Programme.

9. Five Project reports were prepared with an allocation of Rs. 1,422.67 lakhs with the following break-up:

(Rs. lakhs)

Programmes	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	Total
1. Soil Conservation ..	48.99	127.46	127.48	127.46	431.39
2. Minor Irrigation ..	39.60	116.33	112.15	108.44	376.42
3. Afforestation ..	15.55	50.56	53.50	52.42	172.03
4. Roads ..	44.85	133.53	137.51	126.84	442.72
Total ..	148.99	427.68	430.64	415.16	1,422.67

10. The Government of India which fully finances the programme approved the following allocation of Rs. 1,284 lakhs as noted below but restricted their liability to Rs. 1,000 lakhs only.

(Rs. lakhs)

Project	*Allocation indicated by State Government*	*Allocation approved by the Govt. of India.*
1. Soil Conservation ..	431.39	431.00
2. Minor Irrigation ..	376.42	381.00
3. Afforestation ..	172.03	172.00
4. Rural Roads ..	442.72	300.00
Total ..	1,422.67	1,284.00

11. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1973 is as follows :—

(Rs. lakhs)

Programmes	70—71	71—72	72—73	*Total*
1. Soil Conservation ..	34.13	76.66	127.48	238.27
2. Minor Irrigation ..	29.12	82.82	65.00	176.94
3. Afforestation ..	19.06	44.09	52.04	115.19
6. Roads ..	35.41	169.01	105.90	310 32
Total ..	117.72	372.58	3 0 42	840 72

12. Funds released by the Government of India for these works in the last 3 years are as follows :

		Rs.
1970-71	... ...	1,37,19,000
1971-72	... ...	3,45,00,000
1972-73	... ...	3,43,52,000
Total	...	8,25,71,000

13. Targets, achievements, financial outlay, expenditure incurred and Mandays generated are furnished below :

Year	*Target (Acres)*	*Achievement (Acres)*	*Outlay Rs. lakhs*	*Expenditure Rs. lakhs*	*Mandays generated*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Soil Conservation.—					
1970-71 ...	1,05,000	61,472	48.99	34.13	17,06,500
1971-72 ...	1,68,510	1,68,471	127.46	76.66	37,68,042
1972-73 ...	1,68,510	2,65,387	127.48	127.48	63,74,000
	4,42,020 or 1,78,955 hectares	4,95,330 or 2,00,538 hectares	303.93	238.27	1,18,48,542
Minor Irrigation.—					
1970-71 ...		111 Works	49.04	29.12	3,95,266
1971-72 ...	921 Works	222 Works	90.00	82.82	18,75,039
1972-73 ...		198 Works	112.16	65.00	12,66,049
	921	531	241.20	176.94	35,36,354
Roads.—					
1970-71 ...			44.85	35.41	7,37,435
1971-72 ...	2801 K.M.	1884 Kms.	133.53	169.01	33,96,901
1971-73 ...			137.51	105.90	17,99,520
	2801 K.M.	1884 Kms	315.89	310.32	59,23,855

1	2	3	4	5	6
Afforestation.—					
(*a*) Planting.	(*b*) Advance Trenching.				
1970-71 ...	...	3226(a) 940(b)	15.15	19.06	4,96,810
1971-72 ...	...	5631(a) 5927(b)	50.56	44.09	14,95,000
1972-73 ...	...	7177(a) 4840(b)	53.50	52.04	15,46,912
	...	16034(a) 11707(b)	119.21	115.19	35,38,722

14. The continuation/completion of the programme during 1973-74 would require Rs. 415.16 lakhs. But, in view of the ceiling of Rs. 10 crores set by the Government of India and the constraint on the resources of the State, it has been decided to stop the expenditure on the soil conservation and road works from D.P.A.P. provision. An amount of Rs. 72 lakhs has been provided for completion of 336 minor irrigation works under progress and the remaining 54 works will not be started. Rs. 28 lakhs have been released for completion of incomplete afforestation works, where advance trenching has already been done.

4. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment

15. This is a central Sector scheme started in 1971-72 with a view to provide employment in rural areas. This is being executed by two agencies in the State, namely, the Deputy Commissioners through the Taluka Development Boards and the Land Army Directorate. The programmes contemplated under this include construction of rural communication roads, minor irrigation works including community irrigation wells, soil conservation and afforestation. The progress during 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given below:

	1971-72	1972-73
1. Amount released.—		
(*a*) Districts	192.46	189.80
(*b*) Land Army	38.46	47.10
Total ...	230.92	237.50
2. Expenditure incurred.—		
(*a*) Districts	144.80	193.50
(*b*) Land Army	11.12	47.02
Total ...	155.92	240.52
3. Mandays generated.—		
(*a*) Districts	34.50	44.39
(*b*) Land Army	3.18	10.39
Total ...	37.68	54.78

16. Proposals to the extent of Rs. 409.6 lakhs including the spill-over works have been received. The Central Government allocation of Rs. 237.50 lakhs is likely to be spent fully in 1973-74.

5. World Food Programme Project 539

17. This was started from 1-1-1972 with an operational period of 5 years. The scheme contemplates construction of 1100 miles of roads in the Tungabhadra ayacut and development of 1.6 lakh hectares of land. World Food Programme organisation provides food commodities to the extent of 50 per cent of wages and the rest to be borne by the State Government. Work on the construction of roads has been slow.

6. Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (PIREP)

18. The objectives of the project are to provide gainful employment on work projects not requiring skills of a high order to all those that offer their services for a wage, to create durable assets through such work that can create job opportunities of a continuing nature and to explore the possibility of imparting new skills while on work so that they can find continuous employment. The implementation would be through the Block Agency. Preliminary survey work in Harihar block selected for this purpose has been completed and works with an outlay of Rs. 62 lakhs have been identified. It has started from 1-11-1972 and Rs. 10 lakhs have been released.

FIFTH PLAN

1. Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourer Schemes

19. Despite limitations the existing Small Farmers Agency and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers scheme have made some progress in helping the small and marginal farmers as well as the agricultural labourers. It is the avowed intention of the Fifth Plan that productive employment opportunities should be provided to the weaker sections of the community and the income level of the lowest 30 per cent of the population should be increased above the poverty line. In this context these agencies are of crucial importance. To-day small farmers and agricultural labourers in the age group of 15 to 44 are having per capita per day income of Rs. 2.12 and Rs. 1.91 respectively; and in the age group 45-59 their income per day is Rs. 1.98 and Rs. 2.10. It is this sector which needs urgent attention and concerted efforts are needed to improve their income in agriculture as well as complementary and allied operations.

20. It is therefore proposed that during the Fifth Five Year Plan either a Small Farmers Development Agency or a Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers scheme should cover every district of the State, each district having an agency appropriate to it. This may be continued as a **Central Sector** scheme as in the Fourth Plan.

21. In order to ensure that the benefits of credit actually reach this section of the agricultural population, it may be desirable to form Small Farmers Co-operatives constituted by small farmers only. One such co-operative assisted by a commercial bank has been started in Mysore State. After watching the results of this experiment we could think of extending it to other areas.

Drought Prone Areas and Dry Farming

22. The most limiting factor in the diffusion of high yielding varieties is the non-availability of assured water for irrigation. Areas that are characterised by annual rainfall of 40 CM to less than 100 CM and have less than a quarter of the sown area under irrigation, are broadly classified as dry farming areas for operational purposes and they have to receive greater attention in the programmes of agricultural development.

23. Any programme for improving dry farming has to include measures (1) for reducing instability of incomes (2) for adopting scientific methods of land use and cropping pattern and (3) for providing necessary inputs, particularly financial assistance.

24. Under the measure of stabilising the incomes of the people in this area, emphasis will be laid on the development of agro-industries, animal husbandry, as well as crop insurance in such areas. Extension of forest area in the dry belt is already taken up and this will be a step in stabilising rainfall in such regions.

25. According to a study conducted by H. R. Arakeri reshaping of cropping pattern would result in higher yield and stable income. In the transitional belt, especially in those areas which are adjacent to heavy rainfall belt, there is considerable scope for introducing a better cropping pattern. Maize can be introduced with great success in these areas. Soyabean, and suitable variety of cotton or tobacco can fit in rotation. All these crops have been successfully introduced in Mysore State where as high as 61 quintals of maize per hectare are being obtained on an average over large areas. Similarly, yields of sea-island cotton and tobacco are observed to be high, while soyabean is yet to be tried on a larger scale.

26. In the dry belt of Mysore State where rainfall is uncertain and untimely, adoptation of any cropping pattern is a challenging task. Even the scope for alternative cropping pattern seems to be limited. While there are tremendous possibilities of increasing the yields per hectare of commonly grown crops by adopting better soil and water conservation measures and agronomic practices, there is scope for introducing new crops and cropping patterns with advantage. The scope can be further improved if measures are taken to improve water resources and supplemental irrigation by adopting farm pond and water harvest techniques. In these areas there is scope for tapping ground water resources also. With the introduction of short-duration, drought resistant, high yielding hybrids of jowar, bajra and varieties of castor, sunflower, etc., prospects of improving the economic situation in these areas have become brighter.

27. In areas where the rainfall extends for a longer period, there is a possibility of taking two crops by introducing short-duration varieties. This has become possible in some areas where hybrid jowar has been introduced in place of traditional variety of jowar which is of longer duration.

28. A centrally sponsored scheme on Dry Land Farming now covers three projects in Bellary, Bangalore and Bijapur. It could be seen from the table below that the progress on all the projects has been far below the level expected.

Provision and Expenditure

(*In rupees*)

Items	*Bellary*		*Bangalore*		*Bijapur*	
	Provision	*Expenditure*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
Inputs .	1,25,000	1,97,586	1,50,000	1,15,298	75,000	35,713
Permanent works	5,00,000	4,96,885	4,00,000	1,03,772	4,22,000	3,19,728
Infrastructure	1,36,000	56,451	1,28,000	1,16,293	1,26,000	9,183
Foliar spraying .	3,000	1,792	3,000	..	3,000	
Minor Irrigation	9,00,000	..	9,00,000	30,591	9,00,000	17,336
Animal Husbandry	3,00,000	3,999	3,00,000	30,583	3,00,000	
Project Establishment	1,00,000	69,330	1,09,268	1,08,488	1,00,000	63,168
TOTAL .	20,64,000	8,26,043	19,90,268	5,35,025	19,26,000	4,45,428

29. The maximum expenditure has been incurred by the Bellary Project followed by Bangalore and Bijapur districts and the percentages of expenditure to the total provision being 40.02 ; 26.88 and 23.12 respectively. However, since this is very important from the point of view of the dry tracts of the State it is proposed to increase the outlay on dry land farming projects to Rs. 163 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

30. The Drought Prone Area Programme which was in operation during the Fourth Plan period as a central sector scheme was intended not only to create employment but also create productive assets which will insure to the extent possible to the severity of drought. The programme was limited in concept and was confined to taking up works of soil conservation, minor irrigation afforestation and rural roads. It is obvious that some integrated strategy is necessary for a fuller development of these areas and stabilisation of incomes. Agricultures. Animal husbandry, Small scale industries all can contribute culture, Animal husbandry, Small scale industries—all can contribute to the evolution of this strategy. Two projects for assistance from world Bank have been prepared.

31. Eighty-eight talukas of the State have been identified as Drought prone. A comprehensive study has been undertaken for evolving suitable strategy for development of this area and preparation of an integrated plan to be devetailed into the Fifth Plan.

3. Integrated Plan for the development of Western Ghat Region

32. Fifty-three taluks in the Western Ghat region of the State have been identified for the purpose of drawing up an integrated plan of development. The malnad area of the State has vast potential for development, which remain unexploited. A Cell has been constituted with the concerned technical departments to prepare development schemes in the fields of Agriculture, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries, Roads, Rural Electrification, Mineral development, Small and medium industries and Tourism. Basic data regarding this region consisting of the coastal areas, coastal malnad, malnad proper and the semi-malnad areas are being colected. After an integrated plan is prepared it will be dovetailed into the Fifth Plan.

H. Ayacut Development

1. In order to see that the irrigation potential created under major irrigation projects is utilised quickly and the results of irrigation are reaped to the maximum possible extent, the strategy adopted so far has been to provide a nucleus budget to the Administrator of the project to enable him to stimulate activities under the different sectors of development in an integrated manner. We have now two Administrators one for the Tungabhadra and Upper Krishna and another for the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha projects. The Administrator is expected to prepare a plan for the area and have it implemented through the various development programmes by making suitable provisions under the respective heads of development. The money directly provided to the Administrator is being used for filling the gaps as also for trying out experimental schems which are not normally covered under the developmental plans. In addition to this, funds are also mobilised from various financing institutions like the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Co-operative Credit Institutions, Commercial Banks, etc. The amount provided for this

purpose during the Fourth Plan was Rs. 2 crores and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2.43 crores.

2. In addition, the Central Government is also assisting through a centrally sponsored scheme the development of market complex in the Tungabhadra area covering the districts of Bellary and Raichur. The first phase of the programme contemplates the construction and improvements to the existing market yards in 24 market and sub-market yards and the construction of 107 miles of rural roads connecting the various markets. The total expenditure in this regard during the Fourth Plan has been Rs. 1.18 crores. The second phase of the programme costing Rs. 3.36 crores is under consideration. There is also a World Food Programme Project for roads and land development in this area.

Fifth Plan

3. Mysore State will be entering a significant phase in the field of irrigation development during the Fifth Plan period. By the end of the Fourth Plan the investment on major and medium irrigation would have exceeded Rs. 250 crores and that on Minor Irrigation would be of the order of Rs. 85 crores. The investment has been spread over several projects. Consequently these projects have had a long gestation period. The accelerated tempo of work in respect of Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Kabini and Hemavathi projects and re-adjustment of the schedule of implementation in respect of the other projects will result in vast areas coming under irrigation during the Fifth Plan. It has been estimated that a fresh ayacut of about 4 lakh hectares will be created during the Fifth Plan under Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Hemavathi, Kabini, Harangi and Upper Krishna Projects. This figure also includes the increase in utilisation of the potential already created in respect of Tungabhadra and Bhadra Projects.

4. We have not evolved a scientific model for ensuring the integrated area development of the ayacuts under irrigation projects. A certain system has been tried for the last few years in respect of the Thungabhadra project and the experience gained under this system have to be kept in view while making arrangements for the development of the ayacuts under the other projects. It is proposed to associate the Institute for Social and Economic Change in the conduct of Bench Mark Surveys and the preparation of a meaningful model for ayacut development taking the Malaprabha ayacut for detailed study. The establishment of an Integrated Project Development Authorities for major projects is also under active consideration.

5. One of the lessons thrown up by the Tungabhadra experiment has been that a well conceived plan of water management is a necessary condition for agricultural and other development of the area in an organised manner. The present system of water management through the help of Advisory Committees constituted under the Iirrigation Act cannot be said to be adequate for the purpose of speedy and orderly development. Similarly the preparation of the land for irrigation through private initiative with financial assistance from Co-operative Institutions as has been attempted hitherto has not resulted in speedy development and therefore some statutory and organisational changes may have to be thought of to overcome this

difficulty. The legal aspects of compulsory development of selected blocks of land are also under examination.

6. A critical view of the proposed cropping pattern contemplated under the new projects has also to be taken to ensure that our planning takes into account the realities of the situation and the practical problems that will confront the technical departments from time to time. The drainage problem also requires to be tackled on a planned basis. The cropping pattern to be evolved will have to be related not only to local conditions but also for the best utilisation of water to serve the national objectives.

7. The Financial outlay and the programme for ayacut development in the above context for the Fifth Plan for the different projects are indicated in a summary form in Table 26.

TABLE 26

(Area in 000 hectares)

Name of the Project	Ultimate Irrigation potential	As at the end of Fourth Plan			At the end of Fifth Plan		Financial outlay (Rs. lakhs)
		Irrigation potential created	Irrigation potential utilised	Area fully developed	Irrigation potential expected	Potential expected to be utilised	
1. Tungabhadra	353.03	340.89	285.30	167.90	353.03	353.03	134.84
2. Bhadra	99.01	97.53	97.53	91.89	99.01	99.01	28.68
3. Ghataprabha	120.63	71.45	67.02	44.80	120.63	120.63	42.21
4. Malaprabha	206.50	49.46	39.50	2.43	157.01	120.00	190.79
5. Upper Krishna	408.80	..	..	..	128.69	100.00	169.73
6. Kabini	50.99	9.31	7.28	..	50.99	50.99	61.94
7. Hemavathy	63.13	..	..	..	24.28	24.28	66.81
8. Harangi	30.35	..	..	..	30.35	20.35	5.00
TOTAL .	1,332.44	568.64	496.63	307.02	963.99	888.29	700.00

8. It may be seen from the above that the nucleus provision to be made under ayacut development for being placed at the disposal of the Administrators of the several projects will be Rs. 700.00 lakhs. It has been estimated that the plan provision under the different sectors relevant to the areas proposed to be developed under these projects will be of the order of Rs. 220.5 crores. This takes into account the assistance to be received from A.R.C., N.C.D.C., World Bank Loan for Market Development, Short-term and Medium Term Credit, etc., and the sector-wise break up will be as follows:

	Source		Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	71 Misc. Ayacut Development	..	700.00
2.	Central Assistance for infrastructure development of T.B.P. area ayacut	..	303.00
3.	World Food Programme	..	242.50
4.	World Bank assistance for afforestation	..	29.23
5.	World Bank loan for regulated markets	..	853.85
6.	Co-operation (including provision for infrastructure facilities, establishment of processing units including sugar factories short-term, medium-term and long-term loans for agriculture)	..	17197.69
7.	State Government—Other Departments (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, and Rural Communications, etc.)	..	2724.75
	Total	..	22049.93

9. The objectives of development will be the following:—

(i) to evolve a scientific model for ayacut development.

(ii) to make statutory and organisational changes for ensuring proper water management and land development.

(iii) Development of infrastructure facilities.

(iv) Development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, etc.

(v) Setting up of processing units for sugarcane, cotton, oil seeds, etc.

(vi) Strengthening the co-operative credit structure and arrangement for marketing of agricultural produce.

10. The Administrators will be preparing plans giving complete details about the physical programme of development including locations of proposed processing units, names of markets and roads to be developed, places where godowns are to be constructed, places where agricultural, horticultural. fisheries and other programmes will be taken up etc. It is proposed to publish this plan well in time to enable to various development departments to focus their attention right from the beginning of the plan on these schemes. Other special programmes which may be sanctioned from time to time in the ayacut areas will be additive to these proposed investments.

11. The Annual Plan provision for 1974-75 is Rs. 140 lakhs.

40(m)

ANNEXURE I

Fourth Five Year Plan—Targets and Achievements of Crops Productions

State : MYSORE

Crops :

Sl. No	Item	Unit	IV Plan		Actual production				Anticipated production		Reasons for short fall if any
			Assumed base level	Targetted level for 1973-74	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Food Grains	Thousand Metric Tonnes	5000	6200	5211	5727	6056	6065	4831	6100	Due to drought and adverse seasonal conditions, there was short fall in food grains production during 1972-73.
2.	Sugarcane (Cane)	do	7500	8800	9570	7710	9090	8780	9060	8800	do
3.	Oilseeds	do	600	850	709	589	728	702	356	950	do
4.	Cotton	1000 bales of 180 kg. each	450	700	330	339	538	569	491	700	do

ANNEXURE I (CROPS)—*contd.*

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Unit*	*Assued base level*	*Targetted level for 1973-74*	*Actual Production*				*Anticipated Production*		*Reasons for shortfall if any*
					1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Fruit Orchards, Mango, Banana, Sapota, Guava, Citrus, Pineapple, Grapes, etc.	Thousand tonnes.	1076	1230	1076	1111	1142	1173	1204	1236	
6.	Coconut ..	Lks. Nuts	5080	6280	5080	5320	5560	5800	6040	6280	
7.	Arecanut ..	'000 Tons	30.7	38.2	30.7	31.7	32.7	33.7	35.00	35.00	Short fall of production has resulted due to cold wave and also mite damage and bud rot
8.	Cardamom ..	'000 Kgs.	2257	2377	2257	2281	2305	2329	2353	2377	
9.	Pepper ..	'000 Tons	2.44	4.83	2.44	2.91	3.39	3.87	4.35	4.83	
10.	Cashew ..	'000 Tons	41	51.2	41	43	45	47	49	51.2	

ANNEXURE II

Fourth Five Year Plan Selected Programmes, Targets and Achievements

State MYSORE

Sl	Item	Unit	4th Plan		Actual Achievement				Anticipated achievement	
			Assumed base level	Targeted level for 1973-74	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	[illegible] (Cereals) Varieties									
	(a) Paddy	Thousand Hectares	75	283	75	121	156	160	2[illegible]	[illegible]
	(b) Wheat	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	do	87	121	87	81	109	96	120	11[illegible]
	[illegible]	do	93	323	93	147	182	209	241	261
	[illegible]	do	18	101	18	22	34	38	58	96
	Total (a) to (e)	...	299	889	299	407	529	552	691	816
2	Consumption of Chemical fertilisers (Nutrients)									
	(a) Nitrogenous (in terms of N)	Thousand tonnes.	56	164	58	72	74	110	135	1[illegible]4
	(b) Phosphatic (in terms of P 205)	do	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	(c) Pottassic (in terms of K20)	do	11	72	[illegible]	17	19	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total (a) to (c)	...	81	364	81	110	123	243	301	364
3	Increase in gross cropped area on account of :									
	(a) [illegible] Irrigation	Thousand Hectares	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	
	(b) Medium Irrigation		.	..						
	(c) Minor Irrigation	...	...	...	...	......				
4	Soil Conservation on Agricultural Lands (Under all [illegible] levels)	do	692	1116	692	810	955	1126	1119	1619
5	Land Reclamation per year	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	(a) Regulated Markets	Numbers	89	100	89	97	97	97	97	100
	(b) Sub-Market Yards	do	66	120	66	88	88	103	110	120
7.	Storage and Warehousing :									
	(a) Owned capacity of State Warehousing Corporation.	Thousand tonnes.	N.A.	N.A.	35.8	35.8	35.8	38.8	50.1	64.6
	(b) Owned capacity of other State Godowns	do	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	[illegible]	N.A.	N.A.	[illegible]
	(c) Co-operative godowns	do	N.A.	N.A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	(d) Central Warehousing Corporation	do	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	N.A.	[illegible]
	(e) Food Corporation of India	do	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	[illegible]	N.A.	N.A.	[illegible]

ANNEXURE III

STATE MYSORE

CROPS

Fifth Five Year Plan Targets of Crop Production for Terminal years

Sl. No.	Item	V Plan Base Level 1973 74			V Plan Target 1974 79		
		Area in 000 Hectares	Yield per hectare/kg. Hectare	Production 000 Tons	Area 1,000 hectares	Yield Kg. per hectares	Production 000 Tons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	*Food Grains*—						
	(*a*) Rice						
	(i) Autumn ..	946	1,867	1,766	900	2,384	2,146
	(ii) Winter ..	100	,,	187	95	2,368	225
	(iii) Summer ..	130	,,	242	123	2,374	292
	Total Rice	1,176	..	2,195	1,118		2,663
	(*b*) Wheat ..	350	500	200	333	724	241
	(*c*) Maize ..	121	248	300	115	3,148	362
	(*d*) Jowar ..	2,859	500	1,470	2,719	657	1,786
	(*e*) Bajra ..	510	400	200	485	497	241
	(*f*) Ragi ..	1,000	1,360	1,360	951	1,733	1,652
	(*g*) Other Cereals	500	220	112	475	280	133
	(*h*) Pulses ..	900	350	315	856	451	381
	Total Food Grains	7,416		6,152	7,052		7,459
2.	Sugarcane (cane)	106	83,000	8,800	106	1,04,717	11,170
4.	Oil Seeds :—						
	(*a*) Traditional	900	950	850	1,100	1,000	1,100
	(*b*) Non-traditional	100	1,000	100	154	1,000	154
	Total (*a*)+(*b*) ..	1000		950	1,254		1,254
3.	Cotton production in bales of 180 Kgs.	1,150	6	700	1,255	9.5	1,190
5.	Tobacco.	35	680	24	40	800	32

Note:—It is envisaged to step up food production by increasing area under double and multiple cropping and increasing yield per hectare.

ANNEXURE -III -(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Item	*V Plan Base Level 1973-74* Area 000 Hect.	 Yield per Hect.	 Production 000 Tonnes	*V Plan Target 1978-79* Area 000 Hect.	 Yield per Hect.	 Anticipated Production 000 Tonnes
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Fruit Orchards (Mango, sapota, Guava Citrus, Pineapple, Grapes etc.)—						
	(1) Irrigated Orchards.	102.5	12 Tons	1230	12.8	12 tons	154.02
	(2) Dry Orchards	..	..	..	24.0	8 tons	192.00
II.	Coconut ..	172.4	5,000 nuts	62.80	20.00	5.000 nuts	..
III.	Arecanut ..	38.5	1.25 tons	35.00	..	..	..
IV.	Cardamom ..	24.5	100 Kgs.	2377	1.2	1.25 tons	1.00
V.	Pepper	9.65	500 kgs.	1.83	0.66	500 kgs.	0.22 as associated and mixed crop.
VI.	Cashew ..	75.55	1 ton	51.2	8.80	1 ton	

ANNEXURE IV

Fifth Plan Targets of Crop Production for Five Years

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	4th Plan Anticipated Production for 5 years	5th Plan target for 5 years
1.	Food Grains ..	.. Thousand Metric Tonnes.	28922	34896
2.	Oilseeds ..	.. Do	3869	5041
3	Sugarcane	Do	42377	52370
4	Cotton	.. In thousand bales	2716	5622

ANNEXURE V

Fifth Five Year Plan Selected Programme Base Level and Target

STATE—MYSORE — CROPS

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Unit*	*Fifth Plan base level*	*Fifth Plan Target.*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	**Expansion of Cropped Area.**—			
	(*a*) Gross irrigated cropped Area ..	Thousand Hectares.	1732	2909
	(*b*) Gross un-irrigated cropped Area ..	do	9058	8131
	Total (*a*)+(*b*) ..		10790	11040
2.	**High Yielding (Cereal) Varieties.**—			
	(*a*) Paddy	do	280	500
	(*b*) Wheat	do	60	80
	(*c*) Maize	do	119	115
	(*d*) Jowar	do	261	395
	(*e*) Bajra	do	96	110
	Total (*a*) to (*e*) ..		816	1200
3.	**Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers (Nutrients)**			
	(*a*) Nitrogenous (in terms of N) ..	Thousand Tonnes.	164	610
	(*b*) Phosphatic (interms of P. 205) ..	do	128	505
	(*c*) Potassic (in terms of K. 20) ..	do	72	311
	Total (*a*) to (*c*)		364	1426
4.	**Organic Manures and Green Manuring.**			
	(*a*) Urban Compost	Thousand Tonnes	600	732
	(*b*) Green Manuring	Thousand Hectares	520	585
5.	**Plant Protection.**—			
	(*a*) Consumption of Pesticides (Demand in Technical Grade).	Metric Tonnes.	1650	1900
	(*b*) Seed Treatment Chemicals Insecticides	do		
	(*e*) Fungicides	do	800	1100
	(*d*) Others	do	36	63
6.	**Certified Seed Quantity distributed.**—			
	(*a*) Improved Seeds ..	Thousand tonnes.	62	62
	(*b*) High Yielding Variety Seeds ..	do	29	176
	Total (*a*) + (*b*) ..		91	238

1	2	3	4	5
7.	**Agricultural Machinery and Implements.**— (Agro-Industries Corporation only).	Nos.		
	(a) Bulldozers	Nos.	152	125
	(b) Tractors	Nos.	166	N.A. (Sale 500/year)
	(c) Power Tillers	Nos.	43	N.A. (Sale 100/year)
	(d) Threshers	Nos.	50	N.A.
	(e) Well boring Rigs	Nos.	68	33
8.	**Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres.**—	Nos.		
	(a) Operated by Agro-Industries Corporation.	Nos.	62	50
	(b) Operated by others	Nos.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	**Soil Conservation.**—	Thousand hectares		
	(a) Agricultural Lands	Thousand hectares.	1619	1800
	(b) Catchment area of river valley projects (included in (a))	do	38	N.A.
10.	**Land Reclamation**	Nos.	N.A.	30
11.	**Regulared Markets.**—	Nos.		
	(a) Markets	Nos.	97	5
	(b) Sub-market yards	Nos.	110	..
12.	**Grading Units.**—	Nos.		
	(i) Co-operative	Nos.	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) Departmental			
	(a) Agricultural	Nos.	32	8
	(b) Kapas	Nos.	5	2
	(c) Laboratories	Nos.	13	2
13.	**Storage and Warehousing.**—	Nos.		
	(a) Owned capacity of State Warehousing Corporation.	Nos.	64.6	41.5
	(b) Owned capacity of other State godowns.	Nos.	59.0	N.A.
	(c) Co-operative godowns	Nos.	665.0	200.00
	Total (a) to (b)	Nos.	788.6	241.5
14.	**Short-term and medium term Agricultural credit.**—	Rs. crores		
	(a) Advance during the year by Co-operatives.	Rs. crores	45.0	75.0
	(b) Advances by commercial banks during the year.	do	46.0	75.0
	Total (a) and (b)		91.0	150.0
15.	**Investment Agricultural Credit.**—			
	Long term advances by Land Development Banks during 5 years (Both ordinary and special loans)	do	70.3	212.25

ANNEXURE VI

STATE : MYSORE

CROPS

Break up of the Financial Outlay

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974–79) Headwise/Sub-Headwise

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Head of Development Programme*	*Fourth Plan*		*Fifth Plan (Proposed outlay)*	*Remarks*
		Approved outlay	*Anticipated expenditure*		
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	*Agricultural Research and Education*				
1.	University of Agricultural Sciences.	100.00	167.40	300.00	State share only.
2.	Department of Agriculture				
	(*a*) Agricultural Research	37.00	19.87	47.20	
	(*b*) Agricultural Education	43.00	31.07	130.00	
	Total ..	180.00	218.34	477.20	
II.	*Agricultural Extension and Administration.*				
1.	Farmers Training ..	18.00	6.04	16.47	
2.	Agricultural Extension and Training.	31.00	33.22	124.98	
3.	Agricultural Administration	87.38	153.61	188.10	
4.	Agricultural Statistics ..	16.70	9.42	17.48	Includes outlay on Department of Statistics.
	Total II	153.08	202.29	647.03	
III.	***Agricultural Inputs*** –				
1.	**Seeds** ..	122.00	31.73	133.78	
2.	**Fertilisers and Manures** ..	113.30	56.96	139.69	
3.	Plant protection	200.00	225.38	200.34	
4.	Land Development	194.00	282.57	295.24	
5.	Implements and machinery	110.70	8.19	250.00	State contribution to Agro-Industries Corpn.
	Total III ..	740.00	604.83	1,019.05	
IV.	*Crop Oriented Programmes*				
1.	High Yielding Varieties Programme.	339.92	237.79	266.32	
2.	Pulses ..	8.00	5.81	26.47	
3.	Commercial Crops ..	69.00	31.23	128.93	
	Total IV ..	416.92	274.83	421.72	
V.	*Horticulture*—				
	(*a*) Horticulture Department	250.00	368.22	700.00	
	(*b*) *Forest Department* ..	15.00	15.62	35.00	
	Total V ..	265.00	383.84	735.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
VI.	*Land Reforms* ..	25.00	57.30	2.900.00	
VII.	*Soil Conservation*				
1.	Department of Agriculture	790.00	797.11	2.350.00	
2.	Department of Forests ..	100.00	143.10	150.00	
	Total VII	890.00	940.21	2,500.00	
VIII.	*Minor Irrigation*				
1.	Public Works Dept. ..	1,675.00	2,160.44	6.000.00	
2.	Dept. of Co-operation ..	1,320.00	1,192.18	1.300.00	
3.	Dept. of Mines and Geology	75.00	74.13	300.00	
4.	Agro-Industries Corpn. ..	..	100.50	200.00	
5.	Department of Agriculture	100.00	21.09	..	
6.	Revenue Department ..	30.00	10.39	..	
	Total VIII. ..	3,200.00	3.558.73	7,800.00	
IX.	*Agricultural Credit*				
1.	Support to ordinary debentures of Land Development Banks—				
	(*a*) General ..	250.00	..	505.00	
	(*b*) Minor Irrigation ..	..	759.09*	420.00*	
2.	Support to special debentures of Land Development Banks—				
	(*a*) Minor Irrigation including Lift Irrigation	1,120.00*	78.49*	792.00*	*Included in VIII(2)above
	(*b*) Land Development and Horticulture.	370.00	181.19	995.00	
	Total IX ..	1,740.00	1,018.77	2,712.00	
X.	*Agricultural Marketing, Storage and Warehousing*—				
1.	Agricultural Marketing ..	87.00	49.59	150.00	
2.	Storage and Warehousing	13.00	27.50	50.00	
	Total X ..	100.00	77.09	200.00	
XI.	*Ayacut Development* .. —				
	Total XI ..	200.00	185.83	700.00	
	Total I to XI ..	6.790.00	6.684.48	18.900.00	
XII.	*Special Schemes*—				
1.	SFDA (Upto 31-5-73) ..	145.98	113.44		
2.	MFAL do ..	85.82	72.62	..	
3.	DPAP (upto 31-3-73) ..	1.000.00	840.72	.	
4.	CSRE ..	705.92	633.94		

ANNEXURE VII

STATE : MYSORE.

(000 hectares).

Sl. No.	Particulars	*Surface water schemes*	*Ground water sources*	*Total*	*Remarks*
1.	**Benefits :—**				
	(i) Gross area under minor irrigation to end of 68-69 after deducting depreciation ..	614	317	931	The practice of allowing depreciation is not in vogue in Mysore
	(ii) Gross area brought under irrigation during Fourth Plan :—				18,090 hectares of existing achkat will have been stabilised.
	(a) Target ..	89	..	—	
	(b) Likely achievement ..	142	85	227	
	(iii) Increase in gross area targetted during Fifth Plan.	187	183	370	

(Number in '000)

Sl. No.	Particulars	*To end of 68-69*	*During IV Plan*	*During V Plan*
2.	**Physical Progress :—**			
	(a) Surface water schemes ..	16	2.4	3.5
	(b) Ground Water schemes :—			
	(i) Dug wells ..	280	70	150
	(ii) Improvements of dug well by boring and deepening ..	..	..	30
	(iii) Diesel pumpsets ..	1.07	33.65	87.5
	(iv) Electric Pumpsets ..	2.81		

ANNEXURE VII—*contd.*

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	to end of 68-69	During IV Plan			During Plan		
		State Plan resources	*Institutional resources*	*Private sources*	*State Plan resources*	*Institutional resources*	*Private resources*
3. Outlay Expenditure :—							
1. Surface Water scheme ..	N.A.	2,205.8	..	..	5,727.00	..	..
2. Ground Water Schemes :—							
(*a*) L. D. Bank ..	1467	1,149.0	3,338.4	N.A.	1,300.00	13,288.00	N.A.
(*b*) Ground water survey ..	..	74.1	..	..	300.00		..
3. Agro-Industries Corporation (Well boring rigs)		100.5	..	..	200.00		
[illegible] minor irrigation ..	..	..	.	.	273.00		
Total ..	..	3529.4	3338.4	..	7,800.00	13,288.00	

CHAPTER 8

FOREST

1. Mysore State has 18.4 per cent of its area under forests as against the All-India average of 23 per cent and as against 33 per cent required as per National Forest Policy. Forests in the State extend over 13,598 sq. miles. Having some of the finest forests in the country the State earns more from the forests than most of the other States. The forest products are expected to yield Rs. 17.65 crores of revenue during 1973-74 as against Rs. 2.75 crores in 1956-57 and Rs. 13.35 crores in 1968-69. Sixty percent of forest area in Mysore carries scrub-forests. The relatively higher contribution of forest to the State income is due to the predominance of the high value of her timber and other species like sandalwood, mathi, rose-wood, teak wood, match wood etc. Apart from constituting a valuable asset the forests also help to conserve soil, prevent the silting up of reservoirs and provide many essential amenities of human life. The State has broadly the following types of forests:

Type	*Area (Sq. miles)*	*Yield*
1. Tropical Evergreens and semi-evergreens.	2278.23	Softwood timbers for plywood, sleepers, matches, packing cases, poles.
2. Tropical Moist deciduous and tropical dry deciduous.	1812.86 2981.54	Hardwood timbers, bamboos, Teak, Matchwood, Eucalyptus and spices.
3. Dry scrub Forest ..	4024.97	Sandalwood, Tamarind, Alale, honge, tangadi, Kakke, Rosha Grass etc.

2. The estimate of growing stock and increment figures are being worked out. However, on the basis of existing extractions from forests the total growing stock is approximately estimated to be 120 million cubic metres.

3. The current yield per year is shown below:

Item	*Units*	*Production*
Hardwood	C. Metres (in lakhs)	2.00
Softwood	,, ,,	1.00
Electric transmission poles ..	Nos.	50000
Bamboos	Lakh tonnes	3.00 to 4.00
Eucalyptus pulp wood ..	,,	1.5
Sleepers	C.Feet (in lakhs)	10.00 to 12.00
Fuel wood	lakh tonnes	15.00
Sandalwood	Tonnes	2500.00

Progress under the Fourth Plan

4. Forest development plans so far have the twin objectives of raising the forest yield and protecting the soil from erosion. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period forest policy concentrated on increasing the productivity in the State and Reserve forests. The dry and arid tracts of the State have not received adequate attention due to the low rainfall and since productivity cannot be assured with low and erratic rainfall.

5. Besides the usual schemes which were carried over from the three annual plans during the Fourth Five Year Plan, greater stress was laid on the establishment of the Mysore State Forest Corporation Ltd. for raising pulpwood plantations; raising commercial crops like teak, matchwood etc.; extension forestry operations like planting of road side trees and afforestation of foreshore areas of irrigation tanks; raising of rubber plantations for purpose of rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon (which is outside the State plan); and also raising of cocoa and species plantations. The Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation has also been formed to open out new avenues in the field of forest based industries.

6. The Fourth Plan had a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs under the Sector 'Forest' and the anticipated expenditure in Rs. 522 lakhs. are given in the annexed statement. The total expenditure by the Forest Department during the Fourth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 710 lakhs, including the outlay on centrally sponsored schemes of Rs. 30 lakhs.

7. The only schemes which were operative hitherto under the plan in the dry and arid tracts are the rehabilitation of degraded forests, soil conservation by afforestation, fuel plantations, to the extent of Rs. 220.00 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, and crash scheme for Rural Employment afforestation in these arid areas has been stepped up and an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs will have been spent. Besides these since 1971, the extension forestry work in the form of roadside avenues and afforestation of foreshore areas of tanks and their catchments have also been operative. A more massive programme to create fuelwood and small timber potential is called for.

8. A very large area has been covered under the quick growing species like Eucalyptus for increasing the pulpwood potential in the State. Upto end of 1972, 68,000 hectares have been covered under Eucalyptus plantations. The species tried are Eucalyptus citriodora, Eucalyptus hybrid and it is now contemplated also to raise bamboos. The area selected for these plantations are between 40" to 80" of rainfall as Eucalyptus is susceptible to fungus attack in the heavier rainfall area. The average annual yield from these intensive plantations of Eucalyptus in the first rotation at about the 10th year varies from 20 to 25 tonnes which again depends upon the spacing in of plantations and locality.

Achievements so far

9. The Plantations raised so far in the first, second, third and fourth plans upto end of 1972 are as under :—

Species	*Area*	
	Hectares	*Annual target (approximate)*
Teak	91,752	4000
Matchwoods	21.331	2000
Cashew	17,568	800
Eucalyptus	68,134	8000

Fuel Plantations (Rehabilitation of degraded forests and soil Conservation).	1,34,397	5000
Linaloe (Bursera)	769	80
Red Oil Palm	9	10
Cocoa	650	200
Rubber	4,361	160
Species	16	20
Coffee	3.5	..

10. The physical targets and achievements during the Fourth Plan by broad categories are given in Annexure I appended.

Programme for Fifth Plan

11. The basic objectives during the Fifth Plan would be

1. To increase the area under Teak which is required by defence and railways, in addition to being useful for constructional and decorative purposes.

2. To increase the tempo of raising softwood species to supplement the natural regeneration since there is likely to be a shortage in a few years of soft-wood timber which is required in increasing quantities by industries like plywood, matchwood, packing cases, toy making, slate frames etc.

3. To raise large plantations of Eucalyptus required by paper and pulp industries ; of cashew in coastal districts to meet the requirements of processing industries and to earn foreign exchange ; and cocoa to meet the great demand for cocoa beans.

4. To conserve the soil and prevent soil erosion in the catchments of our principal rivers and to afforest such sites.

5. To increase and develop intensive plantations of species like cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon which are in short supply.

6. To raise large areas of agave plantations to cover up blank hill slopes and tops of the dry zone and to supply raw material for fibre and paper industry and for manufacture of cortisone.

7. To mount a massive extension forestry programme leading to development of fuel and fodder resources in the dry zone in the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga, Tumkur and parts of Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar districts and eventually contribute to increase in forest area.

8. To modernise the existing industries and establish new forest based industries through the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation.

9. To improve existing sanctuaries and develop new ones for better Wild Life Management and Nature conservation.

12. The schemes are intended to build up assets quickly, provide employment especially to the weaker sections, and achieve a more balanced forest growth spatially. The total provision envisaged for the Forest Sector during the Fifth Plan is **Rs. 2000 lakhs, Rs. 35** lakhs under the sector 'Agricultural Production' for cashew development and **Rs. 150 lakhs** under 'Soil Conservation' for the schemes executed by the Forest Department. This is besides the provisions for centrally sponsored and central sector schemes.

13. The targets for the various activities are shown below:

000 hectares/kms.

Item	Base level (1973-74)	Level targetted for 1978-79
Plantation of quick growing species ..	73.8	117.0
Economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses.	122.9	197.5
Farms Forestry-cum-fuel wood plantations ..	129.8	172.8
Communication (kms.) ..	61	181

14. The production of industrial wood is expected to go up from 7.8 million cubic metres in 1973-74 to 8.3 million cubic metres in 1978-79.

15. The provisions in the Fifth Five Year Plan are qualitatively different from those in the Fourth Five Year Plan in view of the fact that greater stress has been given for the man-made forests and also for afforestation of the hitherto undeveloped areas in the dry zone. Greater attention has also been indicated for raising important commercial crops like cocoa, rubber, agave, etc. Reliance has been placed on institutional finances for the Mysore State Forest Corporation Limited and also Karnatak Forest Industries Corporation. Provision of funds for the Corporations envisages assistance from the Central Government towards the contribution for equity share capital.

16. In order to reach the contemplated level of development proper advance action has to be taken during 1973-74 to select and prepare the land, collect seeds and establish nurseries. Therefore the staff at various levels will have to be augmented and their efficiency improved by providing training facilities to Guards, Foresters, Rangers as well as Gazetted Officers. Some amount of administrative reorganisation will be needed for better coordination and intensive supervision

Commercial Plantation

17. The work of stepping up the area under **Cashew** will be continued in the districts where soil is suitable. The present area of 80,000 hectares will be increased to 84,000 hectares. We have nearly

92,000 hectares of **teak** plantations of various ages, mostly young and immature. It is proposed to extend the total area ultimately to 1.60 lakh hectares and to 1.06 lakh hectares in the Fifth Plan. The demand for **soft wood** which is used for match, plywood, packing case, etc., has been steadily increasing every year. So far, greater portion of the requirement was met by harvesting the trees from the natural forests, but these resources, are being exhausted fast. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the planting of soft woods in an area of 21000 hectares. A Forest Division, specially created for augmenting **cocoa plantation** has envisaged to increase the acreage by 1000 hectares during the Fifth Plan. Programmes relating to the development of spices like nutmeg, clove, pepper and cinnamon aim at increasing the area by 435 hectares in Coorg, North Kanara and South Kanara. In order to prevent soil erosion in hilly areas a proposal is made to raise Agave Plantation over 10,000 hectares. These would be harbingers for a fibre industry to be established in due course.

18. The **Farm Forestry** which was not much of a success during the Fourth Plan due to poor response from Panchayats and Taluk Boards, is proposed to be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan to involve the farmers in growing useful trees on their lands to act as wind belts and wood lots. **Extension Forestry** programme, aiming at raising fuel wood and usufructs within easy reach of the weaker sections of the people, is expected to protect reserve forests from indiscriminate exploitation. This programme also contemplates planting road side trees and preserving tanks and rivers from siltation and stabilising canal banks. It is proposed to raise 400 k.m. length extension forestry, afforestation of 666 hectares of foreshore and catchment areas and of 666 hectares of canal banks in each of the 15 districts selected.

19. **Soil Conservation** by afforestation is operated mostly in the dry districts from Bidar to Kolar where tractor ploughing is not possible and a lot of labour can be employed in contour trenching and planting. This is an important scheme as this not only conserves adequate moisture and soil, but also improves the grass complex in between trenches with the consequent increase in fodder resources. 30,000 hectares are proposed to be brought under soil conservation during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Forest Research, Education and Training

20. The large scale afforestation calls for improved techniques of planting, harvesting, trials with different tropical pines, Eucalyptus, tropical timbers like African Mahagonies, and different types of bamboos. It is proposed to develop forest tree seed centres wherein improved and tested seeds are supplied and to establish demonstration plots for illustrating the way in which the wind and shelter belts can be built. The existing schools to train guards and foresters and other workmen in different cadres will be improved and better equipped.

Forest Survey and Statistics

21. As a result of release of State Forest area for rehabilitation and taking over of areas from the Revenue Department the whole forest map has undergone considerable transformation. Proper

demarcation on the basis of a comprehensive survey is now inevitable. A statistical cell is proposed to be created for collecting and analysing information regarding forest resources.

Forest Planning and Administration

22. In the State all the forest areas do not have their working plans, and some of the working plans have already expired. It is envisaged to have such plans for all forest areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Besides, the present system of management will be intensified by strengthening protection and executive staff. Schemes will be evolved to establish new check posts and provide walkie-talkie equipment in border areas which are vulnerable to smuggling timber and sandal. It is also proposed to establish a Public Relations Unit and an Economic and Evaluation Unit. The latter will assess the results of various schemes and suggest ways and means of improving the techniques.

Communications and Logging

23. The programmes relating to improved logging and timber operations include the improvements in the working of wood preservation plants, saw-mills at Dandeli, increasing utilisation of lesser known species of timber, establishment of carpentry and joinery units and study of market trends. A proposal is also made to construct 120 k.m. length of roads in the districts like North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara and Coorg. Fifth Five Year Plan also envisages the development of buildings and residential accommodation for the subordinate staff in the forest area as well as in the cities where proper accommodation is not available to the subordinate staff.

Other Schemes

24. Other important schemes include conservation of wild life, environmental forestry, development of pastures and minor forest produce, rehabilitation of degraded forests as well as canopy lifting and gap planting in the evergreen forests.

Setting up of two major Corporations

25. **Mysore Forest Plantation Corporation** was formed to avail of institutional finance to grow the plantations of Eucalyptus and Bamboos. The Corporation has planned from 1972 to raise 20,000 hectares acres of Eucalyptus and Bamboos to meet the industrial demand for pulp wood. A 10 Year Programme has been prepared by the Corporation for developing Eucalyptus Plantation over 80,000 hectares in Belgaum, Dharwar, North Kanara, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts. The total cost during the Fifth Plan will be Rs. 4.41 crores. Proposals have also been made for the development of 4,000 hectares of Cocoa and 4,000 hectares of Cashew at a cost of Rs. 4.15 and Rs 2.13 crores respectively. The total requirement of the Corporation will be Rs. 10.70 crores and the break up of sources of finance is as below :—

		Rs. in lakhs
Loan	..	676.8
Share Capital	..	180.0
Interest	..	212.7
		1069.5 or 1070

26. **The Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation** has been formed to open out new avenues in the field of forest based industries so as to achieve the fuller utilisation of the hitherto unused resources and also the excess wood that is available over and above the present requirements. Fourteen possible industries have been identified, involving an outlay of the order of Rs. 54.46 crores. While 60 per cent of this is expected as loan from institutions, the balance is expectd by way of share capital, of which 51 per cent will be from Government.

Centrally sponsored Schemes

27. Centrally sponsored Forest Schemes contemplate the raising of mechanised plantations of quick growing species and fuel wood, conducting survey of State forest resources and development of national parks, sanctuaries and nature reserves.

Item	Fifth Five Year Plan proposals (Hectares)
Plantation of quick growing species ..	3,200
Fuel Wood plantation ..	32,000

Central Sector Schemes

28. In addition, it is also expected that from the Forest Credit Corporation proposed to be set up by the Centre, funds to an extent of Rs. 500 lakhs would be available to the two State Corporations under Central Sector Schemes. It is proposed to undertake co-ordinated research in growing of different varieties of bamboos, tropical pines and African Mahagonies and nutritional research experiments.

Special Programmes

29. The Drought Prone Area programme which is expected to be continued during the Fifth Plan, envisages to bring 60,000 hectares under forest area particularly in the low rainfall area. A scheme under the Special Employment programme started with the objective of creating a green belt around Bangalore and Dharwar at the rate of 4000 and 810 hectares respectively per year and to plant road-side avenues, afforestation of foreshore and catchment areas is expected to be intensified. Other special programmes which need strengthening include Crash Scheme for Rural employment and raising of Rubber plantations.

IV

Schemes and programmes of Forest Development during Fifth Plan

30. Based on the objectives set forth earlier, the schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan are described below. The financial provisions and physical targets, wherever relevant, have been summarised in a statement at the end.

31. Briefly stated, they are as follows :—

	(Rs. lakhs) V Plan	1974-75
I State Plan		
A. Agricultural Production (Cashew)	35.00	7.00
B. Soil conservation (afforestation)	150.00	30.00
C. Forest	2000.00	400.00
Total : State Plan	2185.00	437.00
II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	770.00	154.00
III. Central Sector Schemes	653.65	130.73

The total employment potential has been calculated as follows :—

	State Plan	Centrally sponsored
1. Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	2185.00	770
2. Deduct towards expenditure on establishment, equipment, machinery, etc. (Rs. lakhs).	585	330
3. Balance (Rs. lakhs)	1600	440
4. Assuming daily labour (at Rs. 4 per head per day) the total mandays that will be generated.	400 lakhs	110 lakhs
5. Daily employment potential	1,09,600	29,640

(All financial provisions are in lakhs)

I. STATE PLAN

A. Agricultural Production

Cashew Development

32. The work of raising of Cashew plantations on the coastal areas and lateritic hill tops will be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The old plantations will be given prophylactic treatment and manuring for better development of the plants. leading to increased yield of nuts.

Provision for V Plan : Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(a) New Plantations 4000 Ha.	..	Rs. 20.00
(b) Maintenance of 15000 Ha. old plantations.	..	Rs. 15,00

B Soil Conservation

Soil Conservation (Afforestation) :

33. This is a continuing and an important scheme under Agricultural Production. A sum of Rs. 29.80 lakhs was being allotted annually for Soil Conservation Afforestation. The scheme is operated mostly in the **dry districts from Bidar to Kolar** where tractor ploughing is not possible and is employment oriented. The technique involved is digging contour trenches. formation of mounds and raising of important fuel-wood. fodder and other economically useful species both in the trenches and on the mounds. This is a very important scheme as the method not only conserves adequate moisture and soil but also improves the grass complex in between the trenches with the consequent increase in fodder resources.

V Plan 30.000 Ha. : Rs. 150.00.

C. Forests

(i) Commercial Plantations

34. (a) **Teak Plantations**.—The raising of teak plantations is continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Localities suited to teak will be planted with teak. We have nearly 92,000 hectares of teak plantations of various ages, mostly young and immature. It is proposed to bring up the total area under teak to nearly 1.06 lakh hectares in the State as they would be great assets to the State and there would be increased markets for the species for constructional and industrial purposes.

V Plan—13,666 Ha. : Rs. 50.00.

(b) **Matchwood Plantations**.—This is a continuing and a very important scheme from the point of view of keeping up supply of timber for match. plywood, packing case and several other wood based industries using softwoods. The total demand for this timber at present in Mysore State is of the order of nearly a lakh tons per year and it is increasing year by year. This supply is now being met by harvesting trees from natural forests but this situation is not expected to remain the same after another five years when the trees of larger girths will be less in number and thus supply will be affected. In order to supplement the softwood resources by plantations the total outlay required by this State would amount to at least Rs. 2 to 3 crores if it is planned to achieve the target of planting the required acreage during the next 10 years. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the planting of softwoods and hence increased provision has been made in the V Plan.

V Plan 27,500 Ha. : Rs. 100.00.

(c) **Cocoa Plantations**.—The Forest Department under the Development Wing has a total extent of 2000 acres of Cocoa Plantations raised upto 1973 in South Kanara District. A separate forest Division has been created for this work. It is envisaged to increase the acreage under Cocoa in the Fifth Plan period as the results so far are very encouraging.

V Plan 1000 Ha. : Rs. 15.00.

(d) **Spices**.—This scheme envisages continuation of raising plantations of spices yielding plants like nutmeg, clove, pepper, and cinnamon in the South and North Kanara Districts. It is needless to emphasise the importance of raising these important spices in our country as practically all spices are imported involving considerable foreign exchange.

V Plan 435 Ha. : Rs. 32.00.

(e) **Agave Plantations**.—Vast forest areas exist in the dry and hilly tracts which do not lend themselves for continuous contour.

It is, therefore, proposed to raise plantations of Agave americana. Agave sissalana and other species of Agave in such localities in compact blocks . These compact Agave plantations would be harbingers for a fibre industry to be established in due course.

V Plan 10,000 Ha. : Rs. 50.00.

(ii) Farm Forestry, Extension Forestry and Fuelwood Plantation

35. For the Fourth Plan, the provision under extension forestry had not been made. Provision had only been made under Farm Forestry. There used to be considerable surrenders of amount provided under Farm Forestry due to difficulty in implementing the programme on the basis of the then existing pattern of financial assistance namely sharing of the expenditure by the Forest Department, by the Taluka Boards and Panchayats who did not allot the matching grant of 50 per cent of the expenditure. Hence that scheme was given up and as per proposals of the Central Board of Forestry the extension forestry activities have been stepped up. An Extension Wing has been formed since 1971, and provision made for afforestation of catchments, foreshore areas of large, medium sized and small irrigation projects and tanks ; for afforestation of roadsides; canal banks and for farm forestry. Most of these works are only in the dry and arid areas.

(a) **Farm Forestry (Private lands)**.—Though response was poor and necessary enthusiasm was not forthcoming from Taluka Boards and Panchayat to earmark 50 per cent of funds for Farm Forestry during the IV Plan, this scheme is however continued again to involve the farmer in the mission of growing more trees on his farm land and in creation of wind belts and wood lots on farm lands.

V Plan : Rs. 50.00.

(b) **Extension Forestry**.—The Extension Forestry Programme is aimed at producing fuel wood and usufructs within easy reach of the weaker sections of the people, and will result in growing small timber near about the rural areas besides preserving tanks. establishing of canal banks and road side trees will result in effect in large shelter belts along the country-side. Unless extension forestry is given greater importance it would not be possible to reduce the impact on the Reserve Forests.

Proposed for V Plan : Rs. 200.00.

(i) Planting of 400 kms. in each district of road side avenue at Rs. 1000 per Km

(ii) Afforestation of 666 hectares of foreshore and catchment areas in each district at Rs. 700 per hectare

(iii) Afforestation of 666 Ha. of canal banks at Rs. 700 per Ha. in each District

(iii) Forest Research, Education and Training

36. (a) **Forest Research**.—The large scale afforestation problems and the demands for different purposes of timbers leads necessarily to devise improvements in techniques of planting and harvesting, trials with different tropical pines, eucalyptus, tropical timbers like African mahagonies and different species of bamboos. It is also proposed to take up pilot demonstration plots to demonstrate how to tackle highly eroded and ravine lands,., and raising of wind belts and shelter belts, etc. It is also proposed to establish forest tree seed centres on modern lines and improve methods of seed collection, testing and preservation of seeds. The preparation of out-turn and yield tables for our local species occuring in Mysore Forests is also programmed.

V Plan : Rs. 20.00.

(b) **Training of Staff**.—The need for properly trained staff for successful implementation of the scheme cannot be over-emphasised. There is a dire need for intensification and stream-lining of the training of Guards and Foresters and even a new class of persons called Forest Extension Workers to be employed under extension forestry programmes. There is need for training of carpenters in Government Saw Mills and Integrated Wood Industries. There is also need for training of lower subordinates like Guards in modern logging techniques and conservation of timber. The existing training schools for Guards and Foresters have to be improved and better equipped. There is also need to train the new ministerial staff in their work. These are proposed under this scheme.

V Plan : Rs. 50.00.

(iv) Forest Survey and Statistics

37. (a) **Consolidation of forests including Survey and Demarcation**.—Large of forests from the Revenue Department are being taken over in South Kanara by the Survey and Demarcation Division. Very large areas have been released within the State Forest for rehabilitation of expropriated ryots in Shimoga, Coorg and Belgaum Circles. In view of this, demarcation of the boundaries of State Forests has to be revised by means of cairns and in certain areas the demarcation lines have to be cleared. It is a very important item of work. This involves considerable expenditure. No provision was made for this work during the IV Plan.

V Plan: Rs. 25.00

(b) **Forest Statistics.**—It is needless to emphasise the urgent necessity of establishing a Forest Statistical cell in the Department as this is one of the most important items which has been stressed not only by the C.B.F., but also by the Central Team which visits the State every year. There is at present no arrangement in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests to attend to this statistical work. The Statistics Cell has also to analyse the data collected during the field work of working plans and resources survey and also keep the statistics of the Department up-to-date.

V Plan: Rs. 10.00

(v) Forestry Planning and Administration

38. (a) **Working Plan Organisation.**—The proposals under this scheme envisage preparation of Working Plans for forests for which working plans do not exist including the revenue areas that are taken up or of forests whose working Plans have expired taking into consideration the current trends in the Developmental activities of the Department.

V Plan : Rs. 50.00

(b) **Intensification of Management.**—The Scheme provides for intensification of management. Proper reorganisation of beats, rounds, compartments and blocks of forest areas where such is needed has to be done. This intensive division will involve increase in the protective and executive staff. This work is of great importance since the jurisdiction of Guards and Foresters in some divisions at present are very large and unmanageable from the point of view of efficient management and protection.

V Plan : Rs. 15.00

(c) **Forest Protection.**—This is one of the important schemes wherein it is proposed to reorganise the checking stations, establish new check—posts and provide for walkie talkie equipment in border areas which are vulnerable to smuggling of timber and sandal. It is proposed to strengthen the existing protective units to prevent clandestine removal of sandal, rosewood and other important forest produce outside the State. It is also proposed to provide fire arms to subordinates incharge of these protective functions in areas which are very vulnerable to smuggling.

V Plan : Rs. 30.00

(d) **Establishment of Public relations Unit.**—This is a new item but an important one. It is proposed to have a Public Relations Unit in the Forest Department to maintain liasion between the public and the officers of the Department. In the present day, such a person is required to keep track of representations and pending cases in the different offices of the Department. This officer will also be in charge of Publicity and Propoganda like holding of film shows on forestry and Wild Life at important centres, assisting in organising exhibitions, meetings and celebrations of the Department.

V Plan : Rs. 15.00

(e) **Establishment of Economic and Evaluation Unit.**—Since considerable sums of money are being spent on various schemes, the need to establish an independent economic and evaluation unit consisting of an Officer of the status of no less than a Senior Chief Conservator of Forests and attendent staff to evaluate the success of the schemes has been felt. This evaluation unit would be to form an appraisal of the results of the Schemes, and suggest ways and means of improvement in techniques.

V Plan : Rs. 10.00

(vi) Communications and Logging

39. (a) **Communications.**—The Schemes provides for improving the existing roads in forest areas and to open up new roads to tap the inaccessible forest areas for exploitation and thus relieve over working of the accessible areas only.

V Plan—120 Kms.: Rs. 60.00

(b) **Improved Logging and timber operations**. This Scheme includes improvements to the working of the two wood Preservation Plants for treatment of poles and sleepers for Electricity Board and Railways, at Mangalore and Shimoga. improvements to the Saw Mills at Dandeli, Murkal and Integrated Wood Industries at Shimoga. The Scheme provides for increasing utilisation of the lesser known species of timber by proper treatment, after seasoning and thus increasing their durability for supply to the rural folk. It also envisages fuller utilisation of timbers which would be a significant step towards better timber utilisation. The establishment of Carpentry and joinery units is proposed. It also provides for the study of market trends of various forest products. Provision for the purchase of portable sawing units to convert the lops and tops of hardwoods at the felling site alone is made. The Scheme also proposes to introduce modern logging techniques in the harvesting of timber.

The Director of Forest Industries has projected a requirement of Rs. 15.00 crores for the development of Forest Industries and industrial concerns. Government have sanctioned in March 1973 the formation of Karnataka State Forest Corporation Ltd., which takes over all the existing forest industrial concerns of the Department and starts new industries. It will be some time before the Corporation finalises the projects and functions with institutional finances. Until then expenditure required for running the industrial concerns has to be provided. In order to enable the Corporation to raise this amount from institutions, a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided as a Share Capital.

V Plan: Rs. 75.00

(c) **Development of Buildings.**—The programme contemplates construction of buildings for residential accommodation for the subordinate staff working in remote forest areas which will enable better supervision of forest areas. It also provides for construction of quarters for the subordinate staff in major cities and towns where housing is a serious problem on account of which many staff members are reluctant to come out of moffusil places. It also envisages construction of the multistoreyed buildings to house all forest officers in Bangalore.

V Plan—400 Nos.: Rs. 100.00

(vii) Conservation of Wild Life

40. (a) **Wild Life Management and Conservation**.—The Scheme includes improvements to the existing and proposed Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Park at Banneraghatta, provision of amenities to tourists and maintenance of the Mysore Zoo by the

Forest Department. establishment of Children's Zoos and their maintenance in major towns where the population is over one lakh. It also provides for the establishment of crocodile farms and introduction of the Indian Lion in Mysore Forests. It includes publicity and propaganda for preservation of our Wild life. It also provides the State's share towards putting up buildings. lay-outs of roads. water supply, etc., for tourists houses at Bandipur. Dandeli and Nagarhole.

V Plan : Rs. 200.00.

(viii) Other Schemes

41. (a) **Environmental Forestry**.—This scheme envisages the planting of trees and raising of green belts and groves of forests in and around major cities and towns and industrial centres where pollution of the air is a serious problem. It also provides for the raising of wood lots for recreational purposes near tourist centres around large towns and cities and also in rural areas where wood lots are needed.

V Plan : Rs. 50.00.

(b) **Development of Pasture and Grazing.**—The state is threatened with drought frequently thereby affecting grass and fodder potential. To meet the demand for fodder in times of fodder scarcity, large quantities of palatable grass are required to be collected and made available for the public to overcome fodder shortage during periods of famine. It therefore envisages different programmes such as collection of fodder, making of silage, establishment of pelletisation plants for utilisation of grasses, introduction of fodder grasses and trees in areas like Amrit Mahal Kaval areas and other blank areas.

V Plan : Rs. 5.00

(c) **Development of Minor Forest Produce.**—The scheme provides for increasing the areas under Bursera, Red Oil Palm, Mentha arvensis, essential oil yielding plants, medicinal plants and spices yielding drugs which have export value. It also provides for raising of concentrated plantations of Myrobalam, Avaram bark and other species yielding tantuffs. It also provides for studies in market trends of the minor forest produce.

V Plan 10,000 Ha. : Rs. 50.50

(d) **Amenities to staff and Labour.**—The scheme is aimed at providing cultural centres at important forest areas where a large number of staff exist. It also provides for the conduct of annual sports of forest subordinates, facilities like provision of medical facilities of mobile dispensaries in forest areas and providing for protected water supply. It also provides for facilities of transport from the forest colonies nearby towns and cities for school children of the forest subordinates. It also envisages the maintenance and running of co-operative stores for provision, etc. for forest workers.

V Plan : Rs. 25.00

42. (e) **Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.**—(i) **New Plantations**—Extentive tracts of the forest areas in the dry zone have become degraded on account of excess grazing and human interference. These areas are being reboised by raising plantations to increase the yield per acre and also to raise usufruct trees, conservation of soil and moisture in due course and improvement of fodder and grazing facilities. It aims at increasing the resources of manure, leaf yielding trees, Minor Forest Produce yielding trees and trees yielding small timber for agricultural purposes, wood for pulp industry and toy making, etc. It is also proposed to take large scale bamboo plantations in ravines and depressions maidan areas for the benefit of the poorer people. Likewise large scale raising of Halewood plantations is also envisaged for the toy making industry. These areas have to be covered up as quickly as possible, if possible even resorting to mechanised methods by tractor ploughing wherever the area lends itself for such an operation.

V Plan 22,500 Ha.: Rs. 112.50

(ii) **Canopy lifting and tending and gap planting in the worked evergreen forests and regeneration of softwoods and other timber species.**—It is proposed to step up tending and canopy lifting operations in evergreen forests followed by gap planting wherever necessary.

The heavily worked evergreen have to be tended and planted in gaps with useful species and regeneration aided if continuous and increased supply of softwoods has to be maintained. This work is in arrears for want of adequate funds. Unless this work is carried out in the worked evergreen forests on an increased scale, the regeneration is bound to remain suppressed without further growth with the result the future supplies of softwoods from the tropical evergreen forests for plywood, match, match splints and packing cases will be seriously affected resulting in shortage of such timbers in the years to come.

V Plan 20,000 Ha.: Rs. 100.00

(e) Mysore State Forest Corporation

43. (a) **Requirement of funds for Eucalyptus.**—A scheme for growing Eucalyptus plantations over two lakh acres over a period of 10 years from 1973-74 has been approved by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and is now before the Government for acceptance. As per the scheme, the funds are required to be obtained through the Commercial Banks. These Banks, which get the refinance from A.R.C. at seven per cent will charge a high rate of interest of 9½ per cent for hardly any service rendered. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act will have to be amended to enable it to take up direct lending to the Forest Corporation. Even so, assistance for paying off the interest on loans at least for a period of 10 years (upto 1983-84) and contribution of Share Capital of Rs. 60 lakhs over 10 years will have to be provided for in the Plan since the Corporation will not get any revenue from the new plantations till then and there is no other alternative either. This additional contribution is necessary to meet the other charges for which no loan is available from the Bankers.

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	*Cost*	*Share Capital*	*Interest*	*Grand Total*
1974-75 to 1978-79 (V Plan period).	294.00	50.00	97.50	441.5

The Corporation operates in Belgaum. Dharwar. North Kanara. Shimoga and Chickmagalur Districts.

(b) The Mysore State Forest Corporation has also submitted proposals for raising 10.000 acres of Cocoa during the next five years availing of institutional finance. This has not been finalised. Meanwhile in order to build up assets producing the raw material (Cocoa beans) for the industry. the Department has proposed to continue the Scheme. The requirement of funds to the Corporation for Cocoa during the V Plan will be as under :

		Rs.
Loan	..	282.90 lakhs
Share Capital	..	50.00 lakhs
Interest	..	82.00 lakhs
		415.10 lakhs or 415 lakhs

(c) Proposals have also been made to Government of India by the Mysore State Forest Corporation to take up new plantations of 10.000 acres of Cashew and treating with prophylactics and manure 20.000 acres of plantations already raised availing of institutional finances. It may take some time before the sanction is accorded to the Project and work commenced. It is proposed to continue the Cashew Scheme departmentally until then. The funds required for the raising of Cashew by the Corporation are as under :

Loan	..	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Share Capital	..	Rs. 80.00 lakhs
Interest	..	Rs. 33.00 lakhs
		Rs. 213.00 lakhs

(d) Total funding for the Corporation through institutional finances for all the three above mentioned schemes will be as under :

Loan	..	Rs. 675.8 lakhs
Share Capital	..	Rs. 180.00 lakhs
Interest	..	Rs. 212.7 lakhs
Total	..	Rs. 1,069.5 or 1,070 lakhs

The Fifth Plan makes a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs for this Corporation.

44. (f) **Karnatak State Forest Industries Corporation Ltd.**—The Karnatak State Forest Industries Corporation Ltd., has been registered to open out new avenues in the field of forest based industries so as to achieve a fuller utilisation of the hitherto unused resources and also the excess wood that is available, over and above the present requirements.

The following ar ethe possible industries that would gain scope, under the said Corporation.

Sl. No.	Name of the Industries		Proposed outlay Rs. lakhs
1.	A Paper Mill	..	3,000.00
2.	A Mini paper and Pulp unit	..	1,000.00
3.	Agave Fibre and Cordage Factory	..	12.25
4.	Rubber tyre factory	..	950.00
5.	Decorative Veneering Plant	..	100.00
6.	Fodder De-hydration and Pelletisation Plant		45.00
7.	Straw Board Factory	..	20.00
8.	Manufacture of Tartaric Acid	..	50.00
9.	Manufacture of Essential Oils	..	25.00
10.	Saw Milling and allied Industries	..	24.75
11.	Fabrication of Doors and Windows	..	100.00
12.	Lumbering Industry	..	45.00
13.	Chocolate Plant	..	36.00
14.	Manufacture of Safety Matches	..	38.00
		Total	5,446.00

Of the above Rs. 54.46 crores 40 per cent is expected to be the share capital and the balance 60 per cent is to be secured as loan from the financial institutions. The share capital would consist of 51 per cent Government share and the rest is kept open to private bodies and the public. The present capital requirement would be of the order of Rs. 14.50 crores. Of this requirement, the share capital of 40 per cent would be Rs. 6.20 crores; of which the Government share at 51 per cent is Rs. 3.16 crores and rest Rs. 3.04 crores being the shares from among the private bodies and the public. The institutional finances would be of the order of Rs. 9.30 crores. A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for towards expenditure and share capital.

II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED FORESTRY SCHEMES

1. Plantation of Quick Growing Species

45. This Scheme contemplates the raising of mechanised plantations to produce pulp and fuelwood during 5 years on areas which are suitable for mechanised ploughing by heavy caterpiller tractors in maidan areas to produce nearly 2.00 lakh tonnes of pulpwood.

V Plan 3200 Ha. Rs. 25.00

2. Fuelwood Plantations

46. This scheme provides for the raising of fuelwood and other economic species like Eucalyptus. Casuarina. Neem. Tamarind. Dalbargia sissoo and other species in the State. It also proposes to increase the area of Casuarina plantations along coastal areas.

V Plan 32.000 Ha. Rs. 25.00

3. State Forest Resources Survey

47. The survey of Forest resources is an important scheme. At the moment, we are getting a central subsidy of Rs. 3.00 lakhs only for survey of sandal resources wherein enumeration of sandal in the State Forests, private lands, etc., which is in progress. In addition to this, the Department has also undertaken the survey of other forest resources to assess the availability of different type of raw materials for the industrial development of the State. This is a scheme which would cost about Rs. 30.00 to 40.00 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made in the fifth Plan. This is a very important scheme and cannot be curtailed as it would throw light on what exactly would be the availability of the forest resources for establishing any forest based industries in future.

V Plan Rs. 20.00

Note.—If funds are provided for this purpose from the general programme of survey of natural resources for which separate proposals are made, this provision under Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be deleted.

4. Development of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Nature reserves (Bannerghatta National Park Project)

48. Bannerghatta situated within 15 miles of Bangalore has been located as a place for development of a National Park including a Safari Park. It is also proposed to have a picnic corner containing museum, diorama of animals,pre-historic animals models, pets corner, deerpen and a serpentarium. The Bannerghatta National Park Project covers over 40 Sq. Miles and the project has been sponsored by the Forest Department for execution by the Land Army to give employment for at least a thousand unemployed youth for over 5 years continuously under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. The area lends itself for a very good development and the cost of the project would come to nearly Rs. 4.00 to 5.00 crores. This would provide employment, urban recreational facility and increase tourism and above all achieve the object of conserving the country's Wild life. It was started during 1971. The expenditure other than what is spent under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, towards technical works is provided under this Scheme. The project report is ready.

V Plan—Rs. 200.00

5. Central Forest Credit Corporation

49. It is proposed to avail of institutional funds to the extent of Rs. 500 lakhs from the Central Forest Credit Corporation when such is formed for financing the two Corporations.

V Plan Rs. 500.00

III. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

1. Forest Research Institute and Co-ordinated Research Scheme

50. Co-ordinated research project has been continued from the IV Plan. This envisages experiments with the growing of different varieties of bamboos, tropical pines and African mahoganies and nutritional research experiments and allied problems.

V Plan Rs. 5.00

IV. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1. Rural Works Programme (Drought Prone Area Programme)

51. This scheme is completely employment-oriented and this is operated in 42 scarcity taluks in the State. This scheme provided abundant employment to the local people and is aimed at developing the Forest wealth in the dry and scrub forest areas, particularly where forest development has not been in full swing till very recently.

V Plan 60,000 Ha Rs. 300.00

2. 64 Famine Relief

V Plan Rs. 15.00

3. Special Employment Programme

52. This programme has been started by the Government in 1972-73 for which proposals have been made for raising 4,000 hectares of forests per year in Bangalore district within a radius of 35 miles around Bangalore and 2,000 acres in Dharwar district in the form of advance trenching in addition to the usual afforestation programmes. This programme is also highly employment oriented and envisages the raising of a green belt round about Bangalore. An outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs to Bangalore District and Rs. 12.30 lakhs to Dharwar district has been provided for 1972-73. It also provides for planting of roadside avenues over 250 miles, complete this work over 450 miles, afforestation of foreshore and catchment areas of tanks and irrigation project over 3,200 acres at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

It also provides for raising 6,000 acres of Eucalyptus plantations during 1972-73 in North Kanara, Shimoga, Dharwar and Belgaum areas at a cost of Rs. 12.65 lakhs. This work will be stepped up during V Plan.

V Plan Rs. 230.00

4. Crash Scheme under Rural Employment

V Plan Rs. 100.00

5. Rubber Plantations

53. Two schemes for raising rubber plantations in South Kanara District availing the loan from the Government of India are sanctioned as detailed below :

A scheme for raising 8,000 acres of rubber plantations during four years from 1967-68 to 1970-71 to rehabilitate 2,668 repatriates of Indian origin from Ceylon on these plantations at a cost of Rs. 2,75,13,723.

A second Scheme for raising 5,000 acres of Rubber Plantations sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3,64,76,000 to rehabilitate 1,666 repatriates is under implementation from 1971-72.

Apart from this 1,948 acres of rubber plantations raised from 1961-62 under State Plan are also being maintained.

V Plan Rs. 3.65

ANNEXURE I

Physical Targets and Achievements –Fourth Five Year Plan

FORESTS

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Unit*	*Base level 1968-69*	*Target for the Fourth Plan*	*Achievements in Fourth Plan*			*Total 6+7+8*
					Actual 1969-72	*Antici-pated 1972-73*	*1973-74 antici-pated*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Plantations of quick growing species.	000 Ha	43.6	51	20.3	6	3.9	30.2
2.	Economic plantations for Industrial and Commercial uses.	000 Ha	92.8	50.4	17.0	6.5	[illegible]	30.1
3.	Farm Forestry *cum* Fuelwood Plantations.	000 Ha	108.6	..	8.4	6.4	6.4	21.2
4.	Communications	Kms	..	240				61

Expenditure in II, III and Annual Plans and anticipated in Fourth Plan

(*Rs. lakhs*)

State Plan	*II Plan*	*III Plan*	*Annual Plans*	*IV Plan*
I. Agricultural Programme—				
(*a*) Cashew Development		9.33	7.15	15.62
(*b*) Soil Conservation afforestation	41.49	112.79	68.54	143.10
II. Forest	111.41	271.04	215.49	521.78
Total ..	152.90	393.16	291.18	680.50

ANNEXURE II

Physical Targets—Fifth Five Year Plan

FOREST

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Unit*	*Base level 1973-74*	*Target for the Fifth Plan*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plantation of quick growing species ..	000 Ha	73.8	43.2
2.	Economic Plantations for industrial and commercial uses.	000 Ha	122.9	74.6
3.	Farm Forestry-*cum*-fuelwood plantations	000 Ha	129.8	43.0
4.	Communications	Kms	61	120

Note : Reference is invited to several other schemes mentioned in the Chapter which do not fall within the purview of the classification indicated above and for which base level and targets cannot be furnished by area.

STATEMENT

Scheme	Fourth Plan			Fifth Plan			
	Approved outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Anticipated expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Physical achievement (hectares)	Provision (Rs. lakhs)		Physical target (hectares)	
				1974-79	1974-75	1974-79	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION							
Cashew Development	**15.00**	**15.62**	..	**35.00**	**7.00**		
(a) New plantations	..	..	..	20.00	4.00	4,000	800
(b) Maintenance of old plantations	..	..	..	15.00	3.00	15,000	15,000
B. SOIL CONSERVATION							
(i) Affroestation in dry districts ..	99.00	142.17	19,691	150.00	30.00	30,000	6,000
(ii) Planting of agave hedges	1.00	0.93	242 Km.	..			
Total ..	**100.00**	**143.10**	..	..	..	..	
C. FORESTS							
(i) **Commercial Plantations** ..	**72.50**	**210.38**	..	**247.00**	**49.00**		
(a) Teak	47.50	48.28	15,011	50.00	10.00	13,666	2,600
(b) Match wood ..	25.00	16.25	11,334	100.00	20.00	27,500	5,500
(c) Quick growing species ..	..	84.71	30,187	(See under (viii) (f) below)		..	..
(d) Cocoa	..	28.12	800	15.00	3.00	1,000	200
(e) Coffee	..	1.30	17	..	..	..	..
(f) Spices	..	1.41	30	32.00	6.00	435	85
(g) Agave	..	..	..	50.00	10.00	10,000	2,000
(h) **Red oil palm**	..	0.31	9	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) **Farm Forestry, Extension Forestry & Fuelwood Plantations**	**83.00**	**38.38**	..	**250.00**	**50.00**		..
(*a*) Farm Forestry	63.00	22.64	N.A.	50.00	10.00		
(*b*) Extension Forestry				200.00	40.00	6,000 K.m	1,200 Km.
(*c*) Fuelwood Plantations	20.00	15.74	1,459	(Merged in (b) above)		..	..
(iii) **Forest Research, Education and Training**	**10.50**	**10.32**	..	**70.00**	**14.00**	..	..
(*a*) Forest Research	8.50	8.22	..	20.00	4.00	..	..
(*b*) Training of staff	2.00	2.11	..	50.00	10.00	..	..
(iv) **Forest Survey & Statistics**	**5.00**	**2.80**	..	**35.00**	**7.00**	..	..
(*a*) Consolidation including survey and demarcation ..	2.50	2.30	..	25.00	5.00	..	..
(*b*) Forest Statistics	2.50	0.50	..	10.00	2.00	..	..
(v) **Forestry Planning & Administration**	**28.00**	**14.27**	..	**120.00**	**24.00**	..	..
(*a*) Working Plan Organisation	10.00	11.02	..	50.00	10.00	..	..
(*b*) Intensification of Management	..	..	..	15.00	3.00		..
(*c*) Forest protection	1.60	2.50	..	30.00	6.00	..	..
(*d*) Public Relations Unit	16.40	0.75	..	15.00	3.00	..	..
(*e*) Economic & Evaluation Unit	..	..	..	10.00	2.00	..	..
(vi) **Communications & Logging**	**80.00**	**102.13**	..	**235.00**	**47.00**	..	..
(*a*) Communications	15.00	17.22	61 Km.	60.00	12.00	120 Km.	24 Km.
(*b*) Improved logging & timber operations ..	15.00	17.67	..	75.00	15.00	..	..
(*c*) Buildings	50.00	67.24	230 Nos.	100.00	20.00	400 Nos.	80 Nos.
(vii) **Conservation of Wild Life**							
Wild life management and conservation	**30.00**	**53.96**	..	**200.00**	**40.00**	..	..
(viii) **Others**	**19.00**	**89.53**	..	**843.00**	**169.00**	..	..
(*a*) Environmental forestry	..	..	..	50.00	10.00	..	..
(*b*) Development of pasture & grazing	10.00	1.18	..	5.00	1.00	..	..
(*c*) Development of Minor Forest Produce ..	21.00	17.42	2,917	50.50	10.00	10,000	2,000
(*d*) Amenities to staff & labour	..	..	..	25.00	5.00	..	..
(*e*) Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests :							
(1) New Plantations	60.00	65.93	11,520	112.50	23.00	22,500	4,500
(2) Conopy lifting & gap planting	..	..	..	300.00	20.00	20,000	4,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(f) Mysore State Forest Corporation	..	4.00	..	300.00	60.00	40,000 (Eucalyptus) 4,000 (Cocoa) 4,000 (Cashew)	8,000 800
(g) Karnatak State Forest Industries Corporation	..	1.00	..	200.00	40.00		
Total 'C' Forests	**400.00**	**521.78**	..	**2000.00**	**400.00**	..	
II. Centrally Sponsored							
(a) Forest Resources Survey	..	12.52	..	20.00	4.00		
(b) Cashew Development	..	15.80	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Quick growing species plantation	..	.	..	25.00	5.00	3,200	640
(d) Fuelwood plantation	..	..	..	25.00	5.00	32,000	6,400
(e) Bannerghatta National Park	..	.	..	200.00	40.00	.	
(f) Loan from Central Forest Credit Corporation	..	..	..	500.00	100.00	..	
Total	..	**28.32**	..	**770.00**	**154.00**	.	.
III. Central Sector							
(a) Coordinated Research Scheme	.	1.62	..	5.00	1.00	..	..
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	.	150.00	30,000	300.00	60.00	60,000	12,000
(c) Famine Relief	.	..	.	15.00	3.00		
(d) Special Employment Programme	.	49.89	6,000	230.00	46.00	..	
(e) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	.	..	..	160.00	20.00	.	
(f) Rubber Plantations	..	345.73	5,200	3.65	0.73	2,000	400
Total	..	.	..	**653.65**	**130.78**	..	..

CHAPTER 9

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Live Stock development plays an important role in the predominently agricultural economy of Mysore. During the pre-plan period the Animal Husbandry department was primarily working in the direction of providing veterinary facilities. Efforts were, however, also made towards improvement of breeding of live stock with the organisation of the Amrit Mahal Kaval Cattle Breeding units. Since then considerable progress has been achieved.

2. The Fourth Plan allocation for Animal Husbandry was Rs. 275 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 295 lakhs.

3. The main object with regard, to cattle development has been towards increasing the milk production, by adopting cross-breeding as the main tool. At present there are 6 cattle farms in the State responsible for the production and rearing of valuable live stock. A Centrally sponsored scheme for the use of 1,25,000 doses of frozen semen has been launched. Under the Colombo Plan, 30 Holstein Heifers and one bull have been received from Australia and have been stationed at Hessaraghatta composite live stock farm. In order to expand dairy cattle activities and other live stock programmes Government have acquired the wellknown Rayanakere Dairy Farm at Mysore from the erstwhile Maharaja of Mysore to provide a continuous supply of buffallo semen. 23 Murrah Buffalo-bull calves have been purchased in December 1972 from the Government Farm at Hissar, Haryana State. Two new K.V. blocks have been established bringing the total numbebr to 29 in Mysore.

4. The fodder seed farm and a fodder bank already established at Kurikuppi in Bellary District are being continued to produce fodder seeds and to distribute forest grass hay. Under the Forest conservation scheme farmers are being educated in correct methods of preserving the valuable fodder and its economic and efficient utilisation.

5. Under the sheep and wool development programmes a Bandur Sheep development scheme was started at Malavalli and another sheep and wool development scheme is being commenced at Channarayapatna in Hassan District. The progress of the large scale sheep breeding farm at Challakere has been considerably expedited. A scheme for assisting the weaker section of the community to procure quality sheep for breeding and multiplying has been implemented. Training classes in the operation of shearing machines were conducted under a U.N.D.P. scheme. With a view to provide exotic germ plasm 250 ewes and 50 rams of fine wool Rambouillet breed were imported during 1971. To help the activities of the State Sheep breeders association, staff with technical know how has been provided and grant-in-aid given. A sheep and wool development Board was constituted by the Government of Mysore to assist and advise the overall development of sheep and wool in the State.

6. The State has made substantial progress in the poultry development activities. In addition to the main poultry breeding farm at Hessaraghatta. The State has three intensive poultry development

projects. 11 regional poultry farms. 11 poultry extension centres and 2 poultry units. A large umber of co-operative poultry farms that have come up in recent years all over the State. Mychix, a pure white leg horn superior strain of layer with the henhoused production capacity of 240 eggs every year has been developed in the State Government Poultry Farm at Hessaraghatta. In addition, hybrid and strain cross genetically superior varieties are available to the farmers in the State from the Franchise hatcheries. The production of female chicks from Government farms has crossed the 2,00,000 per year mark. About 9 lakhs pullet chicks are supplied from various franchise hatcheries in an year. However the broiler production in the State has not been satisfactory. During the Fourth Plan period, production of genetically superior strain poultry by taking up scientific poultry breeding programmes, extension of applied nutrition programme to more blocks, testablishment of Intensive Poultry development projec blocks, starting of poultry development programmes in S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. projects were undertaken. Under the World Food Programme the State received large quantities of Baize. The task of manufacture of poultry feed was entrusted to co-operatives.

7. Piggery forms an important subsidiary occupation of the small farmers and marginal farmers. The pig production farm at Hessaraghatta and the breeding unit at Kudige have popularised imporved breeds through the piggery development blocks. The tribal areas in the State have been given special attention to popularise piggery to improve the economy of the population.

8. The spread of Veterinary Services has received due attention for the improvement of animal health. At present the State has a net work of 876 Veterinary Institutions consisting of 34 hospitals, 255 Taluk level dispensaries and 587 rural Veterinary dispensaries including Veterinary aid centres. The Mysore Serum Institute has been strengthened. The Rinderpest erradication programme has been vitalised by providing the staff with vehicles and amenities. Three vigilance units and four check posts has been established with a view to protect the live stock in the villages bordering other States and to vaccinate all the in coming animals against Rinderpest.

9. The Department staff are being trained whenever opportunities arise. The Eleventh Quinqinal Live Stock Census has been completed.

THE FIFTH PLAN

Objectives and Strategy during the Fifth Plan

10. Although the importance of animal husbandry has been recognised, its contribution to the National Income is still limited. Efforts would be made during the Fifth Plan to see that animal husbandry contributes its due share. Cross-breeding has opened up a vast avenue of development and it would be fully exploited. Progress in animal husbandry would also meet demand which is expected to shift from cereals to live stock products. The balanced diet would provide the necessary nutrition so lacking in the diet of the majority of the people. Small and Marginal farmers would be encouraged to take live stock rearing in order to improve their economic condi-

tions. Development of Animal Husbandry would therefore also serve a social purpose. A total outlay of Rs. 1,500 lakhs is contemplated for the Fifth Plan period.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Cattle Development

11. The approach during the Fifth Plan would be to link production with processing and marketing. Each Dairy Plant therefore would be supported by an Intensive Cattle Development Project. Stress would be on cross-breeding of cattle for higher milk yields. Although there would be 9 Dairy Projects by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to concentrate in 5 milk shed areas because of financial constraints. It is estimated that each project would lead to enhancement of milk production to 75,000 litres per month. Provision has also been made for a Frozen semen unit which would facilitate artificial insemination using semen from superior quality bulls. 20 Bulls for each Intensive Cattle Development Project would also be imported. As regards the Indo-Danish Project at Hessaraghatta in addition to establishment of regional substations, substantial emphasis will be laid on using this project for inservice training of personnel, farmers and field workers in advanced dairy husbandry practices.

Feed and Fodder Development

12. It is proposed to support, during the Plan period, the establishment of co-operative cattle feed plants in the Intensive Cattle Development Project areas.

Sheep and Wool Development

13. The Sheep Breeding Farm at Dhangur will be strengthened to increase the production of quality stud rams. At present only about 4 per cent of the total sheep population is covered under the intensive sheep development programme. It is proposed to have 2 more Intensive Sheep Development Blocks both for increasing wool and mutton. Two sheep shearing centres would be set up in two Intensive Sheep Development Project areas. One wool grading centre would be set up to facilitate marketing of quality wool. To provide exotic germ plasm in large quantities at the sheep breeding farm at Challakere provision is made for importation of fine wool variety rams. For a successful sheep development project it is necessary to have adequate health coverage. The entire sheep development projects shall be provided health cover. A diagnostic laboratory would also be set up. Pasture Development is a necessary concomitant of sheep development. Provision has been made for development of pastures in Government lands and scrub jungle areas in 2 I.S.D.P. areas. Improvements would be made to the large scale sheep breeding farm at Challakere. Assistance would be provided to the Sheep and Wool Development Board and the Sheep Breeders Association and Co-operatives to increase their activities

Poultry Development

14. During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to set up a poultry plant and Egg Marketing Board for efficient Marketing. It will also seek ways to improve the performance of the industry, introduce quality control, and provide market intelligence. Additional facilities would be provided to the Central Poultry Farm at Hessaraghatta. A Broiler Breeder Farm utilising the genetic material available from the University of Agricultural Sciences would be established at Bangalore. 4 Hatcheries would be set up at selected places one each in the four revenue divisions. The existing 3 Intensive Poultry Development Project areas would be increased to 11. Preference would be given to SFDA and MFAL Project districts. 4 Training Institutes for Poultry Farmers would be set up to initiate farmers into advanced techniques.

Piggery Development

15. The Pig Breeding Centres at Hessarghatta and Kudige will be expanded to accommodate 2000 pigs each. Pork processing Units would be set up at Hassan and Mangalore. Pig rearing in the tribal areas would be encouraged.

Animal Health

16. 250 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries would be up-graded by appointing a Veterinary Graduate in each. 25 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries would also be set up each year. District Hospitals would be provided with a surgical unit with X-ray. The Mysore Serum Institute shall be reorganised by providing facilities for production of biologicals and expanding the epidemiological division. The Four Regional Diagnostic Laboratories would also be reorganised. The Rinderpest Eradication scheme would be continued. The Veterinary Medical stores will be reorganised. A separate Wing in the Department of Animal Husbandry would be set up for publicity, propaganda and printing of Disease Survellance reports.

Education and Research

17. It is proposed to depute officials to various institutions in India and abroad for specialised studies.

Administration and Research

18. Surveys on various matters pertaining to Animal Husbandry would be conducted. To cope up with increased work the Department of Animal Husbandry would be suitably reorganised.

Other Schemes

19. It is proposed to establish an Animal Food Corporation to provide efficient and hygienic facilities for slaughtering of animals sale of meat products.

ANNUAL PLAN 1974–75

		(*Rupees in lakhs*)
	The Total allocation for 1974–75 is	259.90
	The schemewise break-up is as indicated below :	
1.	Cattle Development, Feed and Fodder Development	83.70
2.	Sheep and wool Development	51.70
3.	Poultry Development	14.00
4.	Piggery Development	5.00
5.	Animal Health and Disease Control	22.00
6	Miscellaneous Schemes	83.00
		259.90

ANNEXURE—I

STATE : MYSORE

Fourth Five-Year Plan—Targets and Achievements in respect of Livestock Production.

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Unit*	*Fourth Plan*		*Achievement*	
			Base Level	*Target* 1969–74	*Achieved* 1968–69	*Likely to be Achieved* 1973–74
1.	Milk	Thousand Tonnes.	804	977	..	
2.	Wool	Thousand Kgs.	3,000	3,020	3,015	3,018
3.	Egg	Lakhs. Nos. (Million).	400	900	400	1,500

ANNEXURE—II

Fourth Five-Year Plan—Targets and Achievements relating to Physical Programmes of Animal Husbandry.

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Fourth Plan*		*Likely to be achieved in* 1973–74
		Base Level (1968–69)	*Target* (1973–74)	
1.	Intensive Cattle Development Project	1	1	
2.	Key Village Blocks	26	3	8
3.	Cattle Breeding Farms	6	1	1
4.	Fodder Seed Production Farms	.	1	
5.	Sheep Breeding Farms including Sheep Breeding Stations.	5	1	1
6.	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	7	2	
7.	Sheep Shearing, Wool Grading and Marketing Centre.	..		
8.	Bacon Factories	..	3	..
9.	Piggery Development Blocks	8	2	4
10.	Poultry Breeding Farms	6	5	
11.	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-*cum*-Marketing Centres.	1	2	
12.	Veterinary Hospitals	32	2	
13.	Veterinary Dispensaries	175	96	20
14.	Rural Veterinary Dispensaries	347	165	120

ANNEXURE—III

STATE : MYSORE

Fifth Five-Year Plan—Target and Livestock Products.

Sl.	Item	Unit	Base Level 1973–1974	Target 1978–1979
1.	Milk	Thousand Tons	(See under Chapter	Dairying ')
2	Wool	Thousand Kgs.	3,018	3,040
3.	Eggs	Lakhs Nos.	1,500	3,000
4	Meat	Thousand Kgs.	43,200	54,000

ANNEXURE IV

STATE MYSORE :

Fifth Five Year Plan Animal Husbandry target of Physical Programme.

Sl. No.	Item	Base Level 1973-74	Fifth Plan Target 1978-79
1.	Intensive Cattle Development Projects	2	5
2.	Key Village Blocks	37	..
3.	Cattle Breeding Farm	7	..
4.	Fodder Seed/Production Farm	1	..
5.	Sheep Breeding Farm including three Sheep Breeding Station.	5	..
6.	Sheep & Wool Extn. Centres	9	..
7.	Intensive Sheep Development Projects	..	2 } Wool -1 Mutton-1
8.	Sheep Shearing, Wool, Grading-cum-Marketing Centres.	..	2
9.	Poultry Breeding Farm	1	..
10.	Intensive Egg Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres.	3	8
11.	Poultry Co-operatives	27	300
12.	Bacon Factories	..	..
13.	Pork Processing Centres	..	2
14.	Pig Breeding Farms including Units	2	..
15.	Piggery Development Blocks	8	..
16.	Veterinary Hospitals	34	
17.	Veterinary Dispensaries	271	250
18.	Rural Veterinary Dispensaries	512	125

ANNEXUR—V.

Scheme-wise Allocations

(Rupees in lakhs)

No	Group/Schemes	V Plan Outlay
I.	*Cattle Development including Indo-Danish Project and Feed and Fodder Development*—	
(i)	Intensive Cattle Development Project / Key Village Scheme	375.00
(ii)	Establishment of Frozen Semen Units and Import of Frozen Semen.	30.00
(iii)	Purchase of exotic bulls--20 exotic bulls for each Intensive Cattle Development. (100)	20.00
(iv)	Financial Support for Establishment of Co-operative Cattle Feed Plants.	27.00
(v)	Establishment of Regional Sub-Stations of Indo-Danish Project and Programmes for Intensive training of personnel farmers field workers in advanced Dairy Husbandry practices	198.00
		650.00

(Rupees in lakhs)

No.	*Group / Schemes*	*V Plan Outlay*
II.	*Sheep and Wool Development :—*	
(i)	Strengthening of Sheep Breeding Farm, Dhangur ..	8.00
(ii)	Establishment of Intensive Sheep Development Blocks : (a) Medium Wool (b) Mutton	28.00
(iii)	Establishment of Sheep Rearing Centres	5.00
(iv)	Establishment of Wool Grading Centres	5.00
(v)	Import of Exotic Sheep	5.00
(vi)	Mass Drenching and Vaccination of Sheep	10.00
(vii)	Training of Officers / Officials	02.00
(viii)	Area under pasture development (Hectares) ..	50.00
(ix)	Expansion of Centrally Sponsored Schemes Large Scale Sheep Farm, Challakere.	25.00
(x)	Establishment of Sheep Development Board ..	52.00
(xi)	Assistance to sheep breeders' associations and Co-operatives	25.00
		215.00
III.	*Poultry :—*	
(i)	Setting up of a poultry meat and egg marketing Board ..	23.00
(ii)	Additional Facilities for Scientific Poultry Breeding ..	8.00
(iii)	Setting up of a Broiler Breeder Farm	12.00
(iv)	Setting up of four modern Hatcheries ..	24.00
(v)	Establishment of 8 I.P.D.P. Centres	20.00
(vi)	Setting up of 4 poultry farmers training centres ..	24.00
(vii)	Strengthening administrative technical service ..	9.00
		120.00
IV.	*Piggery :—*	
(i)	Expansion of the Pig Breeding Unit at Hessarghatta and at Kudige.	15.00
(ii)	Establishment of Pork processing centre at Hassan and at Mangalore.	10.00
(iii)	Piggery Development in tribal areas	5.00
		30.00
V.	*Animal Health :—*	
(i)	Upgrading of 250 existing Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and opening of 125 new rural veterinary dispensaries.	105.00
(ii)	Improving and Strengthening of District Veterinary Hospitals.	20.00
(iii)	Re-organisation of Mysore Serum Institute ..	75.00
		200.00
VI.	*Miscellaneous :—*	
(i)	Education and Research	25.00
(ii)	Survey and Statistics	35.00
(iii)	Administration	50.00
(iv)	Animal Food Corporation ..	175.00
		285.00

CHAPTER 10

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

1. The primary objective of the Dairy Development programme has been to encourage the growth of the dairy industry in the rural areas and to supply wholesome milk to cities and towns. The programme induces the milk producers to look upon milk production as a remunerative business and provides incentives to them to make every effort to increase the production of their animals by assuring them a steady market free from exploitation. In Mysore State the industry is beset with several problems such as scattered and small scale production centres, inadequate transport facilities, dependence on imported plant and machinery required for milk collection, lack of processing and manufacturing facilities and lack of a properly organised system of marketing.

2. In the First Five Year Plan no specific provision was made for dairy development. The Reorganisation of the State in 1956 added two Milk Supply Schemes namely Hubli-Dharwar Milk Supply Scheme from the Bombay area and Kudige Milk Supply scheme from Coorg to the Animal Husbandry Department of the State. Dairy Development then assumed significance. During the second Five Year Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 22.40 lakhs was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 47.60 lakhs.

3. During the Third Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 206.00 lakhs was provided for dairy development. However, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 172.29 lakhs, excluding the value of UNICEF assistance recevied for the Bangalore Dairy Plant which is being managed as a separate unit. During the three annual plans, an expenditure of Rs. 132.44 lakhs was incurred. The four new milk supply schemes sanctioned at Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore started working. The milk supply schemes at Kudige and Hubli-Dharwar were expanded. A Danish model Dairy Farm under the Indo-Danish Co-operation was inaugurated at Hesarghatta in July 1964. Thirty Holstein and Freision Pedigree Cows and Bulls were received as gift from Australia and stationed at Hesarghatta. The Davanagere Milk Supply Scheme was handed over to Bathi-Co-operative Union, Davanagere to be worked in the Co-operative Sector.

4. In the Fourth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs was provided. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 253 lakhs. The emphasis during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been to complete the spill-over Government Dairy Schemes. At the beginning of the plan, there were five Government Dairies to be installed and commissioned. Two Government Dairies at Hubli and Dharwar and Kudige were to be expanded. The five Government Dairies have been commissioned during the Fourth Plan period. At present, therefore, there are nine Government Dairies in the State at Bangalore, Dharwar, Shimoga, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Mysore, Kudige and Davanagere. Chilling Units having a capacity of 2,000 and 4,000 liters of milk per day have also been installed in the milk shed areas of the Government Dairies in the State thereby enabling the Co-operatives to avoid spoilage loss.

Objectives during the Fifth Plan

5. 12,25,000 litres of milk per day are required to be fed to the Urban population in the State at the minimum recommended per capita consumption of 210 gms. Assuming 20 per cent increase in the next ten years our requirements of milk for the urban population would be about 14,70,000 litres per day. At present 1,17,000 litres of milk per day is being fed to the urban population in the State through various milk supply schemes. It is therefore obvious that the capacities of the dairies have to be vastly increased and new dairies have to be set up to cope with the demand. Simultaneously the milk production in the milk shed areas would be increased by a massisve programme of cross-breeding. Simultaneously collection, chilling and marketing facilities would be streamlined.

FIFTH PLAN PROGRAMME

6. The proposed outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan for Dairying is Rs. 1000 lakhs. It is proposed to expand the existing Government dairies to handle 60,000 litres of milk per day except Bangalore Dairy which would be expanded to handle 1.50 lakh litres. Two new Government Milk Dairies would be set up at Bijapur and Hassan to handle 60,000 litres of milk each. One product factory to handle one lakh litres of milk per day would be set up to manufacture milk powder, skim milk powder, baby food etc. Ten more rural dairy centres would be set up to procure and chill milk.

7. At present there are about 250 Co-operative Societies which are supplying milk to the Government Dairies and an equal number which are not. These co-operatives will be encouraged and others set up to procure and market the milk produced. There is need to have an efficient organisation to handle the working of the different Government dairies. It is proposed to set up a Dairy Corporation for this purpose. This Corporation would also assist the various dairy co-operatives and encourage programmes of cattle development and procurement and marketing of milk and milk products.

8. Provision has also been made for a comprehensive programme of survey, evaluation and training of officials.

ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75

The allocation for 1974-75 is Rs. 263.00 lakhs.

The break up is as indicated below :—

		(Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Milk Supply Schemes	103.00
2.	Rural Dairy Centres (New)	50.00
3.	Rural Dairy Extension Centres	
4.	Education. Training and Research	2.00
5	Other Schemes	108.00
	Total	263.00

ANNEXURE I

Fourth Plan—Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Base level 1968-69	Target 1973-74	Anticipated Achievement 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Milk plants (including composite milk plants) in operation.—			
	(a) Nos.	2+1	5	7+1
	(b) Capacity in litres ..	1,04,000 LPD	1,80,000 LPD	1,80,000 LPD
2.	Milk Product Factories (including Creameries) in operation.—			
	(a) Nos.	..	..	..
	(b) Capacity in litres ..	..	..	..
3.	Rural Dairy Centres in operation.—			
	(a) Nos.	..	5	5
	(b) Capacity in litres ..	..	20,000 LPD	20,000 LPD
4.	Dairy Co-operatives—			
	(a) Primary Societies ..	70	151 |	247
	(i) Numbers		96 |	
	(ii) Total Membership			
	(b) Unions (Nos.) ..	1	..	..
	(c) Quantity of milk handled (Litres).	16,000	38,442	46,442

ANNEXURE II

Fourth Plan—Progress utilisation of capacity of Milk Plants/ Milk Product Factories

Sl. No.	Location of Plant factory	Year of installation	Installed capacity in litres per day in 1968-69	Utilisation level 1968-69	Actual Utilisation level 1971-72	Actual utilisation level 1972-73	Likely Utilisation level 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bangalore ..	1965	50,000	30,000	43,000	70,000	1,00,000
2.	Dharwar ..	1968	10,000	5,000	9,000	15,000	20,000
3.	Shimoga ..	1971	..	..	2,000	5,000	10,000
4.	Belgaum ..	1971	..	..	3,000	6,000	10,000
5.	Gulbarga ..	1971	..	..	3,000	6,000	10,000
6.	Mangalore .	1971	..	..	2,000	4,000	10,000
7.	Mysore ..	1972	..	..	1,500	1,700	2,000
8.	Kudige ..	..	..	2,000	5,000	2,000	5,000
9.	Davanagere ..	1972	..	..			

ANNEXURE III

Fifth Five Year Plan—Targets of Dairy Industry.

Sl. No.	Item	Base-level 1973-74	Targeted level 1978-79
1.	Milk Plants (including composite Milk Plants) in operation—		
	(*a*) Nos.	9	11
	(*b*) Capacity in litres per day ..	1,17,000	6,70,000 litres/day
2.	Milk product factories in operation—		
	(*a*) Nos.	..	1
	(*b*) Capacity in litres per day ..	..	1,00,000 litres/day
3.	Rural Dairy Centres—		
	(*a*) Nos.	5	15
	(*b*) Capacity in litres per day ..	20,000	60,000
4.	Dairy Co-operatives—		
	(*a*) Primary Societies :		
	(i) Numbers	* 250	450
	(ii) Union Nos. ..	1	14
	(*c*) Quantity of milk handled in litres	38,442	46,500

ANNEXURE IV

Fifth Five Year Plan—Targets of Dairy Programmes Projects

Sl. No.	Item	Targets
1.	No. of Milk Plants (including Composite Milk Plants) spilling into the Fifth Plan and to be commissioned during the Fifth Plan.	..
2	Number of existing milk plants which are proposed to be taken up for expansion during Fifth Plan.	7
3.	Number out of (2) above, where expansion is proposed to be completed during the Fifth Plan.	7
4	Number of new Milk Plants proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan.	2
5.	Number out of (4) above which are proposed to be completed during Fifth Plan.	2
6.	Number of new Milk Product Factories proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan.	1
7	Number out of (6) above, which are proposed to be completed during the Fifth Plan.	1

ANNEXURE V

Scheme-wise Allocations

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Details of Scheme*	*Total Amount*	*Foreign Exchange Requirements*
1.	Expansion of 6 Government Dairies to handle 60,000 litres of milk per day.	198.00	30.00
2.	Expansion of Bangalore Dairy to handle 1.5 lakh litres of milk per day.	75.75	..
3.	Establishment of 2 new Government Milk Dairies to handle 60,000 litres of milk per day.	151.50	10.00
4.	Establishment of 1 products Factory to handle 1 lakh litres of milk per day.	220.00	30.00
5.	Milk Production and enhancement programme, rural packing schemes and Rural Dairy Centres (for starting 100 rural package centres under 100 co-operatives).	120.00	..
6.	Training and man-power	10.00	..
7.	Survey and Evaluation Cell and strengthening of staff.	24.75	..
8.	Establishment of Dairy Corporation ..	200.00	..
		1,000.00	70.00

CHAPTER 11

FISHERIES

1. The importance of fish as a source of animal protein for our people most of whom suffer from mal-nutrition cannot be ignored. Mysore with a coast line of 298 Kms. in length and 3.40 lakh hectares of impounded water in reservoirs, lakes and tanks supplemented by a fair length of river systems favouring fish culture, is eminently suitable for the development of both marine and inland fisheries. A separate department of fisheries was created in 1957, to direct and co-ordinate fisheries activities in the State.

2. The growth of the fishing industry along the Mysore Coast during the last 25 years has been noteworthy. The catch has been increased by the introduction of the used of mechanised boats for fishing and by improved fishing gear and fishing craft. Utilisation of fish has been increased by providing adequate facilities for preservation, processing, distribution and maketing. Progress has been achieved in setting up boat building units for construction of improved types of fishing boats, training of fishermen in the use of new types of boats and methods, provision of harbour facilities, and facilities for fish handling, and boat repairs. A strong and better manpower required by the industry has been built up through socio-economic betterment of the fishermen by means of education, rehabilitation, co-operation and financial assistance.

3. As regards inland fisheries, about one lakh hectares have been brought under fish culture. This has been possible by increasing the fish seed production by constructing more fish farms and extending fish farms wherever possible.

4. Marine Fisheries has been successful during the Fourth Plan, but inland fisheries have not made much headway. The fisheries programme had a total Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 299.43 lakhs. In the sphere of Marine fisheries there has been a steady growth of mechanised fishing commencing with two boats in 1957-58 to over 1100 at present. The bulk of these boats are 9 to 10 meters in length and almost all are engaged in trawling for prawns. This growth has contributed to increase of production of fish by about 30,000 tonnes annually. It has also provided direct employment to about 6000 fishermen, besides, providing a base for an expanding processing industry. Export earnings have increased from Rs. 4 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 4 crores in 1972-73. A large proportion of the investment in mechanised fishing is by borrowings from the Commercial Banks and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The scheme of attracting more institutional finance during the Fourth Plan, however, suffered a set back, because the beneficiaries defaulted in the repayments. This was mainly owing to the poor catches of prawn during three consecutive seasons.

5. Government have also set up a number of Ice Plants and Cold Storages at important fish landing centres of the Coast and at a few inland centres in order to provide preservation and processing facilities. During the Fourth Plan incentives (by way of subsidy)

have been given to entrepreneurs to set up such plants with financial assistance from Banks. This gave a fillip to industry and there has been a rapid expansion of these facilities in the State. At present there are 73 such units. There are 10 fish canning plants, 8 private and two in the Co-operative Sectors. There are two fish meal plants both in the private sector. A total sum of Rs. 10.69 lakhs was given as subsidy by Government during the Fourth Plan period.

6. Attempts have been made to facilitate quick transport processing and marketing of fish and fish products. This work is being done by the two District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations and the Fisheries Development Corporation. The proportion of fresh fish marketed has increased. Freezing and canning of fish together account for 5 per cent of the catch as against 1 per cent before. Consequently, the proportion of fish cured with salt has decreased. The progress in providing transport facilities is quite poor. Subsidy for acquisition of fish transport vehicles was not availed of by the Co-operatives as they could not find the rest of the finances for such vehicles.

7. Fish culture in inland areas has greatly become popular. The annual production of fresh water fish in the State at present is 60,000 tonnes. The main problem encountered during the Fourth Plan period has been lack of fresh fish seeds on account of which it has not been possible to extend the area under fish culture to the desired extent. The fish farm and nursery area in the State at present is 42 hectares and the seed production has been raised to three crores. These efforts have been supplemented by procuring 70-80 lakhs of fish seed every year from Calcutta. Two large fish seed production farms are being established at Vani Vilas Sagar and Bhadra Project. The farm at Bhadra project would cover an area of 40 hectares and would be the biggest fish farm in the State. Taluka Development Boards and Village Panchayats have been encouraged to take up large number of tanks for fish culture. Intensive fish culture has also been undertaken under the Applied Nutrition Programme and other programmes in 96 Community Development Blocks.

8. Fisheries Co-operatives have also been encouraged. There are at present 116 fishermen co-operative societies and two district co-operative fish marketing federations in the State. While many of them are Credit Societies, a number of them have taken up marketing of fish and supply of fisheries requisites. Rs. 5.04 lakhs were given as loan for purchase of fisheries requisites to these Societies during the Fourth Plan. Managerial assistance has been granted to the Societies wherever required. Provision had also been made for grant of subsidy to local bodies and Panchayats which construct fish inland warehouses. But none of them availed of these facilities. The two District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations at Mangalore and Karwar have taken up a programme of development of fisheries with financial assistance from the ARC and subsidy from the Government. Under the scheme, 340 mechanised boats have been constructed besides setting up of Ice Plant-**cum**-Cold Storages, frozen plants, canning plants and Boat Building Yards. The Federations have also taken up freezing and export of prawns. A State Fisheries Development Corporation was established during 1971 with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 3 Crores. To it were handed over 14 Ice planst Cold Storages and Frozen Plants, two Boat Building Yards, two

fishing trwalers and 8 fish transport vehicles of the Government. The Corporation in addition to the operation of the Units taken over from the Government has undertaken the processing of fish and marketing them as also freezing and exporting prawns.

9. Under the Programmes for Rehabilitation of Fishermen, Rehabilitation of a hundred families at Bannur in Mysore District, twenty families at Malaghatta in Tumkur District, and twenty families in Gulbarga have been taken up. Distress relief was also provided to fishermen who suffered because of the total failure of the mackerel and sardine catch during 1972-73.

10. Along with the intensification of development of inland fisheries the field staff of the Fisheries Department has been strengthened with the sanctioning of an Assistant Director for each District. To facilitate supervision, the inland districts have been divided into two Zones each in charge of a Deputy Director of fisheries.

THE FIFTH PLAN

11. The main objective of the fisheries development programme during the Fifth Plan would be :—

(1) to increase the availability of protein rich fish for the people;

(2) to improve the social and economic conditions of fishermen who are among the weaker sections of the society through measures designed to provide more effective and remunerative methods of production and distribution, and by providing them with better living conditions and helping them to improve their professional skills, and

(3) increasing export of fish and fish products.

These objectives are sought to be achieved by a plan allocation of Rs. 600 lakhs supplemented by a fair measure of Institutional Finance.

Marine Fisheries Project

12. The marine fisheries development project envisages the supply of out board motors and inboard marine diesel engines to 300 indigenous crafts to help them to reach the fishing grounds and return quickly. These engines will be given on loan-cum-subsidy basis.

13. It is also proposed to supply synthetic cloth for the use of sails by indigenous craft as such cloth is more durable and economic. About 500 units of gill nets will be supplied to the fishermen to enable them to catch quality fishes like Pomfrets, seers etc. Nets will also be fabricated. Fishermen will also be given assistance to purchase canoes and outrigger boats. In the field of mechanisation of boats, it is proposed to introduce bigger boats in the Fifth Plan so as extend the area of exploitation of the sea. It is hoped that 180 boats of 11-14 metres length shall be working by the end of the Fifth Plan. To rid the fishermen from complete dependence on trawling, it is propo-

sed to introduce diversification of fishing by equipping 300 boats with gill nets and by the introduction of purse seine operations. Mechanised boats would also be encouraged to take up Pelagic trawling. Assistance shall be given to the two co-operative federations of improving their existing service stations and for setting up a few more. Assistance will also be given to mechanised boats for the procurement of modern fishing gear.

Mariculture

14. Shrimp resources are being exploited in the coastal belt upto about 30 metres depth. The estuarine water of the rivers and back waters harbour different varieties of prawns. It is estimated that about 3000 hectares of back water could be easily utilised for prawn farming. The technique of prawn farming will have to be standardised to suit the local conditions so that farmers can take up prawn culture on a profitable basis. It is proposed to set up a Brackish water fish farm to develop and administer the techniques of successful prawn, farming. About 200 Hectares will be brought under prawn culture with an estimated yield of about 2000 Million tonnes.

Inland Fisheries Project

15. During the Fifth Plan an additional area of about 1.20 lakh Hectares are proposed to be brought under fish culture. The fish farm area which is expected to be about 100 hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan would be increased to 220 Hectares. Fish seed production and rearing will be intensified both in Government managed fish farms and those run by Taluk Development Boards. Subsidy will be given to Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards to take up intensive fish culture in ponds within their jurisdiction. There are 26 large and small reservoirs in Mysore State with a total water spread area of 80,000 Hectares. At present fish is being collected in five reservoirs. It is proposed to expand the scheme to 8 more reservoirs during the Fifth Plan period. At present the Applied Nutrition Programme is being implemented in 78 taluks. This would be extended to 20 more taluks during the fifth Plan period. The State has about 3,500 miles of riverine fish reservoirs which has not been systematically exploited till now. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to exploit such riverine fisheries. Provision is also made for assisting 1,000 fishermen engaged in inland fisheries.

Processing, Preservation and Marketing

16. There are at present 70 processing and preservation units in the State run by Co-operative, individuals, State Fisheries Development Corporation and the Government. It is proposed to encourage the setting up of atleast 95 more units by providing subsidy to co-operatives and entrepreneurs during the Fifth Plan period. During the Fourth Five Year Plan there was provision to give 25 per cent subsidy to local bodies to construct fish markets. The response from local bodies was not encouraging, because of poor financial resources. The scheme will now be modified making it a loan- cum-subsidy scheme. The subsidy portion shall be increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

Survey and Research

17. Detailed information regarding the fisheries resources off the Mysore Coast beyond 15 fathoms is very meagre. It is proposed to take up survey of fishing grounds in the Arabian Sea of the Mysore Coast by establishing a Unit at Karwar consisting of one 18 meter vessel and one 14 meter boat. Survey will also be made for inland fisheries. Funds have also been provided for research in problems relating to both marine and inland fisheries.

Fisheries Education, Training and Extension

18. The number of marine fishermen training centres will not be increased during the Fifth Plan period. However, the Training programme for marine fishing which is now confined to trawling and gill netting will be extended to include purse seine fishing. The training centres would be equipped with purse seine, winches, radio-telephones and other teaching aids. Training will be imparted to individuals and also departmental officers at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education at Bombay and the Central Institute of Fisheries Operations at Hyderabad, Cochin and Madras. At present there are two inland fishermen training centres. Since these are not adequate three more inland fishermen training centres will be opened. It is also proposed to open one fisheries technical school to give practical and theoretical instructions to children of fishermen in fishing, navigation, fish handling, processing etc. Extension services would be expanded. Seminars and workshops would be organised.

Fishermen's Welfare Programme

19. It is proposed to rehabilitate about 1000 fishermen families both on the coastal areas and inland centres. While it is expected that Houseless fishermen will be provided with house sites and assistance to build houses under the general programme of providing minimum basic needs, under this scheme it is proposed to give them assistance for providing common needs with special reference to their profession such as fish curing and storage facilities, facilities for preparation care and storage of fishing gear and craft etc. Assistance will also be provided to fishing villages in order to enable them to pay their contribution towards rural water supply schemes. A small sum is also provided for completion of project roads to fishing villages already taken up during the Fourth Plan period.

Fishing Co-operatives

20. There are 60 fishermen Co-operative Societies in the coastal districts two Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations and 56 fisheries Co-operative Societies in inland districts. Managerial assistance, share capital contribution, loans and subsidy for godown construction and purchase of fisheries requisites will continue to be provided during the Fifth Plan period. It is also proposed to organise another 25 primary Co-operative Societies and five District Co-operative Federations in the inland districts.

State Fisheries Corporation

21. The operations of the State Fisheries Corporation would be extended. It is envisaged that it will take up off-shore and deep

sea fishing in bigger boats. It is proposed to contribute share capital to this Corporation to an extent of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Miscellaneous

22. The technical staff of the Fisheries Department would be suitably strengthened. Office buildings would be provided at District Headquarters and wherever possible Museums and Acquariums would be set up.

Centrally sponsored schemes

23. It is proposed to develop Malpe and Honnavar Fishing harbours. Karwar port would be developed to cater to the needs of the larger boats. Landing and berthing facilities are proposed to be provided at Minor Ports wherever necessary. It is also proposed to provide landing facilities in large inland reservoirs under the scheme. Another important measure would be the constitution of Fish Farmers Development Agencies in two districts. About 1000 Hectares in each district are proposed to be brought under fish culture, in which fishermen would be initiated into modern techniques of production, processing and marketing. Under the Centrally sponsored schemes it is also proposed to privide infrastructure facilities in coastal villages. The total outlay envisaged is Rs. 630 lakhs.

Annual Plan

An allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs is made for the year 1974-75. The various programmes which would be implemented and the financial allocation is indicated below :

Programme	*Outlay in Lakhs of Rupees*
Inland Fisheries :	
1. Construction of fish seed farms	25.00
2. Fish Seed Production and rearing	4.00
3. Development of Small Water Area	3.00
4. Develoopment of Fisheries in Reservoirs	2.00
5. Applied Nutrition Programme	1.00
6. Riverine Fisheries Development	1.00
7. Assistance to Fishermen for procuring fishing gear	2.00
8. Survey and Research	2.00
Total	40.00
Marine Fisheries :	
1. Assistance for improvement of Traditional Fishing	10.00
2. Assistance to medium boat mechanisation	18.00
3. State Fisheries Corporation	1.00
4. Survey and Research	5.00
5. Mariculture	1.00
Total	35.00

Processing Preservation and Marketing :	
1. Ice Plants, Cold Storages and Processing Plant	5.00
2. Construction of fish market	2.00
Total	7.00
Education Training and Extension	5.00
Socio-Economic Schemes :	
1. Colonisation of Fishermen	3.00
2. Assistance to Co-operatives	4.00
3. Approach Roads	1.00
4. Water Supply	1.00
Total	9.00
Administration and Supervision	4.00
Grand Total	100.00

ANNEXURE—I.

STATE : MYSORE

FISHERIES

Progress made during 1969-70 to 1973-74.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Base level (1968–69)	Fourth Plan target (1969 74)	Achievement		
					1969-72 *Actual*	1972 73 *Actual*	1973 74 *Target*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	*Physical programme*						
1.	Mechanised boats ..	No	535	385 boats	540	31	50
2.	Trawlers ..	No	..	13	2	..	2
3	Refrigeration						
	(*a*) Cold Storages ..	No	Cold storages 336 tonnes 336 tonnes.	Cold storages 63 tonnes.	Cold storages 45 M. tonnes	Cold storages 75 M. tonnes.	Cold storages 10 tonnes.
	(*b*) Ice plants						
	(*c*) Freezing Plants						
			Frozen storage 800 tonnes. Ice production 160 tonnes. 38.5 tonnes freezing per day.	Frozen storage 380 tonnes. Ice production 51 tonnes. 30 tonnes freezing	Frozen storage 135 M. tonnes Ice production 116 M. tonnes. Freezing 13 M. tonnes	Frozen storage 250 M. tonnes. Ice production 105 M. tonnes. Freezing 21 M. tonnes	Frozen storage 100 tonnes. Ice production 25 tonnes. Freezing 10 tonnes
4.	Minor ports with landing and berthing facilities.	..	9	10	12	8 (work in progress)	19
5.	Fish seed procured :						
	(*a*) Spawn ..	Million	20	100	40	48	50
	(*b*) Fry/fingerlings ..	..	..	..	10	30	12

6. Fish seed farms established.	No	20	..	2	..	
7. Nursery area	Hectares	22	30	14	6	8
8. Development of Reervoirs..	Hectares	..	16,000	13,700	2,300	..
II. Fish production :						
(*a*) Inland	000 tonnes	50	72	63	65	70
(*b*) Marine	000 tonnes	80	110	95	60*	160
(*c*) Total	000 tonnes	130	182	158	125	230

Note.—All achievements to be shown in terms of levels.

*Extremely poor fishing season on account of the failure of the mackerel and sardine fisheries

ANNEXURE II

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-79

Schemewise (classified) breakup of the financial outlays.

Sl. No.	*Name of scheme*	*V Plan outlay 1974-79*	*Rs. lakhs*	
			Capital	*Foreign exchange*
1	2	3	4	5
I.	*Inland Fisheries :*			
1.1.	Fish Farms	150.00	150.00	..
1.2.	Fish seed production, rearing and distribution.	35.00	..	..
1.3.	Development of small water areas ..	20.00	..	..
1.4.	Development of Fisheries in Reservoirs.	15.00	..	..
1.5.	Applied Nutrition Programme ..	5.00	..	..
1.6.	Riverine Fisheries Development ..	5.00	..	..
1.7.	Assistance to Fishermen for procuring fishing gear etc.	15.00	..	..
1.8.	Survey and Research	10.00	2.00	2.00.
	Total ..	255.00	152.00	2.00
II.	*Marine Fisheries :*			
2.1.	Assistance for improvement of traditional fishing.	55.00	..	15.00
2.2.	Assistance to Medium Boats Mechanisation.	100.00	..	..
2.3.	State Fisheries Corporation ..	5.00	5.00	200.0
2.4.	Survey and Research	30.00	..	15.00
2.5.	Mariculture	5.00	3.00	..
	Total ..	195.00	8.00	230.00
III.	*Marketing, Processing and Storage :*			
3.1.	Ice plant, cold storages & processing plants.	40.00	..	10.00
3.2.	Construction of fish markets ..	10.00	..	..
	Total ..	50.00	..	10.00
IV.	*Research, Education and Training* ..	35.00	20.00	..
V.	*Fisheries Extension and Administration* ..	20.00	10.00	..
VI.	*Others :*			
5.1.	Housing facilities	15.00	..	..
5.2.	Assistance to Co-operatives ..	20.00	10.00	..
5.3.	Approach roads	5.00	5.00	..
5.4.	Water supply	5.00	..	..
	Total ..	45.00	15.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	600.00	205.00	242.00

ANNEXURE III

Fifth Five-Year Plan 1974-79

Production and Progress Targets Fisheries.

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Unit*	*Base-level* 1973–74	*Fifth Five-Year Plan target* 1974-79
1	2	3	4	5
I.	**Physical Programmes :**			
	1. Boats mechanised	No	1,156	202
	2. Trawlers Procured	No	2	21
	3. **Refrigeration :**			
	(*a*) *Cold Storages :*			
	(i) Number	No.	27	25
	(ii) Rated Capacity ..	Tonnes	936	500
	(*b*) *Ice Plants :*			
	(i) Number	No	59	25
	(ii) Rated Capacity	Tonnes	549	250
	(*c*) *Freezing Plants :*			
	(i) Number	No	18	10
	(ii) Rated Capacity ..	Tonnes	Freezing 104 Frozen Storage 1815	Freezing 30 Frozen Storage 2400
	4. Minor ports with landing and berthing facilities.	No	19	12
	5. **Fish seed procured :**			
	(*a*) Spawn	Million	50	300
	(*b*) Fry/fingerlings ..	Million	12	80
	6. **Fish seed farms :**			
	(i) Number	No	26	8
	(ii) Area	Hectares	50	120
	7. Nursery area	Hectares	30	25
	8. Development of reservoirs ..	Hectares	16,000	24,000
	9. Brackish water fish farming area	Hectares	..	200
	10. Fish marketed through institutions *i.e.*, Co-operatives/Corporations.	Tonnes	6,000	10,000
II.	**FISH PRODUCTION.**			
	(*a*) Inland	000 tonnes	70	90
	(*b*) Marine	000 tonnes	120*	150
	Total		190	2.40

Note.- 1. All physical targets to be indicated in terms of levels.
2. In case of base levels as targets only completed works are to be included for instance in relation to the programme of nursery area the area actually under fish seed nursery at the end of 1973-74 should be shown as base level

(*As the bulk of the marine catch consists of the highly fluctuating pelagic fisheries, the average level of production has been furnished).

CHAPTER 12

CO-OPERATION

1. Co-operation has a major role to play in the economic development of a democratic and decentralised society. In the Nations Five Year Plans Co-operation has been the principal means of strengthening economic activity particularly in the rural areas. Co-operation embraces various activities like provision of Credit, Marketing, Processing, Storage, Supply of inputs, Farming and distribution of consumer goods.

Review of Progress during the IV Plan

2. The total Fourth Plan outlay on Co-operation is Rs. 900 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure by the end of the Plan is Rs. 1,647 lakhs which includes the R.B.I. Assistance from the long term operational funds to the tune of Rs. 922.17 lakhs.

3. The membership of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies increased to 18.12 lakhs by the end of 1971-72. By the end of the plan period 2,800 Primary Agricultural Societies would be revitalised. Approximately 53 per cent of the Agricultural families would be members of Co-operatives Societies. The amount of short term loan advanced would be of the order of Rs. 40 crores, medium term loans Rs. 5 crores and long term loans Rs. 57 crores.

4. The value of agricultural produce marketed by Co-operative Societies is of the order of Rs. 50 crores. About 378 Marketing Godowns would be constructed. Marketing Societies have been trying to establish a close linking, of credit with marketing but the scheme has made headway only in a few districts. The State Co-operative Marketing Federation has established a technical and promotional cell to advice the Primary Societies.

5. The total number of Co-operative processing units which would be assisted during the Fourth Plan period would be about 172. The storage capacity would be increased to 5 lakh tonnes.

6. There would be 800 Primary Consumers Co-operative Societies, 30 wholesale stores, 75 branches of wholesale stores, 25 Departmental Stores, 25 large sized retail units and one State Consumers Federation. During the first three years of the Plan period consumer goods valued at Rs. 49.30 crores were distributed in rural areas and Rs. 90.54 crores in urban areas. Although these figures show a satisfactory turn over the working of the consumers societies leaves much to be desired.

7. Adequate facilities for training of Co-operative Personnel are available. There is a Co-operative Training College at Bangalore and six Junior Co-operative Training Institutes, all run by the Mysore State Co-operative Union.

Objectives during V Plan

8. The objective in the Fifth Plan would be to consolidate and strengthen the co-operatives as a democratic and viable structure responsive to the needs of the farmers, the workers and the consumers. Concerted efforts would be made to reduce regional disparities which exist at present in the various spheres of the Co-operative movement. Special efforts would be made to meet the specific needs and problems of the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections as also of economically backward and tribal areas. Attempts would be made to gather as many people as possibly under the Co-operative fold.

9. The overall policy and objective in the sphere of agricultural credit would be the maximum possible institutionalisation of Agricultural credit. Co-operatives are and would remain the principal institutional agency in the field of agricultural credit. They would be required to expand their loan activities and provide in an increasing measure a variety of ancillary services such as supply of inputs, farm guidance, assistance in marketing crops. etc. Efforts would be made to augment the resources of co-operatives by campaigns of deposit mobilisation and strengthening their share capital base. Attempts would be made to achieve qualitative improvement in the services rendered by the co-operatives. Weak D.C.C. Banks would be rehabilitated.

10. There is need for increased collaboration between commercial banks and co-operative societies. The commercial banks have resources but lack an organisational structure at the village level. The co-operatives although having a vast field network are handicapped by lack of funds. Co-operation between the two agencies so that the resources of commercial banks and the infrastructure of co-operatives could be utilised would be to their mutual advantage. Already an experiment wherein Primary Co-operative Societies in districts where D.C.C. Banks have been identified as weak are being financed by commercial banks is underway. The recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture of setting up Farmers Service Societies to provide integrated credit and services to small farmers in which commercial banks could play a major role has been accepted. A farmers Services Society has already been established in Bangalore District and more would be established.

11. As regards long term co-operative credit it shall be directly related to the requirements of the agricultural development progress. The policy and programmes are detailed under the sub-head "Agricultural Credit" under the main head of "Agriculture" in this document.

12. In the sphere of co-operative marketing. processing. supplies and storage attempts would be made to achieve a larger growth rate in weaker areas. Share capital contribution and marginal subsidy would be provided to strengthen the existing and new societies. Marketing Societies located in the HYVP areas where increasing marketable surpluses would be forthcoming would be given greater attention and assistance. Co-operatives will continue to diversify their marketing operations and increasingly undertake

the purchase of cash crops and oilseeds. Co-operatives will be increasingly involved in the distribution of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements machinery, etc. More number of processing units would be set up. The co-operative processing capacity generated should be such that by the size of their operations they would influence the markets both in the procurement of raw materials and in the sale of products. Adequate arrangements for imparting training to managerial and technical personnel of processing units would be made. The storage capacity would be increased to cope up with the anticipated increased volume of business of co-operatives in marketing and distribution of agricultural inputs.

13. Consumer co-operatives would be assigned a dominant role in the distribution of articles like foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other essential house-hold goods to stabilise prices and reduce distribution costs. A survey of existing units would be made and weak ones rehabilitated. Subsidy for introducing modern managerial technique would be provided.

14. Training programmes, education and publicity would be intensified to make the co-operatives more efficient tools in the hands of the State for economic development and social justice.

Programme for the V Five Year Plan

15. **Credit**.—The total provision made for Co-operative Development is Rs. 5,000 lakhs. The main aim would be to cover 70 per cent of the Agricultural families. A target of 26 lakhs has been fixed for this purpose. The target of short and medium credit, long term credit and deposits has been fixed as under :

Short and Medium Term Credit	..	Rs. 75 crores
Long Term Credit	..	Rs. 212 crores
Deposits : (a) Apex Co-operative Bank	..	Rs. 22.86 crores
(b) D.C.C. Banks	..	Rs. 63.44 crores

The central sector scheme for rehabilitation of weak central co-operative banks would be continued. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for this purpose both under the State Plan scheme and Central sector scheme. Rs. 15 lakhs is provided to build up a Relief and Guarantee Fund to provide grants to co-operative Institutions to enable them to write off irrecoverable arrears. The scheme of providing outright grants to co-operative credit institutions to encourage them to open their doors more and more in favour of weaker sections would continue. A sum of Rs. 2 crores is provided for contribution to the agricultural stabilisation fund. Assistance would be given to service co-operative societies, District Central Co-operative Banks, Primary Land Development Banks, and Central Co-operative Land Development Bank towards managerial costs, setting up technical cells and for supervisory staff.

16. **Marketing.**—By the end of the Fifth Plan it is expected that Co-operatives will handle agricultural produce of the order of Rs. 80.00 crores. Provision has been made during the Fifth Plan to contribute towards the share capital of primary marketing societies, to contribute towards the price fluctuation fund, to subsidise

managerial cost of primary marketing societies and to contribute towards the share capital of the Apex Marketing Federation and the share capitals of marketing societies for food procurement operations. Assistance would also be given to the Apex Marketing Federation for creation of a common personnel cadre, and for the managerial cadre of Tobacco Marketing Societies.

17. **Processing**.—During the Fifth Plan a provision of Rs. 650 lakhs is made for granting assistance to the Co-operative sugar societies and Rs. 677 lakhs for other processing units by way of share capital and managerial subsidy. It is also proposed to have a fertiliser factory in the State for which a provision of Rs. 1 crores is made in the Central Sector. The targets for new units is as below:

1.	Co-operative Sugar Factories	7
2.	Paddy : Rice Mills including modernisation of existing mills.	45
3.	Cotton : Ginning and Prócessing Units	15
4.	Oil Mills	5
5.	Co-operative Starch Factory	2
6.	Chocolate Manufacturing Unit	1
7.	Onion Drying (De-hydration) Unit	1
8.	Banana Juice and Powering Unit	1
9.	Mini Paper Mill	1
10.	Plantation Co-op. Units	2
11.	Oil Seeds Unit	2
12.	Spinning and Textile Units	3
13.	Other Types of Units	12

18. **Storage**.—To enable co-operatives to handle fertilizer and agricultural produce and consumers articles of greater magnitude, and additional storage capacity of 2 lakh tonnes by constructing 200 mandi level godowns, 25 processing godowns, 10 godowns by Apex Marketing Federation, 1400 rural godowns and 15 godowns by the Tobacco Marketing Societies, is proposed during the Fifth Plan. The distribution network would be rationalised and expanded to cover remote areas and backward regions.

19. **Co-operative Farming Societies**.—It is proposed to revitalise 100 existing co-operative farming societies during the Fifth Plan. 100 new co-operative farming societies are proposed to be organised. They would develop 5000 acres, and bring under cultivation 2000 acres. About 4300 poor families would be benefited. Subsidy would be given towards managerial cost of co-operative farming societies and towards construction of godown-cum-cattle sheds by them. Share Capital contributions would be made and medium and long term loans given to the societies. Provision is also made for the Training Centre for Co-operative Farming Personnel.

20. **Consumers' Co-operatives.**—During the Fifth Plan period, no New Consumer Co-operatives would be taken up. Efforts will be made to reorganise the existing weak and dormant co-operatives into viable units. Contribution would be made towards the share capital of Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores, for large sized retail stores, wholesale consumers co-op. stores and the Federation of consumers co-operative wholesale stores. Subsidy towards managerial cost would be given to all the above units. Loans would be provided for construction of buildings and purchase of furniture.

21. **Administration.**—It is proposed to have one more junior co-op. training centre besides increasing the training capacity of the training centre at Bangalore from 50 to 80 trainees per session. A separate publicity wing would be set up in the Mysore State Co-operative Union. Two more vans would be provided for extensive publicity. To cope with the increased work, study of over-dues of various societies and collection of over-dues, for inspection of DCC Banks and enforcing the Banking Regulation Act the Department would have to be strengthened. It is also proposed to have a separate planning and monitoring cell at the State Level and Planning and Evaluation Assistants at the Districts and Division levels. It is also proposed to have a project formulation unit for the various projects to be taken up in the co-operative sector.

22. **Miscellaneous.**—Provision has also been made for assistance to other co-operatives such as labour co-operatives, educational co-operatives, washermen's co-operatives, co-operative hospitals, etc. Assistance would be provided to Co-operative Unions to extend their activities.

23. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes.**—A sum of Rs. 400 lakh is proposed for the two centrally sponsored schemes namely (1) creation of the agricultural credit fund (2) Grant of share capital contribution to marketing co-op. societies towards margin money for procurement stocking and distribution of fertilisers.

24. **Central Sector Schemes.**—It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 190 lakhs under the Central Sector Schemes for (1) Loans to Co-operative Cold Storages (2) Rehabilitation of Central Co-operative Banks (3) Assistance for establishment of a co-operative Fertiliser Factory.

25. **National Co-operative Development Corporation.**— The assistance released for centrally aided state plan schemes, centrally sponsored schemes, corporation sponsored schemes and central sector schemes by the NCDC during the four years of the Fourth Plan and the anticipated assistance for 1973-74 is indicated in annexure V. During the Fifth Plan the Central sector scheme under which the NCDC has been providing assistance for block loans for medium and small size processing units, and loans for construction of godowns shall be discontinued.

ANNEXURE I

Annual Plan 1974-75

A sum of Rs. 864.505 lakhs is allocated for the year 1974-75. The expenditure on various programmes would be as detailed below:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Agricultural Credit	11.53
2.	Marketing	112.93
3.	Processing other than Sugar Factories ...	95.30
4.	Co-operative Sugar Factories ...	110.00
5.	Co-operative Farming	5.60
6.	Urban Consumer Co-operatives ...	16.92
7.	Co-operative Storage	20.445
8.	Additional Departmenta Staff ...	8.000
9.	Others	382.780
	Total ...	864.505

The targets which are hope to be ach ieved during the year would be as below:

1. Primary Co-operative Societies ... Number ... 8060
Membership ... 20.50
(Agricultural Credit) Share Capital of Members. Rs. 16.00 lakhs
Deosits of Members Rs. 4.62lakhs

2. *Agricultura Credit :*
(*a*) Short and Medium Term Advance during the year. ... Rs. 55.00 lakhs
mount outstanding at the end of the year ... Rs. 66.00 lakhs
(*b* Lon Term Advance during the year amount outstanding at the end of the year. .. Rs. 34.50 lakhs

3. *Primary Marketing Societies :*
usiness handled during the year ... ... Rs. 55.00lakhs

4. *Processing Societies :—*
(*a*) Rice Mills ... Number ... 6
Business handled ... 610
(*b*) Sugar Factories ... Number ... 3
(*c*) Cotton Ginning and Processing ... Number ... 4

ANNEXURE II

Fifth Five-Year Plan—Co-operation

Physical Targets and Achievements.

Sl. No.	*Items*	*Units*	*Fourth Plan (Ant. Ach.)* (1973-74)	*Fifth Plan target* (1978-79.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the end of the year.	No	8,200	7,500
2	No. of viable primary agricultural credit societies at the end of the year.	No	2,800	5,000
3.	Membership of Primary Agricultural Credit societies at the end of the year	Thousand	1,915	2,600

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Coverage of agricultural families at the end of the year.	Percent	53	70
5.	Percentage of borrowing members ..	Percent	54	70
6.	Short term loans advanced during the year	Rs. crores	40.00	60.00
7.	Medium term loans advanced during the five-year of the Plan.	do	5.00	15.00
8.	Long term loans advanced by Land Development Banks during the five-years of the plan (including ordinary as well as special).	do	57.00	212.00
9.	Agricultural produce marketed by Co-operative during the year.	do	50.00	80.00
10.	No. of Co-operative Processing Units installed at the end of the year (Commodity-wise).	Number		
	(i) Sugar Factories	do	14	7
	(ii) Rise Mills	do	82	45
	(iii) Dal Mills	do	1	..
	(iv) Cotton Ginning and Pressing ..	do	26	15
	(v) Jute baling units	do	..	..
	(vi) Jute Mills	do	..	..
	(vii) Oil Seeds units	do	1	2
	(viii) Fruits Vegetables units ..	do	4	2
	(ix) Plantation crops units ..	do	..	2
	(x) Dairying units	do	..	..
	(xi) Cold storage	do	6	4
	(xii) Spinning and Textile Units ..	do	..	3
	(xiii) Others	do	38	23
11.	Fertilisers retailed by Co-operatives during the year.		..	..
	(i) Quantity in terms of material (metric tonnes).	In lakhs	1.50	2.50
	(ii) Value		12.00	20.00
	(iii) No. of co-operatives (retail fertiliser depots) at the end of the year.		3500	5000
12.	Marketing Godowns—		..	..
	(a) Assisted upto the end of the year ..	Number	27	20
	(b) Constructed upto the end of the year	do	378	528
	(c) Capacity upto the end of the year ..	100 tonnes	59.84	62.84
13.	Rural Godowns—			
	(a) Assisted upto the end of the year	Number	2694	1400
	(b) Constructed upto the end of the year	do	1697	2697
	(c) Capacity upto the end of the year ..	1000 tonnes	169.70	269.70
14.	Distribution of consumers articles in rural areas during the year.	Rs. crores	13.00	30.00
15.	Retail sales of Urban Consumers Co-operatives during the year.	do	30.00	50.00

ANNEXURE III.*

CO OPERATION

STATE : MYSORE

Fifth Five Year Plan Co-operation Programmewise Financial Outlays.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Fourth Plan* Outlay	*Fourth Plan* Anticipated expenditure	*Fifth Plan* Outlay
1.	Co-operative Agricultural Credit ...	164.75	72.14	513.50
2.	Co-operative Marketing ...	44.94	20.20	584.47
3.	Co-operative Processing other than Sugar Factories.	61.00	52.10	677.00
4.	Co-operative Sugar Factories ...	220.00	216.32	650.00
5.	Co-operative Agricultural Supplies ...	48.00	...	...
6.	Co-operative Storage ...	125.00	88.34	137.225
7.	Co-operative distribution of consumers Articles in Rural Areas.	40.00	8.60	...
8.	Urban Consumer Co-operatives ...	66.15	49.86	115.40
9.	Other types of Co-operatives ...	69.21	1064.95	2174.78
10.	Co-operative Training Education ...	50.95	43.38	79.40
11.	Co-operative Administration ...	50.00	30.84†	75.00§
		940.00*	1646.73	5006.775

* This is exclusive of the outlay on scheme financed by the Reserve Bank of India.

† This is inclusive of the expenditure on the schemes financed by the Reserve Bank of India.

§ This is inclusive of the outlay on the schemes financed by the Reserve Bank of India.

ANNEXURE IV

CO-OPERATION

STATE: Mysore Fifth Five Year Plan—Co-operation Schemewise outlays (State Plan Schemes)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Title of the Scheme*	*Whether continuing new*	*Fourth Plan* *Outlay*	*Fourth Plan* *Anticipated Expenditure*	*Fifth Plan Outlay*
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CREDIT				
1.	Subsidy towards the managerial cost of service Co-operative Societies.	Continuing	40.00	15.10	60.00
2.	Outright grants for special Bad Debt Reserves (Village Societies level).	do	30.00	10.12	45.00
3.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to branches of District Central Co-operative Banks.	do	5.00	5.52	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Outright grants for special Bad Debt reserves (Central Bank level).	do	10.00	3.26	15.00
5.	Subsidy towards the cost of supervisory staff of District Central Co-operative Banks.	do	5.00	4.43	3.00
6.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Primary Land Development Banks.	do	5.25	0.37	0.50
7.	Subsidy towards the cost of Land Valuation Officers for Primary Land Development Banks.	do	5.00	1.57	8.00
8.	Assistance to Apex Co-operative Bank for maintenance of managerial pool (Cadre fund).	do	2.00	..	5.00
9.	Assistance for Farm Guidance system.	..	2.00	..	..
10.	Assistance to Weak Central Co-operative Banks.	..	45.00	26.56	..
11.	Subsidy towards Managerial cost to Branches of State Co-operative Land Development Bank.	..	2.50	1.24	..
12.	Subsidy to the State Co-operative Land Development Banks for technical Cell and managerial pool.	Continuing	2.00	..	5.00
13.	Deposit incentives to District Central Co-operative Banks.	do	1.00	0.97	1.00
14.	Rehabilitation of Weak Central Co-operative Banks (long term loan).	New	..	..	50.00
15.	State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee fund.	Continuing	10.00	2.00	15.00
16.	Maintenance of pools of Secretaries of village societies at District level.	..	..	1.00	..
17.	Long Term deposits to the Apex Bank for augmenting the resources of Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund.	New	..	..	300.00
			Total	..	513.50

MARKETING

18.	Contribution towards the share capital of Primary Marketing Societies.				
	(a) Additional share capital to primary marketing societies on a selective basis.	..	20.00	[illegible].84	..
	(b) Additional share capital to existing societies under the normal programme.				

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Contribution towards the share capital of primary marketing societies in HYVP area.	New	..	..	50.00
20.	Contribution towards the price fluctuation fund.	Continuing	10.00	8.75	15.00
21.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Primary Marketing societies.	do	1.00	0.21	0.50
22.	Contribution towards the share capital of apex marketing federation.	do	5.00	1.00	10.00
23.	Assistance to Apex Marketing Federation for creation of common cadre of personnel	do	5.00	..	5.00
24.	Contribution towards the share capital of marketing societies for food procurement operation.	New	..	..	500.00
25.	Grading staff and equipment for Primary Marketing Societies.	Continuing	1.00	0.66	1.00
26.	Contribution towards the share capital of Tobacco Marketing Societies.	do	1.00	0.20	1.00
27.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Tobacco Marketing Societies.	do	0.12	0.07	0.12
28.	Loan purchase of trucks or lorries by Tobacco Marketing Societies.	do	1.60	0.40	1.60
29.	Grading staff and equipment for Tobacco Marketing Societies.	do	0.22	0.07	0.25
			Total	..	584.47

PROCESSING OTHER THAN SUGAR FACTORIES

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Contribution towards the share capital of processing Societies.	do	60.00	32.17	300.00
31.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to processing Societies.	do	1.00	19.84	2.00
32.	Contribution towards the share capital of small and medium sized processing units.	New	.	..	75.00
33.	Loan to small and medium sized processing units including 3 Co-operative Textile and Spinning Mills.	New		..	300.00
			Total	.	677.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES				
34.	Contribution towards the share capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Continuing	220.00	216.32	650.00
			Total	..	650.00
	CO-OPERATIVE FARMING				
35.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Co-operative Farming Societies.	Continuing	1.98	0.42	3.00
36.	Construction of godowns-*cum*-cattlesheds of Co-operative Farming Societies.	do	3.11	1.40	5.00
37.	Medium term and long-term loan to Co-operative Farming Societies.	do	7.68	4.24	25.00
38.	Contribution towards share capital of Co-operative Farming Societies.	do	1.00	0.52	2.00
39.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to State Federation of Co-operative Farming Societies.	..	0.60	0.14	..
40.	Financial assistance to Dist. Federation of Co-operative Farming Societies.	..	0.90	0.70	..
41.	Training Centres for Co-operative Farming personnel.	do	2.00	1.70	3.00
42.	Publicity and propaganda (including Van, etc.) for Co-operative, Farming.	do	1.00	0.70	1.50
			Total	..	39.50
	CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVES				
43.	Construction towards the share capital of Marketing Societies for distribution of consumers articles in rural areas.	..	15.00	7.83	..
44.	Subsidy towards the distribution of consumers articles in rural areas.	..	5.00	0.77	..
45.	Contribution towards the share capital of service Co-operative Societies which are dealing in consumer articles in rural areas.	..	20.00	..	..
46.	(*a*) Contribution towards share capital to primary consumers Co-operative Societies (Stores).	Continuing	10.00	5.57	20.00
47.	(*b*) Subsidy towards managerial cost to primary consumers Co-operative Societies (Stores).	do	2.00	1.19	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	(a) Contribution towards the share capital of Departmental Stores.	do	5.00	5.30	10.00
	(b) Assistance to Departmental stores for purchase of furniture and equipments.	do	2.00	0.73	4.00
	(c) Subsidy towards managerial cost to Department Stores.	do	1.40	3.08	1.40
48.	(a) Contribution towards the share capital of consumers Co-operative Stores for large size retail outlets.	do	8.00	9.00	12.00
	(b) Assistance to consumers Co-operative Stores for large size retail outlets (furniture, fixtures and fittings).	do	6.00	5.97	8.00
	(c) Subsidy towards managerial cost to consumers Co-operative Stores for large sized retail outlets.	do	1.00	1.11	2.00
49.	Consumers Stores in Universities and Colleges.	..	0.50	0.10	..
50.	Construction of business premises.	do	8.25	7.67	15.00
51.	(a) Contribution towards the share capital of wholesale consumers CS.	do	4.00	9.18	10.00
	(b) Subsidy towards managerial cost to wholesale consumers Co-operative Stores.	do	1.00	0.26	2.00
52.	Agricultural Commodity inventory losses fund.	do	4.00	0.70	10.00
			Total ..		97.40
	CONSUMER INDUSTRIES				
53.	(a) Share capital ..	Continuing	5.00	3.60	5.00
	(b) Subsidy towards managerial cost.	do	1.00	0.13	1.00
54.	Formation of managerial pool and training junior personnel.	do	3.00	0.35	5.00
55.	Public relation member education and study tour.	do	1.00	0.20	1.00
56.	Federation of consumers Co-operative Wholesale stores; (a) share capital, (b) loan and (c) subsidy.	do	3.00	1.15	6.00
			Total ..		18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	STORAGE				
57.	Construction of godown by primary marketing societies.	do	20.00	9.85	25.00
58.	Construction of godowns by Apex marketing Federation.	do	4.00	1.06	5.625
59.	Construction of godowns by processing Societies.	do	8.00	7.36	6.00
60.	Construction of rural godowns.	do	92.00	69.66	100.00
61.	Construction of godowns by Tobacco marketing societies.	do	1.00	0.41	0.60
				Total ..	137.225
	ADMINISTRATION				
62.	Additional Departmental staff	Continuing	50.00	30.84	75.00
				Total ..	*75.00
	OTHERS				
63.	Co-operative Training and Education.	Continuing	40.00	28.73	60.00
64.	Subsidy towards the establishment cost approved activities of the State Co-operative Union.	do	7.50	11.21	12.50
65.	Prizes, Seminars, Study tour, etc., publicity and propaganda, etc.	do	2.50	3.00	5.00
66.	Subsidy towards the approved activities of the District Co-operation Union.	do	0.95	0.44	1.90
67.	Assistance for setting up of cold storage plants.	Continuin	16.00	12.69	10.00
68.	Workshop for fabrication of Agricultural implements.	do	16.00	..	..
69.	Servicing and Repair Centres for Agricultural Machinery.	do	18.00	..	..
70.	Organisation of Seed Producers processing-*cum* - sale Societies.	do	6.00	0.39	..
71.	Miscellaneous schemes ..	do	2.00	1.14	3.00
72.	Miscellaneous schemes (subsidy towards managerial expenses).	do	0.38	0.26	0.38
73.	Loan towards working capital expenses to washerman Co-operative Societies.	do	0.20	2.25	0.50
74.	Contribution towards the Share capital of Primary Labour Co-operative Societies.	do	1.10	0.70	1.25
75.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Labour Co-operative Societies.	do	0.70	0.51	1.25
76.	Assistance to technical staff of District Labour Co-operative Unions.	do	0.80	0.02	0.80
77.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to District Labour Co-operative Unions.	do	0.40	..	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	Loan to District Labour Co-operative Unions for purchase of lorries.	do	1.00	0.50	4.55
79.	Working capital loan to Primary Labour Co-operative Societies.	do	..	..	8.35
80.	Loan towards capital cost to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies.	..	6.00	0.53	..
81.	Subsidy towards capital cost to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies.	..	3.00	3.93	..
82.	Loan towards working capital expenses to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies.	..	1.80	0.87	..
83.	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies.	..	0.31	0.06	..
84.	Contribution towards the share capital of Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies.	...	1.50	0.15	..
85.	Establishment of formulation units for insecticides/pesticides.	..	2.00	..	..
86.	Establishment of Granular Fertiliser Mixing unit.	Continuing	18.00	..	..
87.	Consumers Co-operative at School level and weaker sections of the Societies.	..	1.00	0.46	..
88.	Financial assistance to Education Co-operative Societies (*a*) Loan, (*b*) Managerial subsidy.	do	1.50	..	2.00
89.	Grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Hospitals (*a*) Loan towards capital cost (*b*) Subsidy towards managerial cost.	do	1.70 0.30	2.13	2.50 0.50
90.	Contribution towards the share capital of Urban Co-operative Banks.	do	2.25	0.45	..
91.	Loan for working capital of Urban Co-operative Societies.	do	1.00	0.50	2.00
92.	State Co-operative Development Funds.	..	5.00	..	..
93.	Subsidy towards the establishment of State Co-operative Development Corporation.	..	3.00	..	.
94.	Contribution towards the share capital of Mangalore Chemical Fertilisers.	.		25.50	.
95.	Subsidy towards the construction of godowns with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	.	..	26.77	..
96.	Share capital contribution to Bathi Co-operative Dairy Society, Davangere.			2.46	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	Subsidy towards the construction of godowns in the T.B.P. area at Raichur and Bellary Districts with the assistance of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	..	..	20.16	..
98.	Loan for working capital expenses for engineers construction Co-operative Society.	..	.	0.50	.
99.	Loans from the R.B.I. for granting share capital to District Central Co-operative Banks, Agricultural Credit Societies, State Land Development Banks and Urban Co-operative Banks.	do		886.84	1,695.00
100.	Share capital contribution to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Corporation.	do	..	50.00	200.00
101.	Share capital contribution to the Arecanut Marketing Corporation and Commodity-wise Co-operative Marketing Corporation.	New	..	..	200.00
102.	Provision of vehicles for the use of the Departmental officers.	New	..	..	3.00
		Total ..	..		2,214.68
	GRAND TOTAL ..	*	940.00	1,646.73	5,006.775

Say Rs. 5,000.00 lakhs (in round figures)

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*This is exclusive of the outlay on the schemes, financed by the Reserve Bank of India.

ANNEXURE IV

CO-OPERATION

Fifth Five Year Plan—Co-operation

SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY (CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

STATE : MYSORE

Sl. No.	*Title of the Scheme*	*Whether continuing new*	*Fourth Plan*		*Fifth Plan Outlay*
			Outlay	*Anticipated Expenditure*	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund.	Continuing	95.00	72.15	200.00
2.	Margin money requirements for Co-operative for distribution of fertilisers.	do	125.00	131.00	200.00
		Total ..	220.00	203.15	400.00

ANNEXURE IV

CO-OPERATION

Fifth Five Year Plan—Co-operation Schemewise Outlays

(Central Sector Schemes)

State : MYSORE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Title of the Scheme	Whether continuing/New	Fourth Plan Outlay	Fourth Plan Anticipated expenditure	Fifth Plan Outlay
*1.	Contribution towards the share capital of Primary Marketing Societies in HY VP area.	...	...	20.85	
2.	Grant of loan to Co-operative Cold Storage	...	...	12.00	40.00
3.	Central Sector Scheme for accelerating development of consumers co-operative having growth potential employment.				
	(*a*) Contribution towards share capital...	...	...	12.50	
	(*b*) Loan-*cum*-subsidy ...	...	...	7.80	
	(*c*) Subsidy towards managerial cost ...	...	...	0.98	
*4.	Contribution towards the share capital of small and medium sized processing units	...	...	37.97	
*5.	Loan to small and medium sized processing units.	...	...	155.45	
*6.	Loan towards the construction of godowns by the Primary Marketing Societies.	...	...	3.92	
*7.	Loan towards the construction of godowns by the Apex Marketing Society.	...	...	0.94	
*8.	Loan towards construction of godowns by processing societies/Marketing Societies undertaking processing activities.			2.82	
*9.	Loan towards construction of rural godowns.	...	...	25.740	...
	Special Employment Schemes :				
†10.	Subsidy towards the appointment of Supervisors of District Central Co-operative Banks.	...	...	7.720	
†11.	Subsidy towards the appointment of Technical Officers in Land Development Bank.	...	...	7.938	
†12.	Subsidy towards the appointment of Secretaries of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.	...	...	40.68	....
†13.	Appointment of special staff for consumers cooperatives.				
†14.	Appointment of Special staff for Marketing and Processing Societies.	...	...	1.670	
15.	Rehabilitation of weak Central Co-operative Banks.	New	...	..	50.00
16.	Assistance for establishment of a Co-operative Fertiliser Factory.	New	...	...	100.00
	Total ...	...	...	338.978	190.00

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*Schemes brought with in the State Plan and funds provided in the State Plan as per the guide lines of the Planning Commission.

†There are no indications about the continuation of the scheme in the V Plan period. Hence no funds have been provided.

ANNEXURE V

Assistance released and anticipated release of Financial assistance by the National Co-operative Development Corporation during the Fourth Five Year Plan, *i.e.*, 1969–70 to 1973 74.

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Centrally aided State Plan Schemes*	*Centrally sponsored Schemes*	*Corporation sponsored Schemes*	*Central Sector Schemes*	*Total*
1.	1969–70 ..	38.50	12.00	28.476	..	78.976
2.	1970–71 ..	55.45	30.00	11.750	7.46	104.660
3.	1971–72 ..	52.18	39.00	7.705	6.085	104.970
4.	1972–73 ..	43.90	20.00	30.80	24.179	118.879
		190.03	101.00	78.731	37.724	407.485
			Anticipated			
5.	1973–74 ..	..	30.00	6.84	130.000	166.840
	Total ..	190.03	131.00	85.571	167.724	574.325

CHAPTER 13

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ

1. The Community Development Programme was launched in the State on 2nd October 1952 and by the 2nd October 1963 it covered the entire State. From 1st April 1969 the Community Development Blocks were made coterminous with the Revenue Taluks. There are now, therefore, 175 Community Development Blocks. The Community Development Programmes in the State are being implemented through the Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards with the guidance of the District Development Council.

2. When the Fourth Five Year Plan was being formulated it was concluded that the time was ripe for the gradual withdrawal of the Government from this programme to give greater scope to local initiative and to place various activities in Community Development Blocks on a self-sustaining basis. A drastic cut in the allocations was therefore made. However, several development activities of various Departments were sought to be implemented through the Taluk Development Boards.

3. Panchayat Raj bodies were provided with trained personnel and members were trained at Panchayat Raj Institutes in Democratic processes. In addition to the plan provisions since 1969-70 the entire land revenue collections have been assigned to Panchayat Raj bodies. On an average Rs. 345 lakhs has been disbursed every year amongst the Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats as land revenue assignment. Panchayat Raj bodies have also been encouraged to augment their resources by levying taxes and fees on properties and avocations pursued within their jurisdictions. Taluk Development Boards have been permitted to levy cess on land revenue and to levy surcharge in the form of additional stamp duty on transfer of immovable properties Funds were also provided to Panchayat Raj Bodies to create remunerative assets. Village Panchayats whose incomes are below Rs. 12,000 per annum have been assisted with independent secretaries at Government cost.

4. Out of a Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs towards Community Development Projects it is estimated that Rs. 126.70 lakhs would be spent. For Panchayat Raj the Fourth Plan allocation was Rs. 25 lakhs and it is estimated that the expenditure would be Rs. 9.40 lakhs.

Objectives and strategy during the Fifth Plan

5. During the Fifth Plan period the twin programmes of Community Development and Panchayati Raj will continue to be oriented towards securing the fullest development of the material and human resources of rural areas, development of local leadership and self-governing institutions, to raise the rural community to higher levels of living with the active participation and initiative of the people themselves.

6. The Community Development Programme will continue to have a nucleus budget so that it can be the base for stimulating social and economic change. The block agencies with their experience in rural development programmes and the Panchayati Raj bodies with their close associations with the public will continue to attend to the implementation of departmental development programmes. A greater responsibility will be cast on them to actively participate and implement the following essential work relating to the minimum needs programme :

(1) Minimum education for children upto the age of 14.
(2) Minimum public health, family planning integrated with nutrition for children.
(3) Rural Water Supply.
(4) House sites for landless labourers.
(5) Rural Roads.

7. It is proposed to extend the block level machinery for providing extension services to the agriculturists. The funds will be made available from the sector ' Agriculture '. The Supervisory Staff shall be augmented. The financial outlay during the Fifth Plan period would be as follows :

Community Development	..	Rs. 350 lakhs
Panchayati Raj	..	Rs. 50 lakhs

FIFTH PLAN PROGRAMMES

Community Development

8. An allocation of Rs. 334 lakhs is made for continuing the scheme of meeting local needs under animal husbandry, agricultural extension, health and rural sanitation, irrigation, education and communication through the Block agencies. It is proposed to allocate Rs. 38,000 per block per year. The break up is indicated below :

(*a*) Agricultural Extension	..	Rs. 80 lakhs
(*b*) Irrigation	..	Rs. 30 lakhs
(*c*) Health and Rural Sanitation	..	Rs. 75 lakhs
(*d*) Education	..	Rs. 75 lakhs
(*e*) Communication	..	Rs. 74 lakhs
Total	..	Rs. 334 lakhs

9. Apart from the nucleus budget provided under the Community Development Budget it has been the accepted policy that other Departments which are charged with the duties of social and economic transformation of the rural area should operate through the Panchayati Raj bodies. In the Fourth Plan period the amount so spent by the various departments is expected to be of the order of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores. This figure is expected to rise appreciably. All this would call for

strengthening of not only the normal machinery of the several departments concerned but also galvanising Panchayati Raj bodies. Constant supervision and periodical guidance would be necessary. To strengthen the departmental staff a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs is therefore made.

Central Sector Schemes

10. The schemes relating to sammelans at District and State Level, awards to the best Gramasevaks and Gramasevikas, prizes to village panchayats, pilot research in growth centres and pilot intensive rural employment projects would be continued. An outlay of Rs. 24.32 lakhs is contemplated.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Applied Nutrition Programme

11. The Applied Nutrition Programme aims at improving the nutritional content in the diet of the people. The programme is a combined effort of UNICEF, the Central Government and the State Government each contributing according to a specified scale. The programme was inaugurated in the year 1963-64 and it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan, 95 blocks will have been covered.

During the Fifth Plan the programme would be revamped by providing a package of services **viz.**, nutrition and Health Education for lactating and pregnant mothers through demonstration feeding and cooking, nutrition education to families and supplementary nutrition feeding for pre-school children and mothers. Production of protein rich food would be encouraged and immunisation and environmental hygiene would be attended to. It is estimated that the outlay per block would be about Rs. 1.51 lakhs per year. The total outlay for new schemes would be Rs. 354.85 lakhs, besides a community participation of Rs. 54 lakhs. The financial outlay on spill-over schemes of the Fourth Plan would be about Rs. 92.49 lakhs.

Panchayati Raj

12. The Panchayati Raj bodies will be fully involved in the implementation of the minimum needs programme. The following programmes being implemented during the Fourth Plan would also be continued :

(1) Publication of Panchayatiraj journal for which Rs. 2.50 lakhs is allocated.

(2) Training of Panchayat Secretaries. An outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakhs is proposed.

(3) Assistance to Panchayats for creation of remunerative assets. Rs. 20 lakhs is allotted for this purpose.

13. The Panchayati Raj Journal has a wide circulation and it is hoped to make it more popular. There would be a composite training programme for Panchayat Secretaries who are attending to revenue matters also. It is proposed to train 6000 secretaries. The Panchayat Training Centres would be utilised for training these Secretaries. Financial assistance would be provided to Panchayats for creating remunerative assets. For all these schemes an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs is made.

ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A sum of Rs. 53 lakhs is allocated for the year 1974-75. The break up is as indicated below :

Schematic Budget	*Rs. in lakhs*
1. Agricultural Extension	12.50
2. Irrigation	4.50
3. Health & Rural Sanitation ..	11.50
4. Education	11.50
5. Communication	10.00
Strengthening of Departmental Staff	3.00

PANCHAYATI RAJ

A sum of Rupees 9.00 lakhs is allotted for the year 1974-75. The break-up is as indicated below :

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Publication of Panchayati Raj Journal	0.50
2. Training of Panchayat Secretaries ..	5.50
3. Assistance to Panchayats for creation of remunerative assets.	3.00

ANNEXURE I

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

FINANCIAL OUTLAY

Community Development and Panchayathiraj

Mysore State — *Rs.* 400.00 *Lakhs.*

Programme	*Fourth Plan*		***Fifth Plan Outlay** (in lakhs)*
	Outlay (in lakhs)	*Anticipation Exp.*	
1. Community Development			
(a) Investment	..	..	..
(b) Current Outlay	160	126.70	350.00
Total (A & B) ..	160	126.70	350.00
2. Panchayathiraj			
(a) Investments	..	7.05	20.00
(b) Current Outlay	25	2.35	30.00
Total (A & B) ..	185	136.10	400.00

ANNEXURE II

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATHIRAJ

Rs. 400.00 *lakhs.*

Sl. No.	*Title of the Schemes*	*Whether continuing/new*	*Fourth Plan*		*Fifth Plan Outlay*
			Outlay (in lakhs)	*Anticipated Expenditure*	
	Community Development				
1.	Schematic Block Budget	Continuing	160	126.70	334.00
	New Schemes				
2.	Strengthening of the Supervisory Machinery of Development Blocks and Panchayathiraj bodies.	..	..	..	16.00
	Total ..		160	126.70	350.00
	Panchayathiraj				
3.	(i) Publication of P. Raj Journal.	Continuing	..	2.25	2.50
	(ii) Training of Panchayath Secretaries.	,,	25	0.10	27.50
	(iii) Creation of remunerative assets.	,,		7.05	20.00
			25	9.40	50.00
	Grand Total ..		185	136.10	400.00

CHAPTER 14

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

1. Water is one of the most important requirements for increasing agricultural production. Except for the coastal and malnad areas where there is relatively more assured rainfall,. the remaining major portion of Mysore State has to depend more or less entirely on the monsoons. Large tracts of the State are, therefore, prone to be affected by scarcity conditions periodically. It is very necessary that concerted efforts should be made to exploit ground as well as surface water to the maximum extent possible so that as large an area as practicable gets assured water supply which is vital for many of the high yielding varieties of crops and the areas chronically visited by drought can get some insurance against its severity. This assumes an even greater importance in the context of increasing the production of crops in shortage, like cotton and oilseeds for which the soils of North Mysore are well suited.

2. Major portion of the agriculture still depends on rainfall. There are great variations, not only in the intensity of the rainfall but in its distribution. It has been assessed that 75 percent of the area of the State has a co-efficient of variability of more than 30 per cent. "It has been found that the lower the rainfall in any given area, the greater are the chances of serious deficiencies, and the greater the deficiency the greater the risk of drought and famine". The Irrigation Commission (1972) has therefore concluded that with a coefficient of variability as high as 30 per cent, Mysore clearly falls within the category of areas exposed to a high degree to drought and famine.

3. The Commission has assessed that atleast 54 per cent of the total geographical area in Mysore, inhabited by nearly one-half of the people of the State falls under the category of drought affected areas and has accepted 88 taluks in the State as being drought affected. The State Government have also identified 88 taluks in the 15 districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur and Tumkur as being affected by drought periodically. The average level of irrigation obtaining in these taluks is less than about 10 per cent.

4. A programme for providing permanent measures for utilising the available water resources in the drought affected districts, particularly those where the level of irrigation is very low, deserves the highest priority.

5. The development of irrigation in the State during the pre-independence era was rather slow and not uniform in the regions where the necessity for irrigation was keen. For example, in the old Mysore area minor irrigation was in practice on an extensive scale as evidenced by more than 25,000 tanks spread over the entire erstwhile Mysore State. In contrast, the number of minor irrigation works, not to mention medium or major irrigation works, in the Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak areas of Northern Maidan region was meagre.

Before 1947

6. As regards major works, while Krishnarajasagar and V. V. Sagar were taken up and completed between 1911-1932 and in 1907 respectively, there was no major irrigation work in the other regions which were added to old Mysore in 1956, the reasons being historical. The total area irrigated from all sources was about 5.04 lakh hectares in 1901.

7. In the Cauvery basin, excepting minor irrigation tanks, notable irrigation works undertaken and completed before the dawn of independence were:

		Year of Completion	*Area irrigated in Hectares*
1.	Krishnarajasagar ...	1932	59,580
2.	Marconahalli	1941	6,073
3.	Byramangala	1945	1,619
4.	Kanva	1946	1.809
5.	Old anicut in Cauvery basin	At different periods	77.130
		Total	146,211

8. In the Krishna basin, the following were the important works existing prior to 1947:

	Year of Completion	*Area Irrigated in Hectares*
Vijayanagar Channels ...	Anicut work	11.700
Gokak Channel system ...	1889	5,749
Vanivilasasagar ...	1907	8,704
Dharma Canal system ...	Anicut work	3,956
Bhadra Anicut	1927	4.251
Anjanapur reservoir ...	1938	6,263
	Total ...	40,623

9. In other basins, there were only minor irrigation works like tanks and anicuts, and statistics of the area irrigated prior to 1947 are not available. The total area under irrigation from all sources as on 1947 can be taken as about 6.68 lakh hectares, thus an increase of about 1.64 lakh hectares in a period of about 50 years. In 1947, the percentage of irrigated area to cultivable area was 5.4.

Plan Era

10. Out of a total area of 18.94 million hectares the net sown area in the State was 10.2 million hectares in 1969-70. A massive investment of Rs. 200 crores of which about Rs. 130 crores were on major and medium irrigation projects, helped to raise the percentage of irrigated area from 7.37 in 1956-57 to 12.43 in 1968-69. The actual irrigated area at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was

12.5 lakh hectares (30.8 lakhs acres). The details of the expenditure on irrigation works before the Fourth Plan are given below:

(Rs. lakhs)

Period	Major & Medium	Minor	Total	At the end of the period	
				Area irrigated (Lakh hectares)	Percentage to net sown area
1. Pre-Plan and First Plan (1951–56).	3,727	415	4,142	7.41	7.37
2. Second Plan (1956–61)	2,710	719	3,429	8.58	8.54
3. Third Plan (1961–66)	3,137	3,583	6,720	9.87	9.82
4. Annual Plans (1966-69)	3,305	2,612	5,917	12.49	12.43
	12,879	7,322	20,208		

Of the total irrigated area, nearly 63 per cent was from minor irrigation works like tanks, wells, pick-ups, etc.

11. The following table indicates the level of irrigation in all the 19 districts in Mysore as it obtained in 1969-70.

Sl. No.	District	Net area sown (Hectares)	Area Irrigated (Hectares)	Percentage
1.	Bangalore ...	383,317	65,037	16.96
2.	Belgaum	944,680	95,372	10.09
3.	Bellary	584,885	43,822	7.49
4.	Bidar	334,400	11,780	3.52
5.	Bijapur ...	1,433,064	49,179	3.43
6.	Chickmagalur ...	225,923	29,817	13.19
7.	Chitradurga ...	467,321	72,290	15.46
8.	Coorg	116,969	8,081	6.91
9.	Dharwar	1,115,514	60,151	5.39
10.	Gulbarga	1,200,608	21,495	1.79
11.	Hassan	307,481	54,527	17.71
12.	Kolar	279,927	66,264	23.67
13.	Mandya	260,195	82,011	31.51
14.	Mysore	459,410	72,687	15.82
15.	North Kanara ...	105,664	20,854	19.73
16.	Raichur	1,020,575	94,465	9.25
17.	Shimoga	303,292	143,356	47.26
18.	South Kanara ...	189,234	75,626	39.96
19.	Tumkur	464,589	77,663	16.71

Potential

12. There are seven river systems draining the State. The names of the river systems, their drainage areas, present irrigated area and the potential are given below:

River system	Drainage area in the State (Sq. Miles)	Percentage to total area of State	Total* cultivable area in the basin	**Irrigated area	Percentage of (5) to (4)	Irrigation potential possible (Lakh hectares)
			(Lakh hectares)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Krishna Valley	43,734	58.93	92.87	5.63	6.0	33.94
2. Cauvery Valley	13,979	18.83	21.05	1.40	5.8	8.10
3. Godavari Valley	1,712	2.05	4.91	0.08	1.6	1.08
4. West flowing rivers.	9,496	12 79	11.12	1.33	12.0	1.79
5. North Pennar 6. South Pennar 7. Palar	5,289	7.40	10.51	0.84	7.9	0.87
Total ...	74,210	100.00	143.46	9.28		45 79

*Approximate

**From canals and tanks only except in the case Godavari Valley where it is only from wells.

13. According to us the ultimate irrigation potential possible by flow irrigation in the State is nearly 4.6 million hectares of which the potential exploited till 1968-69 was only of the order of 0.80 million hectares. While we do not accept the assessment by the Planning Commission that the ultimate flow irrigation potential in the State is 2 million hectares, even so, the percentage of potential exploited to the ultimate potential (Planning Commission) was only 40 per cent as against a percentage of 83.7 in Tamil Nadu, 67.5 in Punjab and 47.1 in West Bengal. The percentage of irrigated area to net sown area in the State was only 12.43 in 1968-69 as against the national average of 22 per cent and much below the level of irrigation in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, etc. The State has undertaken a number of irrigation works which will raise the irrigated area substantially. An account of the works taken up since the First Plan follows:

During First Plan

14. During First Plan, the Tungabhadra Project Left Bank and Right Bank canals, Bhadra Reservoir Project, Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Stage I, Tunga Anicut and Rajolibanda Diversion scheme which had already been taken up in the pre-plan period were continued. In addition to these the Nugu Reservoir, Kolchi Weir, Ramanahalli tank, Areshankar tank, Kalaskop tank and Ambligola projects were taken up. The estimated cost of all these 11 schemes is about Rs. 112.76 crores and the irrigation potential under them is 4.65 lakh hectares. Most of these schemes are completed and a potential of 4.49 lakh hectares will be created to end of Fourth Plan with a utilisation of 4.20 lakh hectares. The expenditure that will be incurred under these schemes by the end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 93.15 crores, leaving a balance of about Rs. 19 crores for their completion. The 6 projects completed are Rajolibanda diversion, Nugu, Kolchi weir, Ramanahalli, Areshankar and Kalaskop. The first priority has been given in the Fifth Plan for the completion of the remaining projects.

During Second Plan

15. During Second Plan, the Ghataprabha project Stage II Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage I, Kabini project, Dharma Reservoir project, Hathikoni, Hagaribommanahalli, Jambadahalla, Kanakanala, Chikhole, Hebbahalla, Mangala, Nagathana and Laxmanathirtha projects and K.R. Sagar works were taken up for execution in addition to the schemes already under execution during the previous Plan. The estimated cost of all these 14 schemes is about Rs. 118.35 crores and the irrigation potential under them is 1.58 lakh hectares. Except for Laxmanathirtha project which was deferred due to the change in the scope and design of the project, the 6 schemes that will be completed are Hathikoni, Nagthan, Kanaknala, Hebbahalla, Mangala and K.R. Sagar works. The expenditure that will be incurred under all these schemes by the end of the Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 77.89 crores leaving a balance of about Rs. 40 crores for the completion of the rest of the Projects. The Irrigation potential that will be created and utilised under all these schemes to end of Fourth Plan will be 0.81 lakh hectares and 0.68 lakh hectares respectively. All the remaining projects are proposed to be completed in the Fifth Plan.

During the Third Plan

16. During the Third Plan, in addition to the schemes taken up for execution during the previous Plans, the execution of Malaprabha project, Upper Krishna Project Stage I, Hemavathy, Harangi, Chandrapalli, Chitwadgi, Suvarnavathy, Harinala and Bijapur projects were taken up. The estimated cost of all these 9 schemes is about Rs. 345.34 crores and the irrigation potential under them is 7.24 lakh hectares. The expenditure likely to be incurred to end of Fourth Plan under all these schemes will be about Rs. 90.47 crores, leaving a balance of about Rs. 255 crores for their completion. Only one work, Chitwadgi will be completed. By the end of the Fourth Plan a potential of 0.56 lakh hectares will be created under these Third Plan projects with a utilisation of 0.44 lakh hectares. Considering the priority necessary for the completion of the projects taken up during the First and Second plans and also considering the large outlay required for the completion of all these schemes taken up during the Third Plan, it is proposed to bring the major irrigation projects to a fair stage so that they commence to yield irrigation benefits and complete them during the Sixth Plan period. The medium irrigation projects will, however, be completed during the Fifth Plan.

During the Annual Plans

17. During the three Annual Plan periods, the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II in continuation of the Stage I, which was nearing completion, was taken up. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 6.76 crores and will bring under irrigation 40,470 hectares. The expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of Fourth Plan on this scheme will be about Rs. 2.37 crores leaving a balance of about Rs. 4.39 crores for its completion. A potential of 28,330 hectares will be created by the end of Fourth Plan with a utilisation of 8090 hectares. This scheme will be completed during the Fifth Plan.

During the Fourth Plan

18. During the Fourth Plan, the new schemes taken up for execution are Karanja project, Manchanabele, Taraka, Gundal, Bachanki, Votehole, Sagaredoddakere and Narihalla schemes. The estimated cost of these schemes is about Rs. 35.83 crores and will create an irrigation potential of 57,580 hectares, on completion. The expenditure likely to be incurred on all these schemes by the end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 4.54 crores. None of these will be completed in the Fourth Plan.

19. In addition, as a measure of drought relief during 1972-73 eight more projects were taken up for initiating work. They are Bennithora, Lower Mullamari, Upper Mullamari, Chulkinala, Amerja, Saudagar, Hippargi Barrage and Ghataprabha Stage III. Their total estimated cost is Rs. 82.26 crores and their total irrigation potential is 2.22 lakh hectares. Only about Rs. 40 lakhs have been spent on these.

20. Under the schemes taken up since the first plan (except the ones referred to under para 19) a total irrigation potential of 6.23 lakh hectares will have been created by the end of the Fourth

Plan. The utilisation will be 5.48 lakh hectares or nearly 90 per cent. The progress plan-wise of irrigation benefits from major and medium irrigation projects is given in Annexure I. As against the Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 90 crores, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 140 crores, of which Rs. 53 crores is on the projects pending approval and met from non-Plan budget.

Fifth Plan

21. The total spill-over cost of all the schemes now under progress is Rs. 432 crores including the projects taken up as a measure of drought relief during 1972-73. Of this, the spill-over cost of approved schemes is Rs. 225 crores. The total provision proposed for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 300 crores including the projects which are pending approval of the Government of India. The intention is to complete all the major irrigation projects except Malaprabha, Upper Krishna, Hemavathi, Karanja, Ghataprabha Stage III, Hipparagi Barrage and Bennithora. All the medium irrigation schemes under progress including 5 new medium irrigation schemes taken up as drought relief are also proposed to be completed. The details of the provisions made for each of the works are available in the enclosed statements.

22. As against an addition of 1.354 lakh hectares to the irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects during the Fourth Plan, the addition envisaged during the Fifth Plan is 4.629 lakh hectares, increasing by 4.5 per cent the percentage of irrigated area to net sown area which is expected to be about 14 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan. Adding the expected additions to the irrigated area by minor irrigation works and irrigation wells, the percentage at the end of the Fifth Plan could reach 22 per cent. Still, Mysore would be below many other States in the extent of irrigated area and exploitation of potential. In order to see that an integrated development of the ayacut under major irrigation projects takes place, it is proposed to constitute Integrated Project Authorities to oversee the engineering as well as agricultural and infra-structural developments so that the time-lag between the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation is reduced to the barest minimum.

23. Over 65 per cent of the area of Mysore State is in the low rainfall region and visitations of scarcity conditions are very frequent in these areas. Providing irrigation facilities to the maximum extent possible is one of the main thrusts in protecting these areas from the severity of drought. The major irrigation projects taken up in Krishna basin viz., the Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and the Upper Krishna Projects serve these scarcity areas. While the Ghataprabha Stage II will be completed by 1975-76 a special mention has to be made about Ghataprabha Stage III. The Hidkal Dam is being raised to full height under Stage II itself as it is not economical nor practical to increase the height of the Dam in bits. The storage provided in the reservoir will remain unutilised if the Right Bank Canal is not taken up. Considering the fact that a 3 mile long tunnel situated in the initial 20 miles of the Canal will take atleast 3 to 4 years for completion, it would be advisable to initiate action during the Fifth Plan itself.

24. The biggest project in this area is the Upper Krishna project which in the I Stage will irrigate 4.09 lakh hectares serving the chronically drought affected districts of Gulbarga and Bijapur. In the II Stage it will irrigate another 4.34 lakh hectares in Bijapur and Raichur Districts. Only the I stage has been taken up for execution. The financial requirements of this project are too large to permit full accommodation within the State Plan. The Irrigation Commission has also recommended that for such large projects which serve backward areas the Central Government should provide special financial arrangements to the State for expeditious and efficient execution of the projects. It is, therefore, urged that this project should be taken up as a National Project and financed by the Central Government outside the State's Fifth Plan.

25. The Projects of Kabini, Hemavathi, Harangi and Suvarnavathi in the Cauvery basin, the Karanja in Godavari basin and the Chandrampalli, Chitwadgi and Narihalla projects in the Krishna basin which are continuing schemes, are awaiting the approval of the Government of India. The 8 works taken up as a measure of scarcity relief are also yet to be approved. It is anticipated that the river water disputes relating to the sharing of the waters of Krishna and Godavari and Cauvery would have been settled before the beginning of the Fifth Plan and the execution of new schemes in these river basins could be taken up.

26. A brief description of each of the projects under execution follows:

Ghataprabha Project Stage I

27. It consists of construction of Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal from 0 to 44 miles. The canal takes off from the existing Dhupdal weir with a head discharge of 1500 cusecs to irrigate 74,080 hectares of land utilising monsoon waters diverted at the Dhupdal weir. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 708.18 lakhs and the total expenditure that would be incurred upto end of March 1974 is Rs. 623 lakhs. leaving a balance of about Rs. 85.00 lakhs. The main canal and the branches have been completed in all respects. Field channels have been constructed over an area of 50,530 hectares, mostly in Khariff areas. Construction of field channels in rabi area has been taken up recently.

Ghataprabha Project Stage II

28. This consists of two parts. The first part consists of the extension of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal beyond 44th mile to the 71st mile to irrigate 46.550 hectares and raising the capacity of the first 44 miles of the canal for a head discharge of 2000 cusecs. The second part consists of the construction of Hidkal dam Stage I to store 23 TMCFT of water. The estimated cost of the Ghataprabha Project Stage II is Rs. 5.905.71 lakhs and the total expenditure that would be incurred by the end of the IV Plan is about Rs. 3,884 lakhs. leaving a balance of about Rs. 2021 lakhs. The entire main canal and branches have been practically completed. Distribution system and channels for an area of about 11,330 hectares, mostly in areas where Khariff irrigation is possible, has been done. The construction

of Hidkal dam is in progress and storage of 5 TMCFT. is proposed to be created by June 1974

Ghataprabha Project Stage III

29. This consists of two parts. The first part consists of raising the Hidkal dam to its full height to store an additional 28 TMCFT. The second part consists of the construction of a Right Bank Canal taking off from Hidkal dam for irrigating about 1.21,400 hectares. The construction of the Hidkal Dam to its final height in continuation of the Stage I has already been taken up. The estimated cost of this work is about Rs. 400 lakhs. The cost of the right bank canal is about Rs. 3755 lakhs. The project has not yet been cleared by the Centre. Pending clearance, beginning has been made recently on the excavation of the canal in the initial reaches to provide employment to the scarcity affected people. While the construction of the dam to the final height will be completed, the canal in the first 19 miles, the tunnel and a few miles beyond the tunnel to bring under irrigation an area of about 20,000 hectares will be taken up during the Fifth Plan, if funds become available.

Malaprabha Project

30. This project comprises of a dam across Malaprabha river to store 48 TMCFT. and two canals, one on the left bank and the other on the right bank, to irrigate about 1.749 lakh hectares. Extension of the existing Kolchi right bank canal and lift irrigation on the foreshore of the reservoir will bring under irrigation about 31,580 hectares. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 9906 lakhs. The storage dam has been completed by June 1973. The construction of the canal system is in progress and water has already been let out into the right bank via the Nargund branch and a potential of 2470 hectares has been created. The expenditure to end of Fourth Plan would be Rs. 3400 lakhs, leaving a balance of about Rs. 6500 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 5500 lakhs is contemplated in the Fifth Plan to bring under irrigation about 1.57 lakh hectares. The left bank canal, extension of Kolchi Canal, lift irrigation schemes will be completed and the right bank canal along with the distribution system will be completed upto 60th mile. Problems of drainage will also be tackled.

Upper Krishna Project

31. It consists of the construction of Narayanapur Dam fully, the construction of the Almatti Dam to a partial height and the construction of the Narayanapur left bank canal for irrigating 4.088 lakh hectares. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 11,667 lakhs and the expenditure that would be incurred by the end of Fourth Plan Would be Rs. 2053 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 9614 lakhs. The construction of Almatti Dam, Narayana- pur Dam and the Narayanapur left bank canal are in progress. Some irrigation with the Hunsagi branch is under contemplation. The Narayanapur Dam is proposed to be completed and the canal system upto 25th mile for bringing under irrigation about 1.28,690 hectares is proposed in the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 6700 lakhs

Karanja Project

32. This envisages the construction of a reservoir across Karanja river with two lined canals on either bank to irrigate 31,570 hectares. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1664 lakhs and by the end of Fourth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 128 lakhs would be incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 1536 lakhs required for completion. The provision made is Rs. 919 lakhs to bring 8,090 hectares under irrigation during the Fifth Plan.

Kabini Project

33. The project contemplates the construction of a reservoir across Kabini river for a storage of 19.00 TMCFT. and the construction of two canals one on either bank to irrigate 50,990 hectares. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3950 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 2340 lakhs, leaving a balance of about Rs. 1610 lakhs. The construction of the dam including the erection of spillway gates will be completed by June 1974. Excavation of canals is in progress. The project is proposed to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

Hemavathi Project

34. This project contemplates the construction of a reservoir across Hemavathy river to impound 34 TMCFT. and the construction of two canals, one on either bank, to irrigate 63,130 hectares. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 9100 lakhs. The likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 2324 lakhs, leaving a balance of about Rs. 6776 lakhs for its completion. The construction of the dam is in progress and is likely to be completed by June 1975. The excavation of canals is in progress.

Harangi Project

35. This project contemplates the construction of a reservoir across Harangi river for a storage of 6.8 TMCFT. and the construction of a left bank canal and a branch canal on the right bank to irrigate 30,350 hectares. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 3000 lakhs. The expenditure likely to be incurred to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 802 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 2198 lakhs for its completion. The construction of the dam and canals are in progress. This project will also be completed in the Fifth Plan.

Tungabhadra Project—Left Bank Canal

36. The left bank canal which takes off from the T.B. Dam provides irrigation to 2,34,720 hectares. The canal system and the dam have been completed and the irrigation potential is created. Works like construction of regulators, lining of distributaries, strengthening of canal, construction of drainage works, construction of communication facilities are still to be attended. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 4905.00 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 3764 lakhs is likely to be incurred by the end of Fourth Plan, leaving a balance of about Rs. 1141 lakhs. The entire work is proposed to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

Tungabhadra Project—Right Bank Canal

37. The Right Bank Canal which takes off the Tungabhadra Dam provides irrigation to 37,370 hectares in Mysore State. The canal system has been completed and the irrigation potential is created. Works like lining of certain distributaries, providing of communication facilities are still to be attended to. The estimated cost is about Rs. 340 lakhs and the expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 266 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 74 lakhs to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

Tungabhadra Project—High Level Canal Stage I and II

38. The High level canal on the right bank of the Tungabhadra Dam provides irrigation to about 80,940 hectares. The canal is completed. The distribution system and field channels are under construction. A potential of about 60,700 hectares has been created to end of 1973. The estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 1386 lakhs and an expenditure of about Rs. 757 lakhs is likely to be incurred to end of Fourth Plan leaving a balance of Rs. 629 lakhs. The project will be completed during the Fifth Plan.

Bhadra Project

39. This project consists of a masonry dam across the river Bhadra. This is a multipurpose project and two canals on either side take off from this dam to irrigate 99,010 hectares. The dam and canal system are completed and an irigation potential of about 97,120 hectares is created. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4081 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be Rs. 3541 lakhs. leaving a balance of Rs. 540 lakhs to be completed in the Fifth Plan period. The works to be executed are providing of drainage arrangements, communication facilities and lining of certain distributaries.

Tunga Anicut Project

40. The scheme comprises of an anicut across the river Tunga and two channels on both the banks to provide irrigation for 8,700 hectares. The cost of the project is Rs. 356 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan period will be about Rs. 305 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 51 lakhs for its completion. The irrigation potential has been created. The balance works which are drainage schemes and communications facilities will be completed in the Fifth Plan.

Hagaribommanahalli Project

41. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Chikahagari, a tributary to Tungabhadra river. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 296.00 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 254 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 42 lakhs. The project has two canals one on each bank to irrigate an area of about 2,970 hectares.

Jambadahalla Project

42. The project comprises the construction of an earth dam across Jambadahalla, a tributary to Bhadra river. A right bank canal and a left bank canal taking off from this reservoir irrigate 2430 hectares. The estimated cost is Rs. 118 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 106 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme

43. This scheme consists of a masonry anicut across the river Tungabhadra and has a canal on the left bank to irrigate 2380 hectares in Mysore State. The entire potential has been created.

Kanakanala Project

44. The project comprises of an earthen dam across Kanakanala stream, a tributary to Tungabhadra river and a right bank canal to irrigate 2060 hectares. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 97 lakhs and will be completed by the end of Fourth Plan.

Suvarnavathi Project

45. The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across Suvarnavathy river a tributary to Cauvery river. The Project is intended to irrigate 2,830 hectares. The estimated cost is Rs. 280 lakhs and the expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 251 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 29 lakhs for completion.

Gundal Project

46. The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across Gundal river and will provide irrigation to an area of 4,050 hectares. The estimated cost is Rs. 295 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 105 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 190 lakhs for completion. This will be completed during the Fifth Plan.

Manchanabele Project

47. The project envisages the construction of a masonry dam across Arkavathy, a tributary to Cauvery river and will give relief from floods to Ramanagaram Town and about 506 hectares of flood affected lands, as well as provide irrigation benefits to about 2830 hectares. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 565 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about 60 lakhs, leaving a balance of about 505 lakhs for its completion. It is proposed to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

Taraka Project

48. The project envisages the construction of a dam across Taraka, a tributary to Kabini river and will provide irrigation to 7,280 hectares. The estimated cost is Rs. 395 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 33 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 362 lakhs for completion in the Fifth Plan.

Narihalla Project

49. The project envisages the construction of a dam across Narihalla a tributary to Tungabhadra river and is intended to provide water supply to Donamalai Iron ore project and irrigate 2420 hectares. The estimated cost is Rs. 190 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 16 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 174 lakhs for its completion during the Fifth Plan.

Chandrampalli

50. This scheme envisages the construction of a dam across sarnala, a tributary of Bhima river for irrigating 5,220 hectares. The estimated cost is Rs. 175 lakhs and the likely expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 169 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 6 lakhs for completion. The work is almost completed and an irrigation potential of about 2000 hectares has been utilised by the end of 1972-73.

Chitwadgi

51. This scheme envisages the construction of a dam across a local stream in Bijapur district, which is a tributary of Malaprabha. The estimated cost is Rs. 47 lakhs and the work is almost completed. The irrigation potential is 890 hectares.

Bachanki

52. This scheme envisages the construction of a dam across a tributary to Bedthi river, a west flowing river. It provides irrigation to 1940 hectares. The estimated cost is about Rs. 126 lakhs of which the share of expenditure to be borne by the State is Rs. 51.32 lakhs. An outlay of about Rs. 40 lakhs is likely to be incurred by the end of Fourth Plan leaving a balance of Rs. 11.32 lakhs for completion. The project is almost completed.

Hathikoni

53. This scheme envisages the construction of a dam across a local tributary to Bhima river and for providing irrigation benefias to 2,140 hectares. The project is completed.

Dharma Reservoir Project

54. This contemplates the construction of a reservoir across Dharma, a tributary to river Varada, a tributary to Tungabhadra. Irrigation benefits to an extent of 5,660 hectares are contemplated. The project is completed.

Kolchi Weir

55. This contemplated the contruction of an ancient across Malaprabha river for irrigating 1,270 hectares. The work is completed.

Harinala

56. This contemplates the construction of a dam across a local nala, which is a tributary to Malaprabha river. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 164.0 lakhs and will provide irrigation to 4,350 hectares. The expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 7.0 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 157.0 lakhs for completion.

Bijjur

57. This contemplates the construction of a reservoir across a west flowing river. The estimated cost is Rs. 195 lakhs and will provide irrigation benefits to 1820 hectares. The expenditure to end of Fourth Plan will be Rs. 1.6 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 193.4 lakhs for completion during the Fifth Plan.

Summary

58. With the provisions proposed for the Fifth Plan the physical targets of potential and utilisation of irrigation from these projects will be as follows:

(000 Hectares)

	End of IV Plan		*End of V Plan*	
	Potential	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisations*
Major Irrigation ...	568.64	496.63	972.08	894.35
Medium Irrigation ...	49.79	46.63	109.24	105.84
Total ...	618.43	543.26	1,081.32	1,000.19

Investigation

59. The Water Resources Development Organisation of the Government of Mysore is in charge of investigation of major and medium irrigation projects. It has currently under investigation about 120 projects with a possible potential of 25 lakh hectares. They are in various stages of progress.

Annual Plan 1974-75

60. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1974-75 is Rs. 6402.71 lakhs. The physical target is to create an additional irrigation potential of 1,00,360 hectares and achieve an additional utilisation in 70,000 hectares.

ANNEXURE I

('000 Hectares)

Period		No. of schemes taken up	Ultimate irrigation potential	Cumulative total of ultimate potential	Achievement at the end of the period (Cumulative)	
					Potential	Utilisation
First Plan	..	11	472.89	472.89	47.39	16.53
Second Plan	..	14	157.50	680.39	196.00	76.63
Third Plan	..	9	723.89	1354.28	365.60	318.10
Annual Plans	..	1	40.47	1394.75	487.28	402.49
Fourth Plan	..	8	57.58	1452.33	622.75	547.58

During the Fourth Plan

		1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74 (*Ant*)	*IV Plan target*
I. Major Projects—							
(*a*) Approved :							
Potential	..	457.71	467.59	481.72	492.21	559.33	513.87
Utilisation	..	373.73	378.87	382.29	409.42	489.35	458.28
(*b*) Pending approval :							
Potential	..	..	..	..	5.26	9.31	9.31
Utilisation	..	..	..	..	5.26	7.28	7.28
Total Major :							
Potential	..	457.71	467.59	481.72	497.47	568.64	523.18
Utilisation	..	373.73	378.87	382.29	414.68	496.63	465.56
II. Medium Projects—							
(*a*) Approved*—							
Potential	..	39.23	42.67	44.87	46.31	47.20	46.96
Utilisation	..	36.48	39.64	41.03	43.12	46.26	46.07
(*b*) Pending approval							
Potential	..	0.08	5.62	6.51	6.91	6.91	6.11
Utilisation	..	0.08	0.60	1.53	3.29	4.69	6.11
Total Medium—							
Potential	..	39.31	48.29	51.38	53.22	54.11	53.07
Utilisation	..	36.56	40.24	42.56	46.41	50.95	52.18
III. Grand Total—							
Potential	..	497.02	515.88	533.10	550.69	622.75	576.25
Utilisation	...	410.29	419.11	424.85	461.09	547.58	517.74

*Includes 4320 hectares under Ramanahalli, Areshankar and Kolaskop tanks completed in Second Plan and not included in Statement V(A).

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan

Name of the State : MYSORE SUMMARY STATEMENT (*Rs. Laks*) IRRIGATION—STATEMENT I

Head of Development	*IV Plan outlay 1969–74*	*Expenditure during*				*Total IV Plan (Likely expr.)*	*V Plan Outlay*		
		1969-72 Actual	*1972 73 Approved*	*1972 73 Actual*	*1973 74 Approved Outlay*		*Total*	*Capital*	*Foreign Exchange*
Continuing Schemes—									
Major & Medium Irrigation (Continuing)									
Major	8291.00	7221.64	3123.75	3123.75	2910.10	13255.39	25328.95	25328.95	50.00
Medium	567.50	521.10	118.35	118.35	71.45	710.90	1587.07	1587.07	...
New Schemes	86.50	...	...	...	...	40.00	2577.78	2577.78	
	8945.00	7742.74	3242.10	3242.10	2981.45	14005.29	29493.80	29493.80	50.00
Flood Control :									
Continuing	55.00	37.92	15.13	15.13	6.75	59.80	506.20	506.20	
	9000.00	7780.66	3257.23	3257.23	2988.20	14065.09	30000.00	30000.00	50.00

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan

Schemewise details of outlays and expenditure on Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

Name of State : MYSORE

IRRIGATION—STATEMENT II

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	*Latest estimated Cost* *Amount*	*Date*	*Expenditure to end of 1968-69*	*IV Plan outlay*	*Expenditure during* *1969-72 Actual*	*1972-73 Actual*	*1973-74 Approved*	*Total IV Plan (Likely expenditure)*	*Fifth Plan Outlay* *Total*	*Capital*	*Foreign exchange*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	**Continuing Schemes**											
I.	*Multipurpose & Major Schemes Approved Schemes :*											
1.	Tungabhadra Project :											
	(a) Left Bank	4905.10	...	3314.63	300.00	279.27	90.14	80.00	449.41	1141.06	1141.06	..
	(b) Right Bank	340.27	...	177.91	50.00	55.22	22.57	10.00	87.79	74.57	74.57	..
	Contribution to T.B. Board	...	...	61.25	10.00(—)	1.38	...	2.00	0.62	...	...	...
	Special Irrigation under T.B.P. Bellary	...	...	4.63	4.00	2.47	...	...	2.47	..	..	
2.	Bhadra Reservoir Project	1081.00	...	2999.42	250.00	419.12	82.52	40.00	541.64	539.94	539.94	
3.	Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage I	709.66	...	442.06	50.00	76.08	1.68	0.10	77.86	189.74	189.74	
4.	do. Stage II	675.70	...	17.81	220.00	122.96	31.14	65.00	219.10	438.79	438.79	.
5.	Ghataprabha Project Stage I	708.18	...	580.59	107.00	27.61	1.70	13.00	42.31	85.28	85.28	.
6.	do. Stage II	5905.71	...	1425.56	2200.00	1373.73	185.00	600.00	2158.73	2021.42	2021.42	5.00
7.	Malaprabha	9906.10	...	784.25	1800.00	1387.05	626.66	600.00	2613.71	5500.00	5500.00	5.00
8.	Upperkrishna Project	11667.00	...	319.62	1000.00	927.34	506.00	300.00	1733.34	6700.00	6700.00	20.00
		38898.72	...	10129.95	5991.00	4669.47	1847.11	1710.10	8226.98	16090.80	16090.80	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Major Schemes (Continuing)											
	Pending Approval											
1.	Kabini Reservoir Project ...	3950.00		450.94	1200.00	1014.19	415.11	460.00	1889.30	1609.76	1609.76	5.00
2.	Hemavathy Reservoir Project ...	9100.00	...	102.67	1000.00	1249.00	512.07	460.00	2221.07	3900.00	3900.00	5.00
3.	Harangi Reservoir Project ...	3000.00	...	11.50	50.00	271.41	319.16	200.00	790.57	2209.43	2209.43	5.00
4.	Karanja Project	1664.00	...	...	50.00	17.57	30.00	79.90	127.47	918.96	918.96	5.00
		17714.00	...	565.11	2300.00	2552.17	1276.34	1199.90	5028.41	8638.15	8638.15	20.00
		56612.72	...	10695.06	8291.00	7221.64	3123.75	2910.00	13255.39	25328.95	25328.95	70.00
I.	**Medium Schemes**											
	Approved Schemes											
1.	Tunga Anicut	356.00	...	291.32	8.00	8.94	2.48	2.00	13.42	51.26	51.26	...
2.	Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme ...	251.00	...	319.03	3.00	3.90	1.31	1.00	6.21	...	...	...
3.	Hagaribommanahalli Project ...	296.00	...	157.47	100.00	88.29	(-) 1.73	10.00	96.56	41.97	41.97	...
4.	Jambadahalla Project	118.00	...	93.12	25.00	10.88	1.00	1.00	12.88	12.00	12.00	...
5.	Kanakanala Project	97.00	...	81.20	15.00	13.68	0.89	1.00	15.57	...	...	...
6.	Gundal Project	295.00	...	0.06	100.00	40.00	45.07	20.00	105.07	189.87	189.87	...
7.	Taraka Project	395.00	...	...	20.00	14.75	7.97	10.00	32.72	362.28	362.28	...
8.	Votehole Project	258.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.25	257.75	257.75	...
9.	Sagarododdakere Project ...	90.00	...	...	1.00	...	...	0.10	0.10	89.90	89.90	...
10.	Kolchi Weir	42.95	...	39.16	2.00	4.12	...	0.20	4.32	...	...	...
11.	Hathikoni	83.00	...	76.04	7.00	4.20	0.60	0.50	5.30	...	...	...
12.	Dharma	132.94	...	114.56	10.00	5.29	0.12	0.30	5.71	12.67	12.67	...
13.	Nagthana	17.70	...	13.38	0.50	0.78	...	...	0.78	...	...	...
14.	Harinala	163.98	...	6.91	5.00	...	...	...	...	157.07	157.07	...
15.	Chikhole	94.00	...	87.82	1.50	2.05	...	...	2.05	4.83	4.83	...
16.	Nugu Reservoir	311.34	...	309.99	1.50	1.34	...	...	1.34	...	...	...
17.	Amblighole	122.70	..	115.41	3.50	2.65	..	..	2.65	4.64	4.64	..

STATEMENT II—(*contd*)

Sl No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated Cost Amount	Latest estimated Cost Date	Expenditure to end of 1968–69	IV Plan Outlay	Expenditure during 1969-72 Actual	Expenditure during 1972-73 Actual	Expenditure during 1973-74 Approved	Total IV Plan (Likely Expenditure)	Fifth Plan Outlay Total	Fifth Plan Outlay Capital	Fifth Plan Outlay Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18.	Hebbahalla	47.54	...	43.69	4.00	4.84	...	...	4.84	...	...	...
19.	Mangala	60.14	...	59.36	1.50	0.78	...	...	0.78	...	...	...
20.	Bijjur	195.00	...	1.61	4.00	...	...	...	...	193.39	193.39	...
21.	Bachanki	126.43	...	4.01	...	75.08	28.31	5.00	108.39	...	...	...
		3533.72	...	1814.18	312.50	281.57	86.02	51.35	418.94	1377.63	1377.63	..
	Medium Schemes (Continuing)											
	Schemes Pending Approval											
1.	Chandrampalli	175.00	...	72.40	70.00	77.08	14.81	5.00	96.89	5.71	5.71	...
2.	Chitwadgi	46.82	...	25.21	15.00	14.16	0.53	0.10	14.79	...	...	...
3.	Suvernavathy	280.00	...	86.49	150.00	148.01	11.53	5.00	164.54	28.97	28.97	...
4.	Narihalla	190.00	...	...	20.00	0.28	5.46	10.00	15.74	174.76	174.76	...
		691.82	...	189.10	255.00	239.53	32.33	20.10	291.96	209.44	209.44	..
		4225.59	...	1998.28	567.50	521.10	118.35	71.45	710.90	1587.07	1587.07	..
	Flood Control (Continuing)											
1.	Manchanabele	565.00	...	...	50.00	37.92	15.13	6.75	59.80	505.20	505.20	...
2	Dandavathy	173.80	...	...	5.00	..	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...
		738.80	...	...	55.00	37.92	15.13	6.75	59.80	506.20	506.20	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	New Schemes											
	(Taken up as drought relief works)											
1.	Bennithore	841.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	200.00	200.00	...
2.	Lower Mullamari	370.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	365.00	365.00	...
3.	Upper Mullamari	190.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	185.00	185.00	...
4.	Chulkinala	134.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	129.00	129.00	...
5.	Amerja	343.00	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	5.00	338.00	338.00	...
6.	Saudagar	40.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	35.00	35.00	...
7.	Hippargi Barrage	2153.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	550.00	550.00	...
8.	Ghataprabha Project Stage III ...	4155.00	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	570.00	570.00	...
9.	Other new Schemes	...	...	...	71.50	...	...	...	...	205.78	205.78	...
		8226.00	...	...	86.50	...	...	...	40.00	2577.78	2577.78	...

IRRIGATION STATEMENT III

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

Name of State : MYSORE

Schemewise physical progress of Medium Irrigation schemes costing upto Rs. 5 crores.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Scheme*	*Date of Commencement*	*Target date of Completion*	*Approximate percentage of physical progress to end of 1973 74*		*Anticipated date of Completion*
				Head Work	*Canal System*	
	A. Continuing Schemes.					
1.	Tunga Anicut Project	1946	1966	100%	100%	..
2	Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme	1947	1966	100%	100%	..
3.	Hagaribommanahalli Project	1960	1975	90%	80%	End of IV Plan.
4.	Jambadhalla Project	1959	1972	100%	90%	do
5.	Kanakanala Project	1960	1972	100%	100%	...
6	Gundal Project	1969	1978	30%	Initial Stages	End of V Plan
7.	Taraka Project	1970	1979	15%	do	do
8.	Votehole Project	1974	1979	Initial Stages	do	do
9.	Sagaredoddakere Project	1974	1978	do	do	do
10.	Kabini	1948	1958	100%	100%	...
11.	Hathikoni	1959	1972	100	100%	...
12.	Dharma Reservoir	1958	1964	100%	100%	
13.	Chikbole	...	1969	—		
14.	Nugu Reservoir	...	1966	—		
15.	Ambligola	1953	1964	100%	100%	
16.	Hebbahalla	...	...	—		
17.	Mangala	...	1971	—		
18.	Nagathana	1958	1968	—		
19.	Bijjur	...	...	Initial Stages		By end of Vth Plan.
20.	Bachanki	1968	1974	100%	100%	
21.	Chandrampalli	1966	1973	100 %	100%	
22.	Chitwadgi	1965	1972	100%	100 %	
23.	Suvarnavathy	1966	1975	95%	80%	...
24.	Narihalla	1972	1978	Initial Stages	...	By end of Vth Plan.

DRAFT V FIVE YEAR PLAN

Check list in respect of principal projects costing Rs. 5 Crores and above

1. TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

1. Name of project with brief description, location and districts benefitted. In case of multipurpose and inter-State project details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated.

Tungabadra project left and right bank low level canal : The Tungabhadra dam 8031 ft. long is constructed across Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram site near Hospet town. This is a multipurpose project with a left bank canal 141 miles long to irrigate 5,80.000 acres in Raichur district, a right bank low level canal to irrigate 92,345 acres and a power potential of 1,72,000 KW.

(*a*) Left bank
(*b*) Right bank

2. Date of commencement. 1945
3. Estd. date of completion.
4. Cost estimates and outlays

		V Plan (Rs. lakhs)
(*a*) approved cost	Total (*a*)	1,744.00
	(*b*) Foreign exchange	138.68
(*b*) revised cost	Total (*a*)	4,905.10
	(*b*) Foreign exchange	340.27

(*c*) Outlay and expenditure.

	Expenditure upto 1968–69		*Outlay appd. 1969–74*		*Expenditure 1969–72*		*Expenditure 1972–73*		*1973–74 outlay appd.*		*Total IV Plan*		*V Plan outlay*	
	Total	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(*a*)	3,314.63	..	300.00	..	279.27	..	90.14	..	80.00	..	449.41	..	1,141.06	..
(*b*)	177.91	..	50.00	..	55.22	..	22.57	..	10.00	..	87.79	..	74.57	

IRRIGATION—STATEMENT—IV

5. Progress of Outlay benefits

Item	*Unit*		*Progress upto 1968-69*	*Target for IV Plan*	*Achievement to end of* 1971–72	1972-73	1973–74 *Target*	*Target for V Plan*	*Reasons for shortfall in the target of benefits to end of IV Plan and lag in utilisation and action taken proposed to be taken.*
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Potential	('000	(a)	233.79	234.72	234.70	234.72	234.72	234.72	
	hectares).	(b)	37.00	37.37	37.00	37.23	37.37	37.37	
(ii) Utilisation ..	('000	(a)	178.07	210.44	178.07	194.25	210.44	234.72	
	hectares).	(b)	31 77	34.40	31.77	32.37	34.40	37.37	

6. Employment : data (mandays)

(a) Labour requirements during the construction phase

		Skilled personnel			*Unskilled*
		Degree	*Diploma*	*Non-tech.*	
1972–72 ..	(a)	75000	58750	196000	1578500
	(b)	11000	10750	9750	75000
1972–73 ..	(a)	80000	60000	200000	1500000
	(b)	11500	10000	10000	80000
1973–74 ..	(a)	80000	60000	100000	1600000
	(b)	12000	10000	10000	80000
V Plan ..	(a)	400000	300000	1000000	8000000
1974–79 ..	(b)	60000	50000	50000	400000

(b) Estd. requirements of labour during the operational maintance phases

	Skilled personnel			Unskilled
	Technical		Non-technical	
	Degree	Diploma		
1971–72	The project is not yet completed			
1972–73				
1973–74				
Fifth plan —1974–79		–		
Completion of all phases of projects.				

7. Indicate the various main components of the project (dams, head works, main channels and distribution system) completed upto 1971–72 likely to be completed during 1972–73 and the works to be taken up during 1973–74 and the V plan and the outlays proposed on those components during 1973–74 and the V plan.

The dam and canals have been completed.

The balance works to be taken up are ;

- (a) Raising of banks and strengthening of banks.
- (b) Lining of distributaries.
- (c) Ayacut roads.
- (d) Miscellaneous works like establishment, land compensation, additional regulators and escapes etc.

These works will be completed during 1973–74 and V plan.

2. BHADRA PROJET.

1. Name of project with brief description, location and districts benefitted. In case of multipurpose and inter-State project details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated.

Bhadra Reservoir project :—The Bhadra dam is constructed across Bhadra river near Lakkavalli village. This is a multipurpose project. Two canals on either banks take off from the reservoir to irrigate 2,44,663 acres in Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. The project will generate 25000 KW power.

2. Date of commencement. 1947.
3. Estd. Date of completion. V Plan
4. Cost estimates and outlays (Rs. lakhs)

(a) Approved cost ... Total ... 3,353.00
Foreign exchange.

(b) Revised cost ... Total ... 4,081.00
Foreign exchange.

(c) Outlay and expenditure.

5.

Expenditure upto 1968–69		Outly appd. 1969–74		Expenditure 1969–72		Expenditure 1972–73		1973–74 outlay appd.		Total IV plan		V plan outlay	
Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2,999.12	...	250.00	...	419.12	...	82.52	...	10.00	...	541.64	...	539.94	..

5. Progress of output/benefits.

Item	*Unit*	*Progress upto* 1968–69	*Target for IV Plan*	*Achievement to end of* 1971-72	1972–73 *Antic.*	1973–74 *Target*	*Target for V Plan*	*Reasons for shortfall in the target of benefits to end of IV plan and lag in utilisation and action taken/proposed to be taken.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Potential	('000 Hectares)	95.64	97.53	96.91	97.13	97.53	99.01	
(ii) Utilisation	('000 Hectares) ...	92.80	97.53	96.79	97.13	97.53	99 01	

Employment Data (Mandays)

(a) Labour requirements during the construction phase.

	Skilled personnel			*Unskilled*
	Degree	*Diploma*	*Non-technical*	
1971-72	37,500	37,500	43,500	3,75,000
1972-73	37,500	37,500	43,500	3,75,0000
1973-74	35,000	35,000	35,000	3,70,000
V Plan 1974-79	1,75,000	1,75,000	1 75,000	18,50,000

(b) Estd. requirements of labour during the operational maintenance phase.

	Skilled personnel			*Unskilled*
	Technical		*Non-technical*	
	Degree	*Diploma*		
1971–72 ...				
1972–73 ... —	The project is not yet completed in all respects.			
1973–74 ... —				
Fifth Plan—1974–79				

Completion of all phases of proects.

7. Indicate the various main components of the projects (dams, head works, main channels and distribution system) completed upto 1971–72 likelyto be completed during 1972–73 and the works to be taken up during 1973–74 and the V Plan and the outlays proposed on those components during 1973–74 andthe V Plan.

The Bhadra dam and canals are completed. The balance works to be completed in IV and V plan are :

(1) Devarabilikere pickup. (2) Village shifting works. (3)Irrigation Tract roads, (4) Miscellaneous works like lining of canals, grouting of Bhadra dam, telephone etc.

3. TUNGABHADRA HIGH LEVEL CAVAL I

1. Name of Project with brief description, location and districts benefited. In case of multipurpose and Inter-State Project details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated.	Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage 1.—The High Level Canal takes off from the Right Bank of the Reservoir formed by the construction of Tungabhadra Dam near Hospet Town, and runs for a length of 69 miles in Mysore State to irrigate 1,00,000 acres in I Stage.

2. Date of commencement. ... 1959

3. Estimated Date of completion. IV Plan

4. Cost estimates and outlays (Rs. lakhs)

(a) Approved cost ...	Total	180.00
	Foreign Exchange	..
(b) Revised cost	Total	709.66
	Foreign Exchange	..

(c) Outlay and Expenditure

Expr. upto 1968–69		Outlay appd. 1969–74		Expr. 1969–72	Expenditure 1972–73			1973–74 Outlay approved		Total IV Plan		V Plan outlay	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Actual Total	F.E.	Total	F.E.	Total	F.E.	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
442.06	..	50.00	..	76.08	..	1.68	..	0.10		77.86	..	189.74	..

5. PROGRESS OF OUTPUT/BENEFITS

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968–69	Target for IV Plan	Achievement to end of			Target for V Plan	Reasons for shortfall on the target of benefits to end of IV Plan and lag in utilisation and action taken/proposed to be taken.
				1971–72	1972–73 Antd.	1973–74 Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(i) Potential ('000 Hectares)	22.55	40.47	40.47	40.47	40.47	40.47	
	(ii) Utilisation ('000 do)	11.21	32.37	19.17	21.28	32.38	40.47	

6. Employment data (Mandays)

(a) Labour requirements during the construction phase

	Skilled Personnel			Un-skilled
	Degree	Diploma	Non-technical	
1971–72	300	250	500	5000
1972–73	300	250	400	4000
1973–74	300	250	400	4000
Plan 1974–79	1500	1250	2000	20000

(b) Estimated requirements of labour during the operational maintenance phases

	Skilled Personnel			Unskilled
	Technical		Non-Technical	
	Degree	Diploma		
1971–72				
1972–73	The project is not yet completed in all respects			
1973–74				
Fifth Plan—1974–79				
Completion of all phases of projects				

7. Indicate the various main components of the Projects (Dams, Head Works, Main Channels and distribution system) Completed upto 1971–72 likely to be completed during 1972–73 and the works to be taken up during 1973–74 and the V Plan and the outlays proposed on those components during 1973–74 and the V Plan.

The Canal and distribution system have almost been completed. Out of the balance amount to be spent, about Rs. 85 lakhs constitute regarding transfer of costs towards Tungabhadra Board and Rs. 195 lakhs towards construction of ayacut roads. The construction of I.T. Roads will be taken up during 1973–74 and V Plan under Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage II.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal II.

1. Name of Project with brief description, location and Districts benefitted.	This is a continuation of Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage I to irrigate 1,00,000 acres in Bellary District at an estimated cost of Rs. 675.70 lakhs.
2. Date of commencement	1967
3. Estimated date of completion	VI Plan
4. Cost estimates and outlays	(Rs. lakhs)
(a) Approved Cost Total	120.00
Foreign Exch.	...
(b) Revised Cost Total	675.70
(c) Outlay and Expr. Foreign Exch. ...	...

Expr. upto 1968-69		*Outlay Appd. 1969-74*		*Expr. 1969-72*		*Expr. 1972-73*		*Outlay Appd. 1973-74*		*Total IV Plan*		*V Plan Outlay*	
Total	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.81	...	220.00	...	122.96	...	31.14	...	65.00	...	219.10	...	438.79	...

5. Progress of output/benefits.

Item	*Unit*	*Progress upto 1968-69*	*Target for IV Plan*	*Achievement to end of*				*Reasons for shortfall in the target of benefits to benefits end of IV Plan and lag in utilisation and action taken proposed to be taken.*
				1971-72	1972-73 (Anticipated)	1973-74 Target	Target for V Plan	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Potential (000 Hectares)	...	...	28.33	8.67	20.23	28.33	40.47	...
(ii) Utilisation (000 Hectares)	...	...	8.09	...	4.05	8.09	40.47	...

6. Employment data (Mandays).

(a) Labour requirements during the construction phase.

	Skilled Degree	Personnel Diploma	Non-Techl.	Un-skilled
1971-72 ...	1500	1500	3000	10000
1972-73 ...	1500	1500	3000	10000
1973-74	1500	1500	3000	10000
V Plan 1974-79	5000	5000	10000	40000

(b) Estimated requirement of labour during the operational mainteance phases.

	Skilled Personnel		
	Technical Degree Diploma	Non-Technical	Skilled
1971-72			
1972-73	The project is not yet completed.		
1973-74			
V Plan 1974-79			

Completion of all phases of projects.

7. Indicate the various components of the Project (Dams. Headworks. Main Canals and distribution system) completed upto 1971-72. likely to be completed during 1972-73 and the works to be taken up during 1973-74 and the V Plan and the outlays proposed on those components during 1973-74 and the V Plan.

The balance works of distributaries and field chanels to extend irrigation to the balance area of 100000 acres are in progress Construction of I.T. Roads will be taken up during 1973-74 and V Plan.

8. Ghataprabha Project

1. Name of Project with brief description and location, District benefitted.

1. Ghataprabha Stage I .. This scheme comprises construction of Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal 0–44 Miles With a head capacity of 1500 C.F.S. to irrigate 1,83,000 acres (74,080 Hectares) This canal takes off from the existing Dhupadal weir and essentially functions as a monsoon canal by diversion of riverflows available at Dhupdal and without the aid of storage dam upstream.

2. Ghataprabha Stage II .. This scheme comprises (a) construction of the second section of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal from miles 45 to 71 and increasing the capacity of first section of the canal from 0 to 44 miles to suit the required capacity of 2000 C.F.S. at head to irrigate 1,15,000 acres (46,537 Hectares) (*b*) Construction of a storage dam at Hidkal to partial height across Ghataprabha river near Hidkal village in **Hukkeri Taluk of Belgaum District.**

3. Ghataprabha Stage III .. This scheme comprises of construction of Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal about 123 miles in length taking off from the storage dam at Hidkal to irrigate about 3 lakh acres and raising the Hidkal Dam to its final height Districts benefited : Bijapur, Belgaum.

2. Date of Commencement ..
(*a*) Ghataprabja Left Bank Canal Ist 24–6–1949.
(*b*) **Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal II Stage 14–10–1956.**
(*c*) **Hidkal Dam 1/62.**

3. Estimate date of Completion
(*a*) **Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Ist 1975–76.**
(*b*) **Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal II 1976-77.**
(*c*) **Hidkal Dam 1974–75.**

4. Cost estimates and outlays .. (Rs. round lakhs.)
(*a*) Approved Cost ..
(*b*) Revised Cost
(*c*) **Outlay and Expebditure.**

(*a*) Total : Ghataprabha Stage I .. Dam .. Canal .. 692.50
(*b*) Foreign exchange : Nil Total Ghataprabha Dam .. .. Canal .. 708.18
Foreign Exchange : Nil

(*a*) Ghataprabha Stage II Dam .. 3500.00
Canal .. 498.59
(*b*) Ghataprabha Stage II Dam .. 5000.00
Canal .. 905.71

Name of Project	*Expenditure upto 1968–69*		*Outlay approved 1969–74*		*Expenditure* 1969–72 *Actual*		1972–73 *Anticipated*		1973–74 *Outlay*		*Total IV–Plan*		*V–Plan Outlay*	
	Total	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total.*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F,E.*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Ghataprabha														
Stage I ...	580.59	...	107	...	27.61	...	1.7	...	13	...	42.31	...	85.28	...
Stage II ...	1425.57	...	2500	39.20	1373.73	...	485.00	...	600	13.40	2458.73	13.40	2016.42	5.00
Stage III ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5.00	...	570.00	...

STATEMENT—IV—(*contd.*)

PROGRAMME OF OUTLAY/BENEFITS.

Name of project	*Item*	*Unit*	*Progress upto* 1968-69	*Target for IV Plan*	*Achievement to end of* 1971-72	1972-73 *Antic*	1973-74 *Target*	*Target for V Plan*	*Reasons for Short. fall in the targets to be taken*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ghataprabha Stage—I	Potetnial	'000 Hectres	48.57	57.48	48.57	48.57	48.57	25.51	Until some storage is effected in Hidkal Dam the irrigation potential under Stage I will remain at about 48,570 hectares dependind upon monsoon. Until storage is effected at Hidkal Dam tha Utilisation under Stage II is mainly dependent on surplus flows.
	Utilisation	Do	41.52	..	49.21	47.29	48.57	25.51	
Ghataprabha Stage—II	Potential	Do	11.38	17.97	11.11	11.44	11.44	35.10	
	Utilisation	Do	11.38	..	8.96	9.26	35.10	9.26	
Ghataprabha Stage—III	Potential	Do	..	2.43	..	..	..	..	
	Utilisation	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT—IV—(contd.).

6. EMPLOYMENT DATA (MAN-DAYS)

(GHATAPRABHA)

(a) Labour requirements during the construction phase

	Skilled personnel			*Unskilled '000 days*
	Technical		*Non-Technical '000 days*	
	Degree	*Diploma*		
1971-72	120	77	1,942	3,885
1972-73 (Anticipated)	170	110	1,300	5,500
1973-74 (Proposed)	180	120	1,400	5,900
V Plan 1974-79	360	240	14,000	28,000

(b) Estimated requirements of Labour during the operational/Maintenance Phase

	Skilled personnel			*Unskilled*
	Technical		*Non-Technical*	
	Degree	*Diploma*		
1971-72	31	..	55	106
1972-73 (anticipated)	80	..	80	150
1973-74 (Proposed) .. .	61	..	55	106
V Plan	30	30	650	1,300

7. Indicate the various main components of the project (Dams, Head works, main canal and distribution systems) completed upto 1971-72 likely to be completed during 1972-73 and the works to be taken during 1973-74 and the V plan and the outlay proposed on these components during 1973-74 and V Plan.	The Main Canal and Branches are completed to the full length. Some of the Distributries, latrals and minors etc., mostly in rabi area are required to be done. The Hidkal Dam is nearly completed in the flanks and the gorge filling is in progress. The entire project is proposed to be completed during V Plan period.

MALAPRABHA PROJECT

1. Name of Project with brief description and location and districts benefitted. — Malaprabha Project :— This Project envisages the construction of a dam across Malaprabha River at Peacock Gorge near Manoli Village in Saundatti Taluk of Belgaum District, the M.R.B. Canal 84 miles long to irrigate 3.32.300 acres. M.L.B. Canal to irrigate 1.17.700 acres. Lift Irrigation schemes to irrigate 40.000 acres and extension of Kolchi Canal to irrigate 20.000 acres.
Districts benefitted : Dharwar and Belgaum

2. Date of commencement ... 23rd October 1960

3. Estimated date of completion .. 1980–81

4. Cost estimates and outlays (Rs. round lakhs) ... ... (1) Dam and Rehabilitation ..
(2) Canals ... ...

(a) Approved cost ... ... Total 2,000.00
Foreign Exchange ... Nil

(b) Revised cost .... Total : 9906.10 Dam 1 760.78 Canals : 8.145.32
Foreign exchange . Nil

(c) Outaly and Expenditure :

Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1968-69		Outlay approved 1969-74		Expenditure				1973-74 Outlay		Total IV Plan		V Plan Outlay	
					1969-72 Actual		1972-73 Anticipated							
	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	F.E.	Total	F.E.	Total	F.E.	Total	F.E.	Total	F.E.	Total	F.E.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	784.25	.	1800.00	13.50	1387.09	.	626.66		600.00		2613.71		5500.00	5.00

Programme of output/benefits.

Name of Project	*Item*	*Unit*	*Progress upto 68–69*	*Target for IV Plan*	*Achievement to end of*			*Target for V Plan*	*Reasons for short in Target fall*
					71–72	72–73 Antic	73–74 Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malaprabha Project	Irrigation potential	000 Hectare	..	49.44	..	20.24	49.46	83.34	No short fall is envisaged.
	Irrigation utilisation	000 ,,	..	..	..	1.2	39.5	66.67	

6. Employment data (Man-days).

(*a*) Labour requirements during the construction phase. Malaprabha Project.

	Skilled Personnel			
	Technical		*Non-Technical*	*Unskilled '000 days*
	Degree	*Diploma*	*'000 days*	
1971–72	128	90	650	1,350
1972–73 (Anticipated)	140	100	1,100	2,200
1973–74 (Proposed)	175	120	1,400	2,800
V Plan (1974–79)	400	420	22,000	44,000

(b) Estimated requirements of labour during the operational/Maintenance Phase.

	Skilled Personnel			
	Technical		Non-Technical	Unskilled
	Degree	Diploma		
1971-72	..		..	
1972-73 (anticipated)	..	..	..	..
1973-74 (Proposed) End of IV plan completion of all phases of Project. V Plan.	60	..	100	100

7. Indicate the various main components of the project (Dams head works, main canal and distribution systems) completed upto 1971-72, likely to be completed during 1972-73 and the works to be taken during 1973-74 and the V plan and the outlay proposed on these components during 1973-74 and V Plan.	Progress upto 1971-72 :—Main canal nearly completed upto 13th mile. Nargund Branch Canal practically completed for full length. Dam works in good progress. Progress in 1972-73 :—Main canals in mile 13 to 16 are in good progress. Distribution work completed in about 30,000 acres. Dam brought nearly upto crest level. Programme for 1973-74 :—About 60,000 hectares would be brought under irrigation. Crest gate will be erected and dam completed in all respects.

7. UPPER KRISHNA PROJECT :

1. Name of Project with brief description and location and districts benefitted, etc. .. Upper Krishna Project :—The project envisages construction of Almatti Dam between villages Almatti of Bagewadi Taluk, and Sitimani village of Bagalkot taluk of Bijapur District and Narayanpur Dam between villages Bachihal Siddapur of Muddebihal taluk of Bijapur District and Hirejul of Lingasugur taluk of Raichur District, with two canals on either bank from each dam for irrigating 20.84 lakhs acres in two stages in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Belgaum Districts. Districts benefitted :—Bijapur and Gulbarga.

2. Date of Commencement : 1963

3. Estimated date of completion : 1982-83

4. Cost estimates and outlays : .. .. I Stage
(Rupees round lakhs)

(a) Approved cost :	Total	Dam	2710.00	Canal	3110.00
	Foreign exchange	..	..		..
(b) Revised cost :	Total	Dam	3147.00	Canals	8220.00
	Foreign exchange		..		..

(C) Outlay and Expenditure.

Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1968-69		Outlay Approved 1969-74		Expenditure				1973-74 Outlay		Total IV Plan		V Plan Outlay	
	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	F. E.	1969-72 Actual		1972-73 Anticipated		Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F.E.
					Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Upper Krishna Project : Stage—I	319.62	..	1000	37	927.34	..	..	..	300	..	1733.34	..	6700	20.00

Programme of output / benefits

STATEMENT IV—contd.

Name of Project	Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968–69	Target for IV Plan	Achievement to end of 1971–72	Achievement to end of 1972–73 Antic	Achievement to end of 1973–74 Target	Target for V Plan	Reasons for shor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UPPER KRISHNA PROJECT :									
	Potential	1,000 Hectare	Nil	36.42	..	..	..	128.69	As the spill way crest level is below the intake level of canal, no irrigation is possible unless dam is almost fully completed.
	Utilisation	'000 Hectare	Nil	36.42	..	..	..	100.00	

STATEMENT IV (Contd.)

6. Employment data. (Man days).

(a) Labour requirements during the construction phase.

	Skilled personnel Technical Degree	Skilled personnel Technical Diploma	Skilled personnel Non-Technical '000 days	Unskilled '000 days
1971–72	109	151	1,467	2,934
1972–73 (Anticipated)	130	190	1,000	2,000
1973–74 (Proposed)	200	300	1,600	3,200
V Plan 1974–75	400	480	2,000	1,00,000

(*b*) Estimated requirements of labour during the operational/maintenance phase.

	Skilled personnel			
	Technical		*Non-Technical*	*Unskilled*
	Degree	*Diploma*		
1971–72	As the Project is under construction the information is nil.			
1972–73 (Anticipated)				
1973–74 (Proposed). **End of the Fourth Plan completion of all phases of Projects.** V Plan.	15	15	10	800

STATEMENT IV—(Contd.) Upper Krishna Project Stage—I

7. Indicate the various main components of the project (Dams, Head works, main canal and distribution systems) completed upto 1971-72 likely to be completed during 1972-73 and the works to be taken during 1973-74 and the V Plan and the outlay proposed on these components during 1973-74 and V Plan.	Progerss upto 71–72 :—The excavation of first 10 miles of N.L.B.C. is almost completed. The dam works were is good progress. Progress in 72–73 :—Lining of canals almost completed in first 10 miles of canal. Small C.D. works are completed and major works are kept in good progress. The dam works are further in progress. Work of distributaries system is also taken up. Programme for 73-74 :—Further reach of canals will be taken upto Mile 22 nd. Programme for Vth Plan :—The Narayanpur dam is to be completed in all respects. The main canal including the tunnel is to be completed in all respects. The branch canals are to be completed to the extent of 25% of the length on an average and distribution system completed over 1,28,000 hectares.

3. KABINI PROJECT

1. Name of Project with brief description, location and Districts benefited. In case of multipurpose and Inter State Project details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated. — Kabini Reservoir Project : The Project envisages the construction of a Dam across Kabini River in Heggadadevankote Taluk of Mysore District. Two Canals are proposed one on each side to irrigate an area of 1,26,000 acres in Mysore and Mandya Districts.
2. Date of commencement .. ..
3. Estimated date of completion .. .. .. V Plan
4. Cost estimates and outlay (Rs. lakhs) :
   - (a) Approved cost .. .. .. Total 320.00
     Foreign Exchange .. .. ..
   - (b) Revised Cost .. .. .. Total .. .. 3,950.00 Dam .. 1,300.00
     Foreign Exchange .. .. .. Canal . [illegible]
   - (c) Outlay and Expenditure :

Expr. upto 1968-69		*Outlay appd. 1969-74*		*Expenditure 1969-72*		*Expenditure 1972-73*		*1973-74 Outlay appd.*		*Total IV Plan*		*V Plan Outlay*	
Total	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Actual Total*	*F.E.*	*Anticp. Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
450.94	..	1,200.00	..	1,014.19	..	415.11	..	460.00	..	1,889.30	..	1,609.76	5.00

5. Progress of output/benefits :

Item	*Unit*	*Progress upto 1968-69*	*Target for IV Plan*	*Achievement to end of*			*Target for V Plan*	*Reasons for shortfall in the target of benefits to end of IV Plan and Lag in utilisation and action taken/proposed to be taken.*
				1971-72	*1972-73 Antic.*	*1973-74 Target*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i)	Potential ('000 Hectares) ..	..	9.31	..	5.26	9.31	50.99	
(ii)	Utilisation ('000 Hectares)	..	7.25	..	5.26	7.28	50.99	

6. Employment data (Mandays) :

(*a*) Labour Requirements during the construction Phase :—

		Skilled Personnel			*Unskilled*
		Degree	*Diploma*	*Non Technical*	
1971–72	..	30,000	30,000	2,00,000	15,00,000
1972–73	..	35,000	30,000	2,75,000	23,00,000
1973–74	..	35,000	35,000	2,75,000	23,00,000
V Plan 1974–79	..	1,40,000	1,40,000	11,30,000	80,00,000

(*b*) Established requirements of labour during the operational Maintenance phases.

	Skilled Personnel			*Unskilled*
	Technical		*Non-Technical*	
	Degree	*Diploma*		
1971–72	—			
1972–73	—	The project is not yet completed		
1973–74	—			

Fifth Plan—1974–79.

Completion of all phases of projects.

7. Indicate the various main components of the Project (Dams, Head Works, Main Channels and distribution system) Completed upto 1971-72, likely to be completed during 1972-73 and the works to be taken up during 1973-74 and the V Plan and the outlays proposed on those components during 1973–74 and the V Plan.

Nearly 80 per cent of the dam works are completed. Canal works are in progress. The erection of crest gates, balance works on dam, canal works and the entire distribution system, ayacut roads and other Miscellaneous works are proposed to be completed during 1973–74 and V Five Year Plan.

9. HEMAVATHY PROJECT

1. Name of project with brief description, location and districts benefitted. In case of multipurpose and inter State project details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and states may be indicated.	Hemavathy Reservoir project : The project envisages the construction of a reservoir across Hemavathy river near Gorur in Hassan district to irrigate an area of 1,56,000 acres in Hassan and Mandya, Mysore and Coorg districts, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,100 lakhs.

2. Date of commencement. 1963-64.

3. Established date of completion. VI Plan.

4. Cost estimates and Outlays (Rs. lakhs).

(a) Approved cost .. Total
Foreign Exchange nil

(b) Revised cost .. Total 9,100.00 Dam 3,100 lakhs.
Foreign exchange nil Canal 6,000 lakhs.

(d) Outlay ond expenditure.

Expenditure upto 1968-69		*Outlay appd.* 1969-74		*Expenditure* 1969-72		*Expenditure* 1972-73		1973 74 *outlay appd.*		*Total IV plan*		*V plan outlay*	
Total	*Foreign exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign exchange*	*Antcp. Total*	*Foreign exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign exchange*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
102 67	..	1,000.00	..	1,249.00	..	512.07	..	460.00	..	2,221.07	..	3,900.00	5.00

5. **Progress of output/benefits**

Item	*Unit*	*Progress upto 1968–69*	*Target for IV plan*	*Achievement to end of*			*Target for V plan*	*Reasons for shortfall in the target of benefits to end of IV plan and lag in utilisation and action taken/proposed to be taken*
				1971–72	1972–73 *Antic.*	1973–74 *target*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Potential ('000 Hectares)	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.28	....
(ii) Utilisation ('000 do)	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.28	....

6. *Employment :* data (Mandays)

(*a*) Labour requirements during the construction phase.

	Skilled personnel			*Unskilled*
	Degree	*Diploma*	*Non-tech.*	
1971–72 ..	50,000	50,000	60,000	5,00,000
1972 73 ..	75,000	75,000	90,000	7,50,000
1973–74 ..	75,000	75,000	90,000	7,50,000
V plan 1974–79	4,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	40,00,000

(b) Estimated requirements of labour during the operational maintenance phases—

Irrigation—Statement IV

	Skilled personnel			*Unskilled*
	Technical		*Non-technical*	
	Degree	*Diploma*		
1971-72 1972-73 1973-74	The project is under construction.			
V plan—1974-79.				
Completion of all phases of projects.				

7. Indicate the various main components of the project (dams, head works, main channels, and distribution system) completed upto 1971-72, likely to be completed during 1972-73 and the works to be taken up during 1973-74 and the V plan and the outlays proposed on those components during 1973-74 and the V Plan.

The construction of dam and canals are in progress. It is proposed to complete the construction of dam by the end of V plan and irrigate an area of 19,424 hectares by the end of V plan.

10. HARANGI PROJECT

1. Name of Project with brief description, Location and districts benefitted. Incase of multipurpose and Interstate Projects details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and states may be indicated. — Harangi Reservoir Project :—The Project envisages the construction of a Reservoir across Harangi River a tributary to Cauvery in Coorg District with a left bank canal taking off from the Reservoir to irrigage 23,000 acres on left Bank and 52.000 acres on Right Bank under Right Bank Branch Channel.

2. Date of commencement 1963-64

4. Estd. Date of completion ... ... V. Plan

4. Cost Estimates and outlays (Rs. lakhs)

(*a*) Approved cost ... Total ... 1,100.00
Foreign Exchange

(*b*) Revised cost ... Total ... 3000.00 — Dam ... 1,161.00; Canals ... 1,839.00
Foreign Exchange

(*c*) Outlay and Expenditure.

Expenditure Upto 1968–69		*Outlay appd. 1969–74*		*Expenditure 1969–72*		*Expenditure 1972–73*		*1973–74 Outlay appd.*		*Total IV Plan*		*V Plan outlay*	
				Actual		*Antop*							
Total	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*	*Total*	*Foreign Exchange*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.50	...	50.00	...	271.41	...	319.16	...	200.00	...	790.57	...	2,209.43	5.00

5. PROGRESS OF OUTPUT/BENEFITS.

Item	*Unit*	*Progress Upto 1968–69*	*Target for IV Plan*	*Achievement to end of*			*Target for V Plan*	*Reasons for shortfall in the target of benefits to end of IV Plan and Lag in utilisation and action taken/proposed to be taken.*
				1971-72	1972–73 Antic	1973–71 Target		
(i) Potential	('000 Hectares)	...	...	...	...	...	30.35	
(ii) Utilisation	Do	...	...	...	...	...	25.21	

Employment data (Mandays)

(a) **Labour Requirements during the construction Phase**

	Unskilled Personnel			*Unskilled*
	Degree	*Diploma*	*Non-Tech.*	
1971-72	5000	6000	6000	
1972-73	5000	7000	7000	10,000
1973-74	5000	7000	7000	15,000
V Plan 1974-79	30000	40000	40000	15,000
				1,00,000

(b) Estd.. requirements of Labour during the operational maintance phases.

	Skilled Personnel			*Unskilled*
	Technical		*Non-Technical*	
	Degree	*Diploma*		
1971-72				
1972-73	The Project is still under construction.			
1973-74 ...				
Fifth Plan	1974-79			

Completion of all phases of Projects.

Indicate the various main components of the Project (Dams, Head Works, Main Channels and distribution system) completed upto 1971-72, likely to be completed during 1972-73 and the works to be taken up during 1973-74 and the V Plan and the outlays proposed on these components during 1973-74 and the V Plan

The dam and Canal works are in progress. The works on both the dam and Canals are proposed to be completed by the end of V Five Year Plan

11. KARANJA PROJECT

1. Name of the project with brief description and location and districts benefitted.	This envisages the construction of (i) a Storage dam across the river Karanja, a Tributary to Majra river in Godavari Basin, near Salhally village of Bhalki taluk in Bidar District. And (ii) construction of two canals on either Bank taking off from the Reservoir to provide irigation to 78,000 acres District benefitted : Bidar.				
2. Date of Commencement	May 1970.				
3. Estimated date of completion	1978–79.				
4. Cost estimates and outlays (Rs. round lakhs).-					
(a) Approved cost	Total Foreign Exchange.	Dam ...	444.50	Canals ...	545.50
(b) Revised cost	Total Foreign Exchange	Dam ...	871.55	Canals ...	792.45

(c) *Outlay and Expenditure.*

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Name of Project	*Expenditure upto 1968–69*		*Outlay approved 1969–74*		*Expenditure*									
					1969–72 Actual		1972–73 *Anticipated*		1973–74 *Outlay*		*Total IV Plan*		*V Plan Outlay*	
	Total	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*	*Total*	*F.E.*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karanja Project	..		50.00	..	17.57	..	30.00	..	79.90	..	127.47	..	918.96	

Programme of Output/Benefits.

Name of Project	Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for IV Plan	Achievement to end of			Target for V Plan	Reasons for shortfall in target
					1971-72	1972-73 Antic.	1973-74 Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karanja Project	Irrigation Potential	1000 Hectares ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.09	
	Utilisation	1000 Hectares .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.06	

6. Employment data (Man days).

(a) *Labour requirements during the construction phase.*

Karanja Project.

	Skilled Personnel			Unskilled '000 days.
	Technical		Non Technical	
	Degree	Diploma	'000 Days	
1971-72	20	12	200	300
1972-73 (Anticipated)	120	80	1200	2400
1973-74 (Proposed)	160	110	1600	3300
V Plan 1974-79	160	110	6000	12000

(b) *Estimated requirements of labour during the one rational / maintenance phase.*

	Skilled Personnel			*Unskilled*
	Technical		*Non-Technical*	
	Degree	*Diploma*		
1971-72				
1972-73 (anticipated)				
1973-74 (Proposed)	The Project is still in the initial stages of construction.			
V Plan	13	13	40	400

7. Indicate the various main components of the Project (Dams, head works, main canal and Distribution systems) completed upto 1971-72, likely to be completed during 1972-73 and the works to be taken during 1973-74 and the V-Plan and the Outlay proposed on these components during 1973-74 and and V Plan.

Progress upto 1972-73—The Main Dam is started in 1972-73 and Earthen Section in flanks are in progress as well as canal excavation in head reaches. The Project is to be completed in the beginning of Sixth Plan.

STATEMENT V

Physical Target and Achievements.

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Unit*	*Achievement upto* 1968-69	*IV Plan Target* 1969-74	*Achievement* 1969-70			1972-73	1973-74 *Proposed*	*V Plan Target*
					1969-70	1970-71	1971-72			
	Gross area under Major and Medium.									
	(a) Potential	000 Hectares	486.633	575.603	496.373	515.233	532.453	550.053	622.003	1084.893
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hectares	406.391	520.141	412.691	421.511	427.251	463.491	549.981	1006.911

IRRIGATION—STATEMENT V(A)

Scheme-wise benefits from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

('000 Hectares gross(

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Districts to be benefitted	Ultimate Irrigation potentials	Cumulative benefits to end of							
				1968–69		IV Plan target		1969 70 (Actuals)		1970 71 (Actuals)	
				Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	A. Continuing Schemes										
I.	Multipurpose and Major Schemes (Approved Schemes.)										
1.	Tungabhadra Project—										
	(a) Left Bank	Raichur	234.72	233.79	178.07	234.72	210.44	233.79	178 07	234 70	178 07
	(b) Right Bank	Bellary	37.37	37.00	31.77	37.37	34.40	37.00	31 77	37 00	31 77
2.	Bhadra Reservpir Project	Chitradurga Chickmagalur Shimoga Bellary	99.01	95.64	92.80	97.53	97.53	96.91	96.79	96.91	96.79
3.	Tungabhadra HLC St-I	Bellary	40.47	22.55	11.24	40.47	32.37	30.34	11 24	39.01	16.00
4.	Tungabhadra HLC St – II	do	40.47	..	..	28.33	8.09	..	..	..	
5.	Ghataprabha Project St-I	Bijapur Belgaum	74.08	48.53	41.52	57.48	57.48	48 53	47 21	48 53	47 59
6.	Ghataprabha Project St-II.	do	46.55	11 33	11.33	17.97	17.97	11 44	8.65	11 41	8 65
7.	Upper Krishna Project	Bijapur Gulbarga	408.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	**Malaprabha Project**	Bijapur Belgaum	206.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			1187.97	448.84	367.23	513.87	458.28	457.71	373.73	467.59	378.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Schemes—(continuing)											
	Pending approval										
1.	Kabini Reservoir Project ..	Mysore Mandya	50.99	..	..	9.31	7.28	..	..	..	..
2.	Hemavathy Reservoir Project	Hassan Mysore Mandya	63.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Harangi Reservoir Project ..	Coorg Mysore Mandya	30.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Karanja Project ..	Bidar	31.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			176.04	..	..	9.31	7.28	..	..	..	..
			1364.01	448.84	367.23	523.18	465.56	457.71	373.73	467.59	378.87

IRRIGATION—STATEMENT V (A)—(*contd.*)

('000 Hectares gross)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	District to be benefitted	*Comulative benefits to end of* 1971–72 (*actuals*) Potential	1971–72 (*actuals*) Utilisation	1972–73 (*actuals*) Potential	1972–73 (*actuals*) Utilisation	1973–74 (*target*) Potential	1973–74 (*target*) Utilisation	V Plan target Potential	V Plan target Utilisation
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	**Continuing Schemes—**									
I.	MULTIPURPOSE AND MAJOR SCHEMES—*Approved Schemes—*									
1.	Tungabhadra Project—									
	(*a*) Left Bank	Raichur	234.70	178.07	231.72	194.25	234.72	210.41	231.72	231.72
	(*b*) Right Bank	Bellary	37.00	31.77	37.23	32.37	37.37	34.40	37.37	37.37
2.	Bhadra Reservoir Project	Chitradurga Chickmagalur Shimoga Bellary	96.91	96.79	97.12	97.12	97.53	97.53	99.01	99.01
3.	Tungabhadra HLC Stage—I	Bellary	40.47	19.17	40.47	21.28	40.47	32.37	40.47	40.47
4.	Tungabhadra HLC Stage—II	do	8.67	..	20.23	4.05	28.33	8.09	40.47	40.47
5.	Ghataprabha Project Stage—I	Bijapur Belgaum	48.53	47.53	48.53	47.53	60.01	57.76	74.08	74.08
6.	Ghataprabha Project Stage—II	Belgaum	11.44	8.96	11.44	9.26	11.44	9.26	46.55	46.55
7.	**Upper Krishna Project**	**Bijapur** Gulbarga	..	..	..	..	..	..	128.69	100.00
8.	Malaprabha Project	Bijapur Belgaum	..	..	2.47	0.56	49.46	39.50	157.01	120.00
		Total	481.72	382.29	492.21	409.42	559.33	489.35	858.37	792.67

1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Major Scheme—*(continuing)* *Pending approval*									
1.	Kabini Reservoir Project	Mysore Mandya ..	..	..	5.26	5.26	9.31	7.28	50.99	50.99
2.	Hemavathy Reservoir Project ..	Hassan Mysore Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.28	24.28
3.	Harangi Reservoir Project	Coorg Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.35	20.35
4.	Karanja Project	Mandya Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.09	6.06
		Total ..	..	..	5.26	5.26	9.31	7.28	113.71	101.68
		GRAND TOTAL ..	481.72	382.29	497.47	414.68	568.64	496.63	972.08	894.35

Sl No.	Name of Scheme	District to be benefitted	Ultimate irrigation potential	Cumulative benefits to end of							
				1968-69		IV Plan target		1969-70 (Actuals)		1970-71 (Actuals)	
				Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Medium Continuing Schemes										
1	Tunga Anicut ..	Shimoga	8.70	8.70	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.70	8.46	8.70	8.46
2	Rajolibanda diversion	Raichur	2.97	2.38	1.86	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.11	2.38	2.11
3	Hagaribommanahalli Project	Bellary	2.97	..	..	2.97	2.97	0.55	0.36	1.84	1.58
4	Lambadahalla Project .	Chickmagalur	2.43	..		2.43	1.54	..	.	1.54	
5	Kanakanala Project	Raichur	2.06	.	..	2.06	2.06	0.24	..	0.44	0.44
6.	Gundal Project ..	Mysore	4.05	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7.	Taraka Project ..	do	7.28	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8.	Votehole Project ..	Hassan	6.07	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9.	Sagare doddakere ..	Mysore	1.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kolchi weir	Belgaum Dharwar	1.27	1.27	0.81	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.01	1.27	1.15
11	Hathikoni	Gulbarga	2.14	1.05	0.60	2.14	2.14	1.25	1.05	1.25	1.25
12	Dharma Reservoir	Dharwar	5.66	5.66	5.26	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.26	5.66	5.26
13	Nagthana	Bijapur	0.54	0.54	0.33	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.39	0.54	0.54
14.	Harinala	Belgaum	4.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Chickhole	Mysore	1.62	1.41	1.01	1.62	1.62	1.41	1.41	1.62	1.62
16	Nugu Reservoir	Mysore	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09
17.	Ambligola	Shimoga	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95
18	Hebbahalla	Mysore	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
19.	Mangala	Tumkur	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
20	Bijjur	South Kanara	1.82	..	..						
21	Bachanki	North Kanara	1.94	..	.						
			69.61	34.12	31.44	42.64	41.75	34.91	32.16	38.35	35.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Continuing Schemes pending Approval											
1.	Chandrampalli ..	Gulbarga	5.22	..	..	5.22	5.22	0.08	0.08	5.22	0.36
2.	Chitwadgi ..	Bijapur Raichur	0.89	..	..	0.89	0.89	..	..	0.40	0.14
3.	Suvarnavathy ..	Mysore	2.83	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
4.	Narihalla ..	Bellary	2.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			11.36	..	..	6.11	6.11	0.08	0.08	5.62	0.60
	Flood Control										
1.	Manchanabele ..	Bangalore	2.83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			83.80	34.12	31.44	48.75	47.86	34.99	32.24	43.97	35.92

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District to be benefitted	Cumulative benefits to end of							
			1971-72 (*Actuals*)		1972-73		1973-74		V Plan target	
			Potential	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Medium Continuing Schemes									
1	Tunga Anicut	Shimoga	8.70	8.56	8.70	8.56	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
2	Rajolibanda diversion	Raichur	2.38	2.11	2.38	2.27	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38
3	Hagaribommanahalli Project	Bellary	2.97	2.19	2.97	2.63	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
4	Jambadahalla Project	Chickmagalur	1.54	0.43	1.54	0.81	2.43	1.54	2.43	2.43
5	Kanakanala Project	Raichur	0.62	0.44	2.06	1.21	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06
6	Gundal Project	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.05	4.05
7	Taraka Project	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.28	7.28
8	Votehole Project	Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.07	6.07
9	Sagare doddakere	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.42	1.42
10	Kolchi weir	Belgaum Dharwar	1.27	1.15	1.27	1.19	1.27	1.22	1.27	1.27
11	Hathikoni	Gulbarga	2.14	1.30	2.14	1.60	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
12	Dharma Reservoir	Dharwar	5.66	5.26	5.66	5.26	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66
13	Nagthana	Bijapur	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
14	Harinala	Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.35	4.35
15	Chickhole	Mysore	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
16	Nugu Reservoir	Mysore	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09
17	Ambligola	Shimoga	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95
18	Hebbahalla	Mysore	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
19	Mangala	Tumkur	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
20	Bijapur	South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.82	1.82
21	Bachanki	North Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.94	1.94
			40.55	**36.71**	**41.99**	**38.80**	**42.88**	**41.94**	69.61	69.61

1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Continuing Schemes pending approval										
1.	Chandrampalli ..	Gulbarga	5.22	1.00	5.22	2.00	5.22	3.00	5.22	5.22
2.	Chitwadgi ..	Bijapur Raichur	0.89	0.53	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
3.	Suvarnavathy ..	Mysore	0.40	..	0.80	0.40	0.80	0.80	2.83	2.83
4.	Narihalla ..	Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.42	2.42
			6.51	1.53	6.91	3.29	6.91	4.69	11.36	11.36
	Flood Contro									..
1.	Manchanabele ..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.83	2.83
			47.06	38.24	48.90	42.09	49.79	46.63	83.80	83.80

STATEMENT V (A)—(*contd.*)

Sl. No	*Name of Scheme*	*District to be benefitted*	*Ultimate irrigation potential*	*Cumulative benefits to end of*							
				1968–69		*IV Plan target*		1969-70 (*actuals*)		1970–71 (*actuals*)	
				Potential	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	New Schemes *(Works taken up as drought relief works)*										
1	Bennithora ..	Gulbarga ..	24.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Lower Mullamari ..	Gulbarga ..	9.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Upper Mullamari ..	Bidar ..	4.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Chulkinala ..	Bidar ..	3.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Amerja ..	Gulbarga ..	7.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Soudagar ..	Gulbarga ..	1.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Hipparagi Barrage ..	Bijapur ..	50.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Ghataprabha Project Stage III	Bijapur ..	121.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	221.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT V (A)—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District to be benefitted	1971–72 (*Actuals*)		1972–73		1973–74		V Plan target	
			Potential	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*	*Potential*	*Utilisation*
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	New Schemes									
	(*Works taken up as drought relief works*)									
1.	Bennithora ..	Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Lower Mullamari ..	Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.71	7.77
3.	Upper Mullamari ..	Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.04	4.04
4.	Chulkinala ..	Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.20	3.20
5.	Amerja ..	Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.28	5.82
6.	Soudagar ..	Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.21	1.21
7.	Hippargi Barrage ..	Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Ghataprabha Project Stage III.	Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	25.44	22.04

STATEMENT IX

IRRIGATION

Employment of Persons in the V Plan in the Irrigation & Flood Control Sector.

Details		No. of persons already employed upto 1972–73	No. of persons likely to be employed in 1973–74	Additional number of persons likely to be employed in the V Plan
1		2	3	4
A. Persons employed by the Department.				
(i) Engineering Graduates—				
(3) Civil	..	472	271	282
(b) Electrical	..	..	..	..
(c) Mechanical	..	52	42	29
(ii) Engineering Diploma Holders—				
(3) Civil	..	539	83	286
(b) Electrical	..	..	..	..
(c) Mechanical	..	60	20	27
(ii) Scientists	..	..	2	2
(iv) Ministerial staff	..	1,526	171	500
(v) Skiiled personnel	—			
(vi) Unsk iled personnal	— ..	4,248	1,666	880
(vii) Others	—			
B. Persons employed by the Contractor.				
(i) Engineering Graduates	—			
(ii) Engineering Diploma holders.	—Tech. —	100	20	20
(iii) Skiled personnel	..	4,388	234	1,000
(iv) Unskilled personnel	..	47,132	29,113	30,000
(v) Others	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER 15

POWER

A. Generation and Transmission

Section I—Introduction

1. Power is the basic essential of economic progress. All Five Year Plans have emphasised this fact but it is only in the last two years of the IV Plan that the Nation has been shocked into realising that a shortage of power not only retards economic progress but leads to retrogression in economic activity giving rise to unemployment an dsocial unrest. The social and political content of power development has thus been painfully brought to the attention of planners.

2. Power development should always stay ahead of other development—agricultural no less than industrial. The bulk of power is consumed by industry which is, by far, the largest source of primary employment, but the 'green revolution' has also increasingly come to rely on power. Normally, therefore, a certain over-planning for power would be permissible, even desirable. But in our economy power development, which is capital-intensive, shares the ills of capital-scarcity with other sectors of development. It, however, needs to be emphasised in the context of this competition for resources that power development has characteristics which single it out for special treatment.

3. First of all, power has an impact on the economy which reflects a geometric input-output relationship. Power has a very high multiplier effect on industrial production. In a well diversified industrial State in India, ratios of higher than 1 : 30 exist between the value of per capita industrial power consumed and per capita industrial production. The 'value added' by power may not be appreciable but it totally controls production of wealth and operates the tools of creating gainful employment opportunities.

4. Secondly, power generation is the only economic activity which is capable of sustaining high yields from the very first year of production. Power is not, under our conditions, subject to the demand-supply curve, nor does it depend on a multiplicity of inputs which can conceivably effect its production. The capacity utilisation of power plants is 100 per cent and the return on capital invested in power generation approaches the stipulated level from the very early years of production. These facts would clearly indicate that planning for power generation ought to deserve the maximum priority in a capital-scarce economy.

Section II—Progress and Problems

5. Power generation in Mysore in the four Five Year Plans underwent a process of ups and downs which did not always respect the high priority that it deserved. There were alternating periods of acute shortage and of comfortable surplus. When the II Plan arrived setting the goal of nation-wide industrialisation, the new

Mysore had just taken shape. Though power generation till then had kept reasonable pace with load-growth the new State started with a low installed capacity of 186 MW and per capita consumption of 35 units and had no worthwhile long-term power plans on the anvil. The 27 MW Bhadra hydro-electric project was in progress and the 35 MW Bhadra hydro-electric project was still to be started and both were actually commissioned during the III Plan. The giant Sharavathi Project with a planned installed capacity of 890 MW was still on the drawing boards and would be commissioned only in 1965 towards the end of III Plan. Mysore could not, therefore, escape the 1958-65 shortage of crisis proportions. The period 1965-72 received the benefits of Sharavathi, but the Plan interregnum of 1966-69 led to an unfortunate state of indecision regarding the future. The Kalinadi project was shelved, directly leading to a power-deficient V Plan for Mysore.

6. At the beginning of the IV Plan the installed capacity of Mysore was 879 MW and the per capita consumption 55 units. The physical target for the Plan consisted of completing the Sharavathi Project bringing the State's installed capacity to 1145 MW and per capita consumption to 150 units. It now appears that due to delays in the delivery of generating equipment the last two units of 89 MW each of the Sharavathi Project would be commissioned only in the first year of the V Plan resulting in a reduced IV Plan achievement of 967 MW in installed capacity and around 135 units in per capita consumption. All the extra high voltage transmission lines and receiving stations planned for completion in the IV Plan would, however, be commissioned.

7. During 1970-71, a decision was taken to bifurcate power generation from distribution and the Mysore Power Corporation was constituted with a share capital of Rs. 100 lakhs contributed by the State Government. This Corporation is now in charge of all new generation schemes. The installed capacity, power generated and power sold from 1968-69 are given below.

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (*Prov.*)	1973-74 (*Ant.*)
Installed capacity (MW) ..	774	877	877	967	967	967
Power generated (Million KWHr.)	2526.5	3288.3	4832.6	4932.7	4422.3	4891
Power sold—						
Within the State (Million KWHr.)	1919.8	2336.5	2901.1	3406.0	3540	3986
Outside the State (Million KWHr.)	186.3	326.5	1088.8	744.4	169	172
Total (Million KWHr)	2106.1	2663.0	3989.9	4150.4	3709	4158

8. The present installed capacity and the normal annual generation of power comes from the following :

Station	Installed capacity (MW)	Energy generation potential (Million Units)	Energy anticipated in 1973-74 (Million Units)
M.S.E.B.—			
1. Sivasamudram	42.0	175	175
2. Shimsha	17.2	96	96
3. Jog	120.0	*	*
4. Bhadra	33.2	100	80
5. Munirabad (Left Bank)	27.0	80	80
6. T.B. Dam (Mysore share)	14.4	60	60
Sub-total	253.8	511	491
Mysore Power Corporation—			
7. Sharavathi	712.8	4650	4400
Total	966.6	5161	4891

* Included in Sharavathi.

9. As against the Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 35 crores for generation and transmission, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 28.99 crores, excluding the expenditure for 1972-73 and 1973-74 on the Kalinadi project which is being financed by the Centre outside the State Plan during the last two years of the Fourth Plan period. The expenditure on the Kali project during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is expected to be Rs. 40 crores.

10. The issues of the future can be identified thus: How can we forecast demand trends with reasonable accuracy to enable planning for a continuous balance between demand and supply on a rising curve ? How can the wide swings above and below the requirements be evened out ? Above all, how do we secure the huge capital resources required for power generation in the V Plan and beyond ?

Section III—V Plan Objectives and Strategies

Demand Trends

11. A scientific study of the trends of demand for electricity is essential for the planning of adequate generating and transmitting capacities. As the planning and execution of power projects, especially hydel projects is a time-consuming process and involves the investment of huge amounts of capital, it must necessarily follow a reliable pattern of load growth. However, the only estimates of load growth available are those made adopting generally the projections made by the Annual Power Surveys conducted by the Ministry of Irrigation and power, Government of India, which, in turn, appear to be based on the studies of State Electricity Boards in regard to the demand of industrial schemes planned, licensed or under implementation.

12. There are many uncertainties which cast a shadow on such estimates. It has been pointed out earlier that the rate growth of industry has a direct relationship to power demand. Industrial growth itself has been following an extremely uncertain path in

recent years reflecting changes in industrial activity related less to fresh investment in industry than utilisation of unutilised capacities. At the same time no clear long-term trends as to demand arising from fresh industrial investment are perceptible. While, therefore, available statistics may be put to the best use in interpreting demand trends, it is profitable to test them against trends of power demand studied in relation to per capita power consumption in various countries and at various stages of economic development.

13. The trend method of forecasting future demand applicable to countries at various stages of development has been worked out by Fremont Felix using the United Nation's statistical data for the period 1949-63 for the recorded use and growth of electricity and population. From the analysis of the data a world median curve has been plotted using Gompretz equation giving the percentage rate of growth for electricity over the range of 10.000 to 1 kwh used per capita. On the same lines faster and slower patterns of growth covering 125 per cent to 75 per cent world median trends have also been worked out. The 100 per cent world median trend curve indicates, for example, that the actual rate of increase in electricity consumption is 36 per cent per annum for a country which consumes 1 kwh per capita (in its earlier stages of development) but drops to 4 per cent per annum for countries consuming 10,000 kwh per capita. As the effect of increase in population is taken into account in this method, world median trend curves can be used for long-term planning puposes and to test the validity of short-term estimates.

14. The demands for Mysore based on the 75 per cent, 100 per cent and 125 per cent world median trends have been plotted along with the actual/anticipated consumption. The curves suggest that between 1958-59 and 1968-69, most of which period suffered from shortage conditions, the availability curve for Mysore has been below the 75 per cent median, but under surplus conditions since then the curve has trend to rise towards the 100 per cent median till 1972-73. The curve drops off again till 1975-76. there being no addition to availability. The demand projection made in consultation with Mysore State Electricity Board for 1980 when availability is again expected to equal demand would also lie in the neighbourhood of the 100 per cent world median. It may thus be reasonable to assume that under comfortable conditions of supply, the demand would have actually risen between 1958-59 and 1979-80 roughly along or slightly below the 100 per cent median. Against this trend the applicable V Plan trend of demand for Mysore can be taken to approximate the 100 per cent median. Annexure A shows (a) the demand estimate worked out in consultation with MSEB (b) the demand on the 100 per cent world median curve providing for 1.8 per cent annual growth in population and 15 per cent losses in transmission and distribution and (c) the probable availability under the most favourable conditions. It is a happly coincidence that the Mysore State Electricity Board estimates are not very much in excess of the 100 per cent world median trend.

Feasible V Plan targets fall short of demand

15. The probable availability shown in Annexure A is based on schemes at Annexure B which have been already planned and are

either under implementation or under process of clearance by the Government of India. It also assumes the most expeditious construction schedules as indicated in Annexure C. No scheme which is not already planned will help the V Plan availability even if it is taken up forthwith. Under the best of circumstances, therefore, the V Plan objectives will have to be limited to what may be feasible.

16. Annexures A(i) and A(ii) respectively show that an installed capacity of 2363 MW and energy availability of 7888 million units may be achieved at the end of the V Plan. This would result in serious gaps in the availability of power during all the years of the V Plan, assuming the timely completion of all the schemes. The per-capita consumption corresponding to this level of generation would be 212 units per annum.

17. The first conclusion to be drawn from this is obviously that our efforts to press forward with the projects which have been planned and or undertaken should be redoubled so that a matching of demand and supply may be achieved atleast in the VI Plan. The phasing of the projects as shown in Annexure C would make it possible to achieve that matching in the first and the second years of the VI Plan. The excess of availability over demand in 1979-80 is too tenuous to be relied upon, considering the complexities of the Supa Dam of the Kalinadi Project and the inevitable financing and other bottlenecks that will be faced in the other projects. The greatest priority should, therefore, be attached to the realisation of the project scheduling shown in Annexure C.

Advance action for VI Plan

18. One of the most important lessons learnt in the IV Plan is the total dependence of power availability on advance planning. The serious power shortages ahead of us can be directly traced to the four years between 1966 and 1970 when the project report of the Kalinadi Project was being discussed between the State and Central Governments. The same attitude of complacence will surely lead to aggravated conditions of shortage in the years of the VI Plan when the annual rise in demand is expected to be much steeper. Our own experience in Sharavathi and Kalinadi clearly shows that a minimum period of 5 to 6 years will elapse between the commencement and commissioning of a hydel power station involving storages and the water-conductor system and about 4 to 5 years are required for the commissioning of a damsite power station.

19. The projection of the 100 per cent world median curve over the VI Plan shows that the demand would be of the order of 2760 MW (at 70 per cent L.F) of capacity and 16,900 million units of energy in the year 1983-84, rising from 1968 MW and 12,080 million units in 1980-81. Additional capacity should, therefore, be planned for the last three years of the VI Plan so as to add an average of 250 MW of installed capacity and 1600 million units of energy per year from 1980-81. Advance action to achieve these targets will need to be taken in the V Plan itself.

Section IV: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Priority for hydel power

20. The primary source of power in the State for the generation of electricity is water power. The State lacks other energy sources like Coal., oil or natural gas. The total hydro-potential in the State is assessed at 5500 MW at 60 per cent load factor. So far an extent of 1000 MW has been harnessed. Most of the hydel schemes are more economical than other schemes of generation like thermal and nuclear projects. It is the accepted policy of Mysore to develop the hydro-potential of the State to the maximum feasible extent.

Schemes already planned

21. The schemes already planned/under execution and which can be commissioned, some during the early part of the V Plan and the remaining by the end of the V Plan period are as indicated below:

1. Sharavathi—Stage III
2. Kalinadi—Stage I
3. Linganamakki Dam Power House
4. Varahi
5. Bedthi
6. Sharavathi Tail race.

The capacities, energy and capital costs of these projects, including transmission lines and receiving stations, based on project reports are shown in Annexure B. The project time-table for all the schemes is at Annexure C.

22. The installation of the last two units of 89 MW each under Sharavathi—Stage III which was a IV Plan scheme is still in progress.Due to delays in the supply of Plant and machinery the units will not be ready by the end of the IV Plan period. It is likely that they will be commissioned in 1974-75. These units will not, however, contribute any additional enregy to the system and are included in the V Plan mainly for the purpose of indicating the financing requirements. Work on the Kalinadi Project Stage I started in November 1970 and is proceeding according to schedule. Clearance of the Linganamakki dam power house permitting import of generating units has been received and orders have been placed. The project reports of Varahi, Bedthi and Sharavathi Tail-race are under scrutiny by the Government of India.

23. According to the development programme for the decade 1971-81 drawn up by the Ministry of Irrigtion and Power, Government of India, the above projects with the exception of Bedthi have been proposed for completion by 1981. The Bedthi project has been preferred here to Kalinadi Stage II as it is more economical, though the latter stands included in the Decade Plan. The additional installed capacity envisaged in the Decade Plan is 1635 MW which compares with 1685 MW proposed (now excluding Sharavathi—Stage III which is essentially a IV Plan Scheme).

24. The order of priority of the projects suggested also follows the decision of the Government of Mysore taken in 1970. However, the Sharavathi Tail-race project which was assigned a lower position than Aghanashini and Barapole has been brought forward and placed immediately after Bedthi. This change has been tentatively proposed in line with its inclusion in the Decade Plan. However, the comparative economic feasibility of Sharavathi Tail race, Aghanashini and Barapole has to be more fully examined before a final view is taken on the place to be assigned to Sharavathi Tail race.

Schemes for advance action

25. In accordance with the priorities approved by the Government of Mysore for developing hydel power from among the remaining projects in the State and with reference to the additional capacities and energy requirements of the period 1981-84 as developed in para 19 above, the following projects are required to be taken up for advance action in the V Plan :

1. Aghanashin i
2. Sonda-Patnadhalla (Bedthi-Stage II)
3. Barapole
4. Almatti Dam power house
5. Kalinadi-Stage II
6. Hidkal Dam power house
7. Kabini Dam power house
8. Chakra (Varahi basin).

An outline of the capacities, energy and estimated capital costs and the tentative scheduling of these projects are at Annexure D. The capital costs of transmission lines and receiving stations have still to be estimated.

26. It is necessary to emphasise that the investigation of all these projects should be completed well in time for the Government of India's technical clearance to be obtained atleast a year in advance of the proposed year of commencement of work. Timely action on this front will also reveal the need for any changes necessitated by technical or other reasons in the priorities presently assumed.

Thermal/Nuclear Power

27. With the exception of the Kaveri hydro-electric Project, Mysore will have tapped the bulk of its hydel power with the completion of the above projects by the end of the VI Plan. The long-range prospect for Mysore is inextricably woven with the development of nuclear or thermal power. It is necessary to make a

beginning in this direction in the V Plan itself, not only because of the long lead time required to commission such plants, especially nuclear plants, but also to provide a reliable back-up to a system which will otherwise be dependent exclusively on hydel power and thus be exposed to the vagaries of nature. Preparatory work on the feasibility of a nuclear plant and a coast-based multiple-fuel thermal plant with capacities of the order of 400-500 MW each should be undertaken simultaneously ensuring commencement of construction of either or both in the V Plan. The economics of these plants should be carefully studied but a decision to opt for thermal nuclear power beyond the IV Plan seems inescapable and that decision needs to be taken in the V Plan itself.

Section V: Financial Provision

28. The most important issue of the V Plan concerns the requirements of funds to support the massive generation programme outlined in the previous section. The requirements are so large in excess of Rs. 350 crores and out of all proportion to the provisions made in the IV Plan—Rs. 35 crores—that a fundamental change in financing policy and procedures is urgently called for.

Institutional base for generation

29. Generation of power needs to be given a separate institutional base, distinct from transmission and distribution. This should be so because the problems involved in the planning, financing, construction and operation of 'generation' projects are different from those involved in distribution. Besides, the time schedule of distribution schemes is much shorter, its implementation more flexible and is supported by such institutions as the L.I.C., the R.E.C. and even the I.D.A. Power generation, on the other hand, is to be planned at least one plan period in advance, is vastly more complicated in machinery procurement and construction, and has no support from institutional finance.

30. The institutional base for power generation should be primarily a financing base with statutory backing. The present legislation governing power development makes it extremely difficult to raise the large investments needed for generation from sources other than Government budgets. There are statutory limitations on the capacity of Boards to repay loans obtained from institutions. It should be obvious that financing of generation schemes is subjected to the same pulls and pressures as are exerted on Government budgets. It seems necessary to take out of the Government budget the requirements of power generation programmes.

Bankable Standards

31. Generation schemes are ideally suited to institutional financing which can test their viability by the best commercial standards. A number of financial institutions have already looked into generation schemes and are prepared to arrange long-term investments. There is, therefore, an urgent need to abandon the concept of infrastructure development and move towards a project-oriented policy based on 'bankable' standards of financing. This can be best accomplished through an apex credit institution for

power development cast in the same mould as the IDBI and its group of industrial financing institutions. The appraisal of technical feasibility should also be an inseparable part of such an institution. The present set-up in which the technical feasibility is examined by a body which has neither the capacity nor the responsibility to finance feasible schemes is not desirable.

32. An alternative and short-term solution is to authorise existing term-lending institutions to finance power generation schemes which they consider economically viable. Whether or not commercial banks should also enter the field turns less on banking policy than on what new view is taken of the financing pattern of power development. Banks are already taking long-term position in agricultural development under proper refinancing arrangements and the argument that banks are not intended to finance long-term power development has become less and less valid.

Alternative source of financing

33. If suitable changes in financing policy can be assumed, the projects proposed for execution advance action in the V Plan can be conveniently tied to alternative sources of financing. It is proposed that the Kalinadi Project which is being directly financed by the Government of India outside the IV Plan may continue to be so financed in the V Plan also. The remaining projects of the V Plan are proposed to be provided for as detailed below. The 'advance action' projects, in particular may well be 'project-financed' as there is adequate time available for the economic appraisal of such projects by financing institutions.

Summary of requirements

34. Annexure E shows the outlay required to be made in the V Plan. The requirements of Kalinadi—Stage I are Rs. 110 crores (Annexure E-i) and those of other projects are Rs. 163 crores (Annexure E-ii). The 'advance action' projects will need Rs. 105 crores (Annexure E-iii) which will have to be enhanced by about Rs. 100 crores since the thermal nuclear projects should also be taken up in the V Plan for completion during the VI Plan. The phasing of expenditure on these projects is dependent on advance action being taken on them in the last year of the IV Plan. Thus, the total requirement for Power generation during the Fifth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 478 crores.

35. The foreign exchange component of the outlays which is worked out on the basis that all equipment and materials will be procured in India except the generating units of Linganamakki, Varahi and Belthi projects is also shown in Annexure E-(i), (ii) and (iii). It is hoped that even in the case of Varahi and Bedthi projects, indigenous procurement would be possible if the projects are cleared by June 1973.

36. The total provision envisaged for the Sector 'Power' in the Fifth Plan of the State is Rs. 300 crores. Of this Rs. 120 crores will be for distribution—constituting the programmes of the Mysore State Electricity Board. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is set apart for Investigation of Power projects under the guidance of

the Adviser to Government on Power. The provision for generation and transmissison schemes is Rs. 179.50 crores which is allocated among the different projects as follows:

(*Rs. lakh*

Scheme	*Total cost*	*Expected expenditure to end of 1973-74*	*Spill-over cost*	*Fifth Plan provision*
I. Generation				
(*a*) *Continuing—*				
1. Sharavathi Stage III ...	946	746	200	200
2. Linganamakki Dam Power House.	926	108	818	818
3. Kalinadi Stage I ...	15,366	4,344	11,022	...(1)
Sub-Total ...	17,238	5,198	12,040	1,018
(*b*) *New—*				
1. Varahi ...	5,786	126	6,560	5,660
2. Bedthi Stage I ...	5,040	116	4.924	4,924
3. Sharavathi Tail Race ...	4,770	50	4.720	4,720
Sub-Total ...	15,596	292	15,304	15,304
(c) *New Schemes for VI Plan Advance action—*				
1. Aghanashini ...	6,600	...	6,600	(2) 1,368
Total ...	39,434	5,490	33,944	17,690
II. Transmission (New)	260	...	260	260 (3)
Total-Generation ...	39,694	5,490	34,204	17,950

Remarks.—(1) Proposed for finance by Government of India.

(2) Rs. 100 crores for advance action for thermal and nuclear plants expected from Government of India during V Plan.

(3) Excludes requirement of projects for advance action in V Plan.

Section IV—Organisation and Employment

37. Such a large programme of investment within the space of 5 to 6 years is hardly likely to succeed without a tremendous effort to mobilise technical and organisational skills of a high order. The technical problems involved, while not entirely new to the engineers who have built the Sharavathi project, are bound to overwhelm their initiative and work schedules, conditioned as they are by the relatively leisurely pace of design and construction in the past. The organisation which can hope to meet the challenge of the V Plan should be streamlined to provide for expeditious decision making which is possible only if it is backed up both by design expertise and reliable quality in implementation.

38. First, power generation should be entrusted exclusively to a specialised and autonomous body which should be business-minded and result-oriented. It can no longer be handled by a Government

department where decision-making is bound up inevitably with procedures designed more for caution than for timely action. In particular, the business-financing of power projects will require a wholly new approach which only an independent body-corporate is able to bring to its task.

39. Second, special attention needs to be paid to design development which should be institutionalised and placed on a permanent footing. Many States with comparable programmes have a separate establishment for designs and research. In Mysore such expertise as developed in the past, particularly in the Civil engineering design of Sharavathi and other hydel projects, was dissolved into the various Government departments or the Electricity Board when those projects were completed. The experience of the early years of the Kalinadi projects has shown the difficulties of reassembling the men who had acquired special experience in the design of hydel projects. Timely action on the projects of the V Plan and beyond would depend largely on the competence of a design development unit to which recruitment should be open from all sources from within and outside Government.

40. Lastly, the rush of implementing a massive programme should not be permitted to compromise the quality of workmenship. The experience of Sharavathi again shows up the dangers of neglecting this important aspect of project implementation. Quality control and research are functions as important as design development which together go to make a prompt and balanced decision-making body.

41. Mysore has taken steps to separate generation schemes from other schemes of power development and with the constitution in 1970 of the Mysore Power Corporation Limited, a wholly-owned Government Company has been set up an autonomous body-corporate to implement hydel projects in the State. The Corporation will complete the balance works of the Sharavathi Project and is presently engaged in the construction of the Kalinadi Project. It has taken over the designs and construction organisation of the former Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Department of the Government of Mysore which designed and built the Sharavathi Power station and some earlier power stations in Mysore. It has also built up a civil engineering wing with senior positions staffed by experienced civil engineers borrowed from the Public Works Department of the Government of Mysore, which constructed the civil works of the Sharavathi Project and other major irrigation and power projects of Mysore. The technical wings of the Corporation, particularly the design development quality control organisation, should be strengthened considerably to cater for the tasks of the V Plan.

Employment Potential

42. The projects that have been proposed in the V Plan have a substantial employment potential. The opportunities arising for various categories of technical and non-technical personnel will bear a fixed relationship to investment which is reflected in the provision generally being made for establishment in the project reports, at 6 per cent of the outlay on civil works and 8 per cent of the outlay on electrical works. However, the size of employment of skilled and unskilled labour will vary with the degree of mechanisation used in the construction of civil works. For example, the Supa dam was

conceived as a masonry dam with a good employment potential. Under a compressed construction schedule, the dam is now sought to be completed by the end of the V Plan. It will be a concrete dam with a high degree of mechanisation which will reduce the number of skilled and unskilled persons that could be employed. Subject to the constraints imposed by the need to commission hydel projects in the shortest possible time, our planning should provide for the maximum employment of labour.

43. An estimate has been made of the peak employment potential of the projects proposed in the V Plan. This is based more on experience of such projects in the past than on units of work involved and productivity of man-power. The following numbers may be assumed as reasonable estimates under this limitation.

1. Technical			
(i) Graduates	Civil	... ...	600
	Electrical	... ...	425
(ii) Diploma holders.	— Civil	... ...	425
	— Electrical	... ...	250
2. Non-Technical		... ...	1,000
	Total	... ...	2,700
3. Skilled Labour		... ...	1,500
4. Unskilled labour (including Contractors' labour)			30,000
	Total	... ...	31,500

The average daily employment of skilled and unskilled labour will perhaps range from 50–60 per cent of the estimates made above. In the kind of continuous planning and implementation of projects envisaged, this magnitude of employment is likely to continue for more than a decade.

B. Distribution (Programme of the Mysore State Electricity Board).

Progress achieved during the previous plans

44. Annexure-F gives the progress of various developmental activities of the Board during the several Plan periods. The total number of installations increased from 1.08 lakhs at the beginning of the First Plan to 13.86 lakhs at the end of 31st March 1972 and is expected to reach the figure of 16.16 lakhs by the end of the IV Plan. The connected load increased from 230 MW to 1790 MW at the end of 31st March 1972 and is expected to reach 2,099 MW by the end of the IV Plan. Only 475 towns and villages were electrified before the beginning of the First Plan, whereas 12,653 towns and villages were electrified by 31st March 1972 and it is expected that this figure would increase to 17,383 by the end of Fourth Plan period. Only 2,385 I.P. sets were in service at the beginning of the First Plan period. This number increased to 7,923 at the end of the First Plan. 16,819 at the end of II Plan, 42,288 at the end of Third Plan, 91,725 at the end of three Annual Plans and 1,49,622 by the end of 31st March 1972. We expect that the total number of I.P. sets energised by the end of Fourth Plan will be of the order of 1,90,000.

45. Annexure-G gives the financial outlay incurred in the various Plan periods and the proposed outlay for the Fifth Year Plan. During the first three Plans and the three Annual Plans, weightage given to Extension and Improvement works were not adequate in view of paucity of funds. The progress during the Fourth Plan is given in the Table 1.

TABLE 1

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (expected)
Plan outlay (Rs. lakhs) ..	..	1,072	1,081	1,180	1,350	1,390
Loans from REC (Rs. lakhs)			20	119	217	330
No. of villages and hamlets electrified at the end of the year (cumulative—1961 census).	7,882	9,675	10,461	12,422	15,173	17,122
No. of pumpsets energised at the end of the year.	91,725	1,10,246	1,31,246	1,49,622	1,68,587	1,89,000

46. In addition to the total Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 60.73 crores, it is expected that Rs. 6.86 crores would have been received from the Rural Electrification Corporation as loan. One Rural Electric Co-operative for Hukeri taluk has also been organised.

47. All the 231 towns in the State have been electrified. Out of the total of 26,826 villages in the State according to the 1971 census, 11,616 villages or 43 per cent of the total with a population of 135.03 lakhs were covered by 31st March 1973. The rural population covered is 63.6 per cent. For the population as a whole, the percentage is 70.4 per cent. (The difference in number of villages is due to the adoption of 1971 census figures where hamlets have not been enumerated separately). By the end of Fourth Plan it is expected that 13,316 villages or 49.7 percent of the total with a total population of about 144 lakhs will have been served. The percentage of rural population covered will be 65 per cent and it will be 73.5 per cent for the population as a whole.

Load Growth

48. The total number of installations in service as on 31st March 1972 as well as the approximate connected load of each category of installation is listed here below. The list also gives the probable load of each category as set the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	*Category*	*No. of installations in service as on* 31-3-1972	*Load in KW (connected) as on 31st March* 1972	*No. of installations at the end of the IV Plan* (31-3-1974 *assessed*)	*Connected load in* **K.W.** (*Assessed*)
1.	Domestic lighting ..	8,19,168	12,37,833	9,55,150	2,77,310
2.	All Electric Home ..	43,879	1,18,106	56,990	1,37,710
3.	Commercial lighting ..	93,268	32,723	1,08,750	38,155
4.	Commercial Power ..	8,829	35,926	10,295	41,890
5.	Industrial Power :				
	(*a*) L.T. ..	40,915	2,36,460	47,710	2,75,710
	(*b*) H.T. ..	509	4,20,602	595	5,02,080
6.	Street Lighting ..	2,23,911	1,89,662	2,61,080	2,21,145
7.	I.P. Sets ..	1,49,622	4,96,491	1,89,000	5,67,000
8.	Water Works ..	1,011	22,524	1,180	26,260
	Total ..	13,86,112	17,90,327	16,30,750	20,87,260

Load Forecast during the Fifth Five Year Plan period

49. The anticipated peak load on Mysore System at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to be of the order of 968 MW (including export to Goa). The Generation may very nearly break even with the demand, by then. The load demand at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan is expected to be of the order of about 1800 MW. Annexure-H, column 1 gives the major Sub-stationwise break up of load at the end of the Fourth Plan and column 2 gives the same at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

50. The present rate of growth of load of each category is of the order of 10 to 12 per cent each year. Consequent to the accelerated activity during the Fifth Plan, it is expected that the rate of growth would be generally of the order of 12 per cent. This is assumed, on the basis that there will not be the constraint of non-availability of generation or Transmission line facilities, during this period. The total connected load growth category-wise as at the end of Fifth Plan on the above basis would be as follows :

Sl. No.	*Category*	*No. of installation at the end of V Plan (31st March 79) (assessed)*	*Load in KW connected as on 31–3-79 (assessed)*	*Remarks*
1.	Domestic lighting	15,37,790	4,46,470	..
2.	All Electric Home	91,755	2,21,710	
3.	Commercial Lighting	1,75,090	61,430	..
4.	Commercial Power	16,575	67,440	..
5.	Industrial Power :			
	L.T.	76,815	4,43,890	..
	H.T.	960	..	(Load growth of H.T. installation is not reckoned).
6.	Street Lighting	4,20,340	3,56,040	..
7.	I.P. Sets	3.39.000	10,17,000	..
8.	Water Works	1,900	42.280	..
	Total	26,60,225	26,56.260	

51. During the Fifth Five Year Plan several major industries are coming up or likely to come up. Some of them are :

1.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Project about	75 MW
2.	Vijayanagar Steel Plant about	80 MW
3.	Donamalai Mining Compled about	25 MW
4.	Mangalore Fertiliser Plant about	30 MW
5.	Caustic Soda Plant in (N.K.) Binga	40 MW
6.	Additional Load to Sandur Ores and Mines	40 MW
7	Apart from the above there are a large number of H.T. consumers likely to come up with the load demands in the order of 5 to 10 MW. Necessary facilities for catering these concentrated loads will have to be provided for in the Plan requirements.	

FIFTH PLAN PROGRAMME

Spill over works of Fourth Five Year Plan

52. In the Fourth Five Year Plan it was proposed to establish 80Kms. 220 KV. line, 806 Kms. 110 KV lines, 469 Kms. 66 KV lines and Underground Cables, 663 Kms. of 33 KV lines, 835 Kms. of Sub-Transmission lines. It was also planned to establish 10 New Sub-Stations of 110 KV, 11 Sub-stations of 66 KV and 23 sub-stations of 33 KV. All these works are in advanced stages of construction.

53. However, it is expected that about 15 per cent of these works would be left incomplete by the end of Fourth Plan period and these works will have to be completed during the early part of the Fifth Plan. However, it is expected that all the equipment ordered for these works would have been received by the end of Fourth Plan and payments made and hence only procurement of minor materials and erection charges of these incomplete works may have to be made. A provision of 950 lakhs of rupees for the essential purchases and labour required to complete these works is to be provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan budget. This includes Sharavathi–Davanagere–Munirabad 220 KV line and associated terminal works and Stations and Penya-Hoodi 220 KV double circuit line with its associated stations at Hoodi (which are proposed to be taken up under non-plan schemes during the Fourth Plan with the financial assistance from I.D.A. Credit—Power Transmission III) major part of which is likely to be carried over to the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The spill over on these projects is expected to be of the order of 950 lakhs.

Transmission and Sub-Station works covered by the Mysore Power Corporation.

54. In finalising the proposals of the Mysore State Electricity Board, note has been taken of the various Transmission lines facilities including the terminal Bay and equipment proposed to be put up by the Mysore Power Corporation under Kalinadi Phase I and II. Mysore Power Corporation has included the necessary infra-structure of Transmission lines with terminal equipment, etc., as well as the concerned Sub-Stations that would be required consequent to the taking up of Varahi, Bedthi and Linganamakki Project which are also expected to be taken up and completed during the Fifth Plan.

55. In this connection, it may be stated that, M.P.C. has provided for increase of sub-station capacities in Hubli, Mangalore and Mysore and also provision of reactive compensation at various locations in the existing stations. However, it may be desirable both from the point of view of the working facility as well as economy that extension and improvement works in the existing stations should be taken up by the Mysore State Electricity Board. Pending a decision on this provision for increase in station capacities and provision for providing reactive compensation has been retained in the Board Programme.

Major Transmission Lines

56. In order to cater to the additional load requirements that are expected to be developed in the Fifth Five Year Plan period it is found necessary that the Transmission line facilities and sub-stations facilities are to be increased as well as existing transmission lines and stations reinforced.

57. The Construction of the 220 KV and 110 KV lines are found necessary as per system studies. These are indicated in Annexure J. The construction of the above lines and associated terminal works and sub-stations is expected to be taken up by the Board. The assessed cost of the line and terminal works is of the order of Rs. 550 lakhs.

58. Consequent to the proposed establishment of Vijayanagar Steel Plant and the development of mining complex near Donamalai and other major industries around Bellary, it is found absolutely necessary that the Transmission line facilities in this area is strengthened. The load studies conducted by the Board in this area has indicated that it is absolutely essential to establish 110 KV. Transmission line facility in this area. Hence, it is proposed to construct 110 KV line from Munirabad to Thorangal and then to Hagri via. Bellary and also inter-connect Thorangal to Vyasanakere via. Donamalai. These lines will cover the requirements of load developments in the "mining complex steel industry" belt of Bellary District. A separate project report for running a 220 KV single circuit transmission line from Munirabad to Thorangal has been prepared and sent to Central Water and Power Commission for obtaining Financial Assistance from I.D.A. Credits. The provision required for this line is also made in the Fifth Plan.

59. Consequent to the proposal of establishing mining operations at Kudremukh, a large load to an extent of about 60 to 80 MW. will have to be catered to Visveswara near Kudremukh. It is proposed to cater this load by extending a double circuit 110 KV line from Mangalore to Visveswara and also to run a double circuit 110 KV line from Shimoga/Chickmagalur to Visveswara.

60. In view of the large loads, that are developing in the Northern part of the State it is found necessary that 110 KV lines are to be extended from (a) Bagewadi to Indi. (b) Belgaum to Chikkodi to cater loads in these areas

61. Further, it is required to extend 66/33 KV lines to new MUSS that are to be established during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and the total length of the 66 KV lines to be so established in the Fifth Five Year Plan is assessed to be of the order of 300 KM and that of 33 KV lines 700 KM.

62. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is possible that we may get requisition for power supply from large consumers who may have to be catered at 33 KV to 220 KV in which case it would be necessary for us to extend the EHT lines from the appropriate stations to the side of the factory. The exact requirement of this cannot be assessed at this stage as the probable industries likely to

come up are not known. Hence, a lumpsum provision of 100 lakhs has been made for the extension of such lines during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Sub-Stations

63. Following new stations are to be established during the Fifth Five Year Plan in order to meet the load requirements :

220 KV Stations

(a) Thorangal : 220/110 KV Transformers : 2 Nos. 100 MVA.
(b) Belgaum : 220/110 KV Transformers : 2 Nos. of 75 MVA. (Indal).

64. The following additional 110 KV stations are proposed to be established during the Fifth Five Year Plan period with the transformers and the capacities indicated below :—

(*a*) Indi	110/33–11 KV.	10 MVA Transformers	3 Nos.
(*b*) Thorangal	110/33–11 KV.	10 MVA Transformers	3 Nos.
(*c*) Bellary	110/11 KV.	10 MVA Transformers	2 Nos.
(*d*) Donamalai	110/11 KV.	10 MVA Transformers	2 Nos.
(*e*) Binaga	110/11 KV.	10 MVA Transformers	2 Nos.
(*f*) Chikkodi	110/33 KV. 11 KV.	10 MVA Transformers	2 Nos.

65. In addition to the above new stations, it is necessary to augment the existing capacities in the following 220 KV stations :—

(*a*) Hubli	220/110 KV.	100 MVA Transformer	1 No.
(*b*) Shimoga	220/110 KV.	100 MVA Transformer	1 No.
(*c*) Munirabad	220/110 KV.	100 MVA Transformer	1 No.

(When Thorangal 220 KV. Station comes into being, these Transformers can be shifted).

(*d*) Mangalore	220/110 KV.	100 MVA Transformer	1 No.
(*e*) Hoodi	220/66 KV.	100 MVA Transformer	1 No.
	66/11 KV.	12.5 MVA Transformers	2 Nos.
(*f*) Kumta	110/33–11 KV.	10 MVA Transformer	1 No.

It is proposed to establish a 110—66 KV system interlink by erecting two 110—66 KV inter-connecting transformers of 20 MVA capacity at Tumkur to ensure assured quality supply in the area surrounding Tumkur served by 66 KV transmission lines.

66. At present all but 38 Taluks in the State have been provided at least with one 66 KV or 33 KV sub-stations. The ultimate object is to provide one sub-station to each taluk, so that the power requirements of all areas are satisfactorily met. As a step towards this objective in the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish about 30 sub-stations thus providing independent sub-station for most of the taluks. Some of the Taluks may not require an independent sub-station immediately, as there is very little scope for power absorption in these taluks as they are mostly Malnad area with dense forests.

67. In most of the 33 KV sub-station in service and those that would be established before the end of Fourth Five Year Plan there is adequate capacity to take care of the load growth taking into consideration the new stations that will be put up and consequent re-distribution of loads. However, it may be necessary to augment the transformer capacity in the case of several 110—66 KV or 33 KV stations the total of such stations being the order of 25 to 30.

Inter-State Transmission Lines

68. It is proposed to take up constsruction of the Hampi—Gooty 220 KV line inter-connecting M.S.E.B. with Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board system. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board have taken action for surveying, preparation of estimates, getting approval of Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission and have also taken action for the procurement of required materials. This has already received the approval of the Central Government and funds for this are being provided by the Central Government as loan to the two Boards. This work has commenced during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and will spill over to the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, no provision is made for this in the financial requirement in view of the fact that the resources for this scheme is to be provided by the Central Government.

69. The proposal to inter-connect Mysore and Kerala systems by constructing a 220 KV line between Mysore and Kozhikode and thereon to Iddiki has also beben accepted by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission. The detailed surveys for this are being conducted. Estimates for this line have been prepared by the Kerala State Electricity Board. It is likely that the work on this line also will start during the Fourth Five Year Plan and it is expected that it would be completed in the First year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This being an Inter-State line funds for this line will be provided for by the Central Government on loan basis outside the plan resources of the State and hence the expenditure on this line has not been included in the requirement of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

70. Central Water and Power Commission at the instance of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, wanted the 2nd circuit between Belgaum and Kolhapur to be strung immediately. Necessary finances for this line and the terminal equipment would be met by the Central Government on loan basis. Though the final decision regarding this is not yet taken, it is very likely that this work would be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan and completed. However, provision of funds for this work is not provided in the Budget as the Central Government will provide the necessary funds on loan basis outside the Plan Programme.

71. The Central Water and Power Commission in their assessment of requirement of Inter-State lines to be established during the 5th Five Year Plan, have recommended that it would be necessary to inter-connect Shahabad and Hyderabad by a 220 KV Single Circuit Transmission line. 55 KM of this line will be in Mysore territory and the estimated cost of the line and the terminal equipment at Shahabad is expected to be of the order of Rs. 70 lakhs.

72. All the above 4 Inter-State Transmission lines and the corresponding terminated structures involved is estimated to cost Rs. 390 lakhs (Annexure K). These are centrally sponsored schemes and as such the outlays for these lines have not been provided for in the State Plan provisions.

Meeting Reactive KVA Requirement

73. Major Generating Stations of our System are located in northern and western parts of the State whereas the load centres are in the South and the North. To maintain good voltage levels, it becomes necessary that we should have reactive KVA sources (static capacitors/synchronous condensers) at various major stations. The system studies for 1979-80 indicated the following requirements.

Name of Station	*Additional Capacitors Installation required.*
	Additional by 1979-80
Bangalore	40 MVAR
Mysore	30 MVAR
Mangalore	130 MVAR
Munirabad	30 MVAR

It is therefore necessary to establish these capacitor banks during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The cost of these will be of the order of 120 lakhs.

Rural Electrification and I. P. Set Works

Rural Electrification

74. It is planned to electrify 12,500 villages/hamlets during the Fifth Five Year Plan. With the Electrification of these villages/hamlets except some remote in accessible villages, all the Cities, Towns, Villages and hamlets are expected to be electrified. It is estimated that funds to the extent of 1,500 lakhs would be required to achieve this target of 12,500 villages. A provision of Rs. 1,000 lakhs has been made in the Plan budget and the remaining sum of about Rs. 500 lakhs is expected to be provided by R.E.C. in the form of loans to M.S.E.B. outside the Plan budget.

Minimum Needs Programme

75. The National Programme of Minimum Needs envisages extending the coverage of rural electrification to at least 40 per cent of the rural population. A taluka-wise analysis of the expected coverage during the Fourth Plan has been done to identify the taluks which will be below this national minimum, adopting the number of villages (and not the population) as the unit, since this would be more appropriate in the content of spread of electricity. It is found that there will still be 41 taluks in 14 districts of the State which will have less than 40 per cent of the villages electrified by the end of the Fourth Plan. We will have to electrify 736 villages to achieve the minimum and this would cost Rs. 191 lakhs.

Even though the objective of the Fifth Plan is to cover the entire population, the minimum needs programme is presented separately and the provision for rural electrification of Rs. 1,000 lakhs in the State Plan referred to earlier is inclusive of Rs. 191 lakhs for this minimum needs programme. The details taluka-wise are given in Annexure L.

Energisation of Pumpsets

76. The total number of wells in existence in the State is in the order of 3,50,000 of which about 1,70,000 have I.P. sets run by electricity. During the Fifth Plan about 30,000 wells are expected to be dug in the State every year. It is proposed to energise 30,000 I.P. sets each year so that a majority of the wells in the State that can be worked with an electrical pumpset, is provided with power supply. It is proposed that the cost of energising the 70,000 pump sets be under Plan resource and this would involve an expenditure of Rs.2,100 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2,100 lakhs only has been provided in the Plan for this period. It is expected that the remaining gap of Rs. 2,400 lakhs for 80,000 pumps would be made up by other financial institutions—particularly the R.E.C. from whom the Board is borrowing funds for Rural Electrification and energising the pump sets. It is also expected that the Land Development Bank, Agricultural Finance Corporation and other financial institutions would also come forward to advance for this purpose.

The R.E.C. Cell in the Board has now been strengthened and raised to the status of a Circle in order that the various scheme reports required by the R.E.C. are formulated.

77. In order to achieve the target of electrifying 12,500 villages/hamlets and energising 1.5 lakhs pump sets during 5th Five Year Plan it becomes necessary to extend sub-transmission lines extensively. If the extensive sub-transmission lines are not extended it would not be possible to electrify the villages that are at considerable distance from the sub-transmission lines. Similarly to provide power supply to pockets of wells which are at considerable distances to the existing sub-transmission lines, it is assessed that a sum of Rs. 255 lakhs would be required and hence a provision of Rs. 255 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the 5th Five Year Plan.

Sub-Transmission Lines and L.T. Lines for normal growth

78. It is expected that the growth of sub-transmission lines (13.2/11 KV) during the 5th Five Year Plan will be of the order of 15,000 KM. This requirement is essential to maintain satisfactory voltage levels at the consumer points. In addition, about 60,000 KM of 400/230 V lines will have to be constructed to feed the medium and L.T. consumers by running the secondary lines from the transformer centres to the consumers.

79. Further, service mains, metering equipment, etc. are to be provided for new installations (about 10 lakhs) that are to be serviced during the 5th Five Year Plan.

80. The total cost of extension of lines, service mains and metering facilities is assessed to be Rs. 2,770 lakhs

Extensions and Improvements

81. The basic object of any power distribution organisation is to see that the consumers get uninterrupted power supply at the declared voltages and frequency. At the same time every effort is to be made to see that the losses in Transmission and Distribution are minimised.

82. As there was a very fast growth of power strength in Mysore and as adequate resources were not available for taking such steps as would ensure quality of service to the consumer and reduce the system losses, very limited system improvement works were taken up during the first, second, 3rd and 4th Five Year Plan periods. However, we have reached a stage when the industries have become sophisticated and are not in a position to tolerate even minor interruptions and many of the industries are very sensitive to variation in frequency and voltage. In view of this it is felt absolutely necessary that adequate funds should be provided for extension and improvement works during the 5th Five Year Plan so that the system would be in a position to give satisfactory service to the consumers.

83. In view of the enhanced capacity of the MUSS, it becomes necessary to increase the conductor capacities of various transmission lines feeding various sub-stations. In some cases additional lines have to be provided to reinforce the existing transmission lines. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose.

84. Most of our 11 KV lines have been strung with either 2 ACSR or with 4 ACSR. In many of the cases, load growth warrant replacement by higher section conductors nearly No. 1 ACSR (Rabbit). This is true particularly in cases where the load density has increased. Hence a provision is made to increase the capacity of sub-transmission lines at the rate of 2,000 KM per annum, the total expenditure for which is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 100 lakhs.

85. In very large cities—particularly in Bangalore, 66 KV lines are running in the heart of the City to feed stations. It is felt desirable to replace them by underground cable. This is assessed to cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

86. It is proposed to convert the distribution system in major Cities of the State to underground by providing for Ring Main Units and Switching Stations. It is expected that the work of convering of Bangalore City distribution to underground system under Stage I would be practically completed before the end of IV Plan. At present the works of Bangalore. Mysore, Mangalore and Hubli-Dharwar have been taken up and the other cities that can be taken up for converting to this system to underground cables will be decided in due course. The anticipated expenditure on this account during the 5th Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 900 lakhs.

87. In spite of the additional MUSS established, we will still have long sub-transmission lines in some areas and in order that we may satisfy the regulation at the tail end of the sub-transmission line, it is proposed to provide static capacitors or the automatic voltage

regulators at the end of the sub-transmission lines to keep the regulation within reasonable limits. A lumpsum amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for this work.

88. Consequent to the normal growth of installations we will have to establish transformer sub-stations with varying standard capacities to cater power to the consumers 400/250 V capacity 25 KVA, 68 KVA, 100 KVA, 200 KVA and 300 KVA etc. aggregating to 1600 MVA along with necessary protective and distribution equipment. The cost of this is covered under village electrification. I.P. sets and normal growth of installations.

89. It is proposed that a systematic study of the causes of interruption and fluctuation of voltage, frequency and reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses in the system is carried out as the main problem of Research during the 5th Plan Period. The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi have suggested that the existing Research Division in M.S.E.B. should be adequately reinforced to carry out the Research Programmes and raise the Research Division to the status of a Resesarch Station. The C.B.I.P. have voluntarily offered equipment and funds towards establishment of Technical personnel to this Research Station. The Board proposes to utilise this offer for establishing a Research Station under the Board with particular objective of finding the ways and means for reduction of losses in the systems and also maintaining quality supplies to the consumers.

Load Despatch

90. In the 4th Five Year Plan, provision is made for establishing a Load Despatch Station. It is expected that most of the works pertaining to the establishment of the Main Load Despatching Station and the allied works would be completed by the end of IV Five Year Plan or early part of the 5th Five Year Plan. Additional load despatch equipment that is required consequent to the establishment of new Generating Stations and commissioning of additional units in existing stations are to be provided. Further, Load Despatch equipment is to be provided for additional information as well as control facilities in such stations not covered in the original plan of the Load Despatch Complex. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for this work.

Communication

91. Consequent to the establishing of a new station and increasing of transmission facilities, it becomes necessary to increase the communication facilities, between various stations newly established. It is also necessary to improve the existing facilities—particularly between the Generating Stations and the major sub-stations by alternative communication facilities. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for in the proposal.

Building and Civil Engineering Works

92. A sum of Rs. 800 lakhs has been provided for the period of 5th Five Year Plan towards the construction of Buildings namely Control Rooms, Office Buildings and Quarters particularly for Operation and Maintenance staff. This provision is considered to be the barest minimum required

93. In a number of sub-stations established, make—shift arrangements have been made for control rooms and it is necessary that construction of permanent structures for housing the control equipment is taken up on top priority basis and completed as early as possible. Similarly control room buildings are to be put up in all proposed stations.

94. At present a large number of our Mysore State Electricity Board Offices are housed in rented buildings which are totally unsuited for running offices and hence it is absolutely necessary that Board buildings are put up for offices in various Divisions and Sub-Divisions and Sections. This has to be taken up on priority basis.

95. Our Sub-stations are invariably located well outside the towns and it becomes obligatory to provide quarters for the shift and maintenance staff of these stations close to the sub-stations. These quarters have to be provided not only to the new stations contemplated in the 5th Five Year Plan but also to the existing stations where such quarters do not exist. Further, it becomes necessary to provide quarters for essential staff like line supervisors, lineman, etc., on the line maintenance side as well as on the Transmission line maintenance side as they are likely to be called for emergency works at any time of the day.

Total Fifth Plan outlay

96. Annexure M—gives the total outlay required to carry out the various works proposed to be taken up in order to achieve the objective laid out for the Fifth Plan period. The expenditure under each major head is also indicated in the Annexure. The amounts indicated provide for price escalation to the extent of 10 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan period.

97. Annexure N—gives the annual break up of the Plan outlay under each of the major heads.

Financial Assistance from R.E.C. (Non-Plan)

98. Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned loans for 22 R.E.C. schemes amounting to Rs. 1,018.7 lakhs as on to-day. These schemes are in progress and they are planned to spread over a period of 2 to 4 years.

99. It is expected that large number of taluks will be covered by the R.E.C. in their financial assistance programme, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. It is expected that the total amount of about Rs. 2,500 lakhs will be made available for extension of Transmission lines, establishment of new sub-stations and extension of the existing stations wherever necessary for rural electrification and energisation of I.P. sets in rural areas.

Additional Employment potential

100. **Direct Employment**.—To implement the above proposals it becomes necessary to employ additional staff to the existing staff in the various categories. The assessment of the temporary staff that are to be employed for carrying out the works as well as the

increase in the permanent maintenance establishment consequent to the completion of all these development activities, is furnished in Annexure—O.

101. **Indirect Employment potential.**—The object of the 5th Five Year Plan is to provide double the amount of power available at end of the 4th Five Year Plan with no restriction of energy to industries. This would provide the necessary power infrastructure to the existing industries to expand and many new industries are expected to be established. While the actual employment so generated cannot be assessed, it could be said that the employment potential in the industrial sector will increase at least by 50 per cent due to the expansion on the power sector programme.

ANNEXURE—A

Demand trends vs. availability

Year	Demand				Generation		
	Demand estimates in consultation with MSEB		Growth based on *100% world median trend				
	Demand in MW	*Energy in MKWh*	*Demand in MW 70% LF*	*Energy in MKWh*	*Installed capacity in MW*	*Peak capacity in MW*	*Energy in MKWh*
1972 73	820	5,068	813	4,980	967.2	798.4	4,891
1973 74	970	5,898	867.5	5,325	967.2	798.4	4,891
1974-75	1,090	6,552	1,021.0	6,260	1,103.4	928.23	4,729
1975 76	1,220	7,176	1,140	7,000	1,158.4	980.48	4,946
1976 77	1,310	7,686	1,271	7,800	1,428	1,236.98	5,948
1977-78	1,570	8,761	1,409	8,630	1,698.4	1,493.43	6,218
1978 79	1,800	9,776	1,570	9,640	2,363.4	2,125.23	7,888
1979-80	2,100	11,129	1,740	10,680	2,728.4	2,471.58	11,766
1980-81	2,300	12,088	1,968	12,080	2,788.4	2,528.58	12,098
1981-82	2,540	13,297	2,200	13,500	...	...	...
1982 83	2,780	14,611	2,480	15,220	...	...	...
1983-84	3,060	16,083	2,760	16,900	...	...	...

*Based on 1.8% annual population growth and 15% losses in transmission and distribution.

ANNEXURE -A(i)

Power Generation—Installed Capacity (MW).

(EXISTING AND NEW PROJECTS).

Sl. No.	Year	Existing stations	Linganamakki	Kali	Varahi	Bedthi	Sharavathi Tail-race	Total in MW	Spinning reserve at 5%	Reserve capacity in MW	Peak capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	1972-73	967.20	..	..	..	..	..	967.20	48.36	120	798.84
2.	1973-74	967.20	..	..	..	..	..	967.20	48.36	120	798.84
3.	1974-75*	1,103.40	..	..	..	..	..	1,103.40	55.17	120	928.23
4.	1975-76	1,105.40	55	..	..	..	..	1,158.40	57.92	120	980.48
5.	1976-77	1,103.40	55	270	..	..	..	1,428.40	71.42	120	1,236.98
6.	1977-78	1,103.40	55	516	..	..	..	1,698.40	84.92	120	1,493.48
7.	1978 79	1,103.40	55	775	260	110	60	2,363.40	118.17	120	2,125.23
8.	1979-80	1,103.40	55	910	260	220	180	2,728.40	136.42	120	2,421.58
9.	1980-81	1,103.40	55	910	260	220	240	2,788.40	139.42	120	2,528.58

*Retirement of Sivasamudram Station,

ANNEXURE—A (ii)

POWER GENERATION—ENERGY CAPABILITY (MILLION KWH)

(Existing and proposed projects).

Sl. No.	Year	Existing Stations	Linganamakki	Kali (1st stage)	Varahi	Bedthi	Gersoppa Tail race	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1972-73	4891	..	..	..	..		4891
2.	1973-74	4891	..	..	..	..	..	4891
3.	1974-75	4729	..	..	..	..	..	4729*
4.	1975-76 ..	4729	217	..	..	..	..	4946
5.	1976-77	4729	289	930	..	..	..	5948
6.	1977-78	4729	289	1200	..	..	..	6218
7.	1978-79	4729	289	2270	600	..	..	7888
8.	1979-80	4729	289	4112	1180	1156	300	11766
9.	1980-81	4729	289	4112	1180	1156	632	12098

*Retirement of Siva Generation Station

ANNEXURE—B

Details of Projects in the V Plan

Project	No. of units	Size of units in MW	Total installed capacity	Energy generated in MKW hrs.	Capital Cost at H.T. busbars (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Capital Cost (including Tr. lines and receiving stations) (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Sharavathi-Stage III	2	89.1	178.2	...	1000	1000
2. Kalinadi Stage I						
A. Nagjhari Power House ...	6	135				
B. Supa Dam Power House ...	2	50	910	4112	12566	15366
3. Linganamakki Dam Power House ...	2	27.5	55	300	926	937.2
4. Varahi ...	2	130	260	1180	5780	5846
5. Bedthi	2	110	220	1150	5040	5199
6. Sharavathi Tail Race	4	60	240	632	4770	4800

ANNEXURE—B. *(contd.)*

Details of Transmission Lines & Receiving Stations

(Rs. in lakhs)

I. Sharavathi Stage III .. .. .. Nil

II. Kalinadi Stage I

A. (1) Nagjhari—Hubli D.C. Line (65 KM)
(2) Hubli—Munirabad (Stringing of 2nd circuit on existing D.C. towers) (137 KM).
(3) Munirabad—Shahabad S.C. Line (234 KM)
(4) Nagjhari—Hubli 2nd D.C. Line (65 KM)
(5) Hubli—Davangere D.C. Line (134 KM)
(6) Davangere—Bangalore D.C. Line (260 KM)
(7) Hubli—Belgaum (one circuit on D.C. towers) (97 KM)
(8) Shimoga—Bangalore (Stringing on existing D.C. towers) (272 KM).
(9) Shimoga—Mangalore (Stringing on existing D.C. towers)
(10) Supa—Nagjhari (40 KM) D.C. Line 110 KV.
(11) Supa—Karwar (83 KM) D.C. Line 110 KV.
(12) Supa—Dandeli (10 KM) D.C. Line 110 KV.

B. (1) Extension to receiving station at Hubli
(2) Extension to receiving station at Munirabad
(3) Construction of receiving station at Shahabad
(4) Extension to receiving station at Hubli
(5) Extension to receiving station at Shimoga
(6) Extension to receiving station at Mangalore
(7) Extension to receiving station at Peenya
(8) Extension to receiving station at Hudi-Bangalore
(9) Extension to receiving station at Davangere
(10) Extension to receiving station at Mysore
(11) Extension to receiving station at Belgaum
(12) Extension to 110 K.V. receiving station at Karwar.

2800

III. Linganamakki Dam Power House

Looping Linganamakki Dam Power House with the existing D.C. line between MGHE Generating Station and the Shimoga receiving station by constructing 110 K.V. D.C. line of 10 K.Ms. 11.20

IV. Bedthi

Construction of 220 K.V. D. C. Line to Hubli and extension to Hubli receiving station 159.00

V. Varahi

Construction of 220 K.V. D.C. Line from Varahi to connect the Sharavathi—Mangalore line 66.00

VI. Sharavathy Tail Race

220 K.V. Transmission line from Tail Race power House to A.B. site power house and terminal equipment at A.B. site generating station 20.00

ANNEXURE C

Project Time Table.

	Sharavathi Stage III (178 *MW*)	*Linganamakki* (55 *MW*)	*Kalinadi Stage I* (910 *MW*)			*Varahi* (260 *MW*)	*Bedthi* (220 *MW*)	*Sharavathi Tail Race* (240 *MW*)
			Nagjhari Power House		*Supa Dam Power house* (100 *MW*)			
			270 *MW*	540 *MW*				
[illegible]	Nov. 1970	Feb. 1972	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1972	Jan. 1972	July 1971	Oct. 1972	Feb. 1969
Project Approval	Oct. 1972	March 1973	March 1971	March 1973	March 1973	June 1973	June 1973	Dec. 1975
Preliminary Works		..	Completed	..	Oct. 1972	Oct. 1972 June 1973	Oct. 1972 June 1973	June 1973 March 1974
Tenders and contracts	Completed	April 1973	Feb. 1971 Dec. 1972	March 1973	June 1973	June 1973 Sept. 1973	June 1973 Oct. 1973	Jan. 1974 March 1974
Dam	...	...	March 1972 Jan. 1976	... ...	Oct. 1973 Oct. 1978	*Main Dam* Oct. 1973 March 1979 *Pick-up Dam* March 1974 March 1978	Oct. 1973 June 1979	Oct. 1974 Dec. 1978
W[illegible] System	Feb. 1974	...	Oct. 1971 Jan. 1976	...	...	March 1974 March 1977	Oct. 1973 Oct. 1977	..
Power House	Completed ...	June 1973 Oct. 1975	Dec. 1971 Feb. 1976	Oct. 1972 March 1977	April 1975 March 1977	March 1974 March 1977	Oct. 1973 Oct. 1977	Oct. 1974 Oct. 1978
Commissioning of Units	No. IX Oct. 1974 No. X April 1975	No. I Oct. 1975 No. II April 1976	No. I May 1976 No. II Jan. 1977	No. III Aug. 1977 No. IV March 1978 No. V Oct. 1978 No. VI May 1979	No. I June 1978 No. II Dec. 1978	No. I June 1978 No. II March 1979	No. I March 1979 No. II Dec. 1979	No. I March 1979 No. II Sept. 1979 No. III March 1980 No. IV Sept. 1980

ANNEXURE—D

Details of Projects for Advance Action during V Plan

Project	No. of Units	Size of units In (in MW)	Total installed capacity (in MW)	Energy generated (in MKWh)	Capital cost (excluding Tr. lines and Receiving Stations) (Rs. lakhs)	Commencement year	Commissioning year
Hydel Projects :							
I. Aghanashini	2	150	300	1575	6600	1975–76	1981–82
II. Sonda-Patnadhalla	2	100	200	1052	4200	1976–77	1982–83
III. Barapole	2	60	120	630	3600	1976–77	1982–83
IV. Almatti Dam P. H.	5	30	150	395	2100	1977–78	1982–83
V. Kalinadi Stae II :							
(1) Kodasalli	3	32	96	505	2455	1977–78	1983–84
(2) Kadra	3	25	75	394	2318	1977–78	1983–84
(3) Dandeli	2	25	50	263	1557	1977–78	1983–84
(4) Kaneri	2	50	100	528	4000	1977–78	1983–84
VI. Hidkal Dam P.H.	2	14.2	28.4	150	506	1977–78	1983–84
VII. Kabini Dam P.H.	1	16	16	84	245	1977–79	1983–84
VIII. Chakra	1	75	75	394	4750	1977–79	1984–85
Other Projects :							
I. Thermal	2	200	400	3100	7200	1975–76	1981–82
II. Nuclear	2	200	400	3100	11000	1975–76	1983–84

ANNEXURE—E

Outlays—Summary Table

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Plan period*	*Kalinadi Stage I (Annexure E(i)*	*V Plan Projects (Annexure E (ii)*	*VI Plan Projects (Annexure E (iii)*	*Total Outlay*
1.	Advance action in IV Plan (of which in 1973–74).	3949 (2343)	325 (325)	..	4274 (2668)
2.	V Plan Schemes ..	11044	16317		27361
3.	Advance action in V Plan*.	..	..	10538	10538
4.	Spillover in VI Plan ..	373	340	29157	29870
	Total outlay ..	15366	16982	39695	72043

* Does not include nuclear thermal plants each of which are expected to require about Rs. 50 crores for advance action in the V Plan.

ANNEXURE—E (i)

Phasing of capital Expenditure on Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Total*	*of which Foreign Exchange component*	*Planwise Totals*
1.	1970–71 ..	90		
2.	1971–72 ..	156		
3.	1972–73 ..	1360		3949
4.	1973–74 ..	2343	350	
5.	1974–75 ..	2589		
6.	1975–76 ..	2764		
7.	1976–77 ..	2117		
8.	1977–78 ..	2397		
9.	1978–79 ..	1177		11044 (V Plan)
10.	1979–80 ..	289		
11.	1980–81 ..	84		373 (VI Plan)
		15366	350	15356

Note.—

1. The expenditure shown does not include interest on capital during the construction period.
2. It is proposed to construct a concrete dam at Supa to complete it before 1978-79. The additional cost (not shown here) is expected to be about Rs. 8.00 crores and is proposed to be incurred during the year 1977-78.

ANNEXURE E—(ii)

Phasing of Capital Expenditure on other V Plan Projects

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Year	*Linganamakki Dam Power House*		*Varahi*		*Bedthi*		*Sharavathi Tail Race*		*Total*		*Total for Plan periods*	
		Total	*of which Foreign Exch. Comp.*	*Total*	*of which F.E. Comp.*	*Total*	*of which F.E. Comp.*	*Total*	*of which F.E. Comp.*	*Total*	*of which F.E. Comp.*	*Total*	*of which F.E. Comp.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	1973-74 ..	130	30	75	..	50	..	50	..	325	30	25 (IV Plan)	30 (IV Plan)
2.	1974-75 ..	637*	30	1,040	540	200	120	300	..	2.177	690	..	..
3.	1975-76 ..	350	350	1,310	400	1,111	200	900	..	3,571	950	..	..
4.	1976-77 ..	..	..	1,398	300	1,225	400	1,200	..	3,823	700	..	..
5.	1977-78 ..	..	..	1,450	..	1,322	300	1,300	..	4,072	300	16,317 (V Plan)	2,640 (V Plan)
6.	1978-79 ..	..	..	489	..	1,135	..	950	..	2,574	..	..	..
7.	1979-80 ..	..	..	84	..	156	..	80	..	320	..	..	..
8.	1980-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	340	(VI Plan)
	Total ..	1,137	410	5,846	1,240	5,199	1,020	4,800	..	16,982	2,670	16,982	2,670

Note.—The expenditure shown does not include interest on capital during the construction period.
*includes Rs. 200 lakhs spillover expenditure on Sharavathi Stage III.

ANNEXURE—E (iii)

Phasing of capital expenditure on "Advance Action" Projects of the V Plan

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Year	*Aghanashini*	*Sounda Pattanadahalla Stage II)*	*Barapole*	*Allamatti*	*Kodasalli*	*Kadra*	*Dandeli*	*Kaveri*	*Hidkal*	*Kabini*	*Chakra*	*Total for the plan periods*
1.	2.	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	1975-76	504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,538 (V Plan)
2.	1976-77	702	330	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	1977-78	1,416	450	360	318	324	312	207	290	..	..	..	
4.	1978-79	1,560	900	780	279	294	286	226	420	66	34	270	
5	1979-80	1,470	990	870	512	528	522	346	860	63	32	133	
6	1980-81	948	930	840	530	773	759	369	950	126	61	1,030	29,157 (VI Plan)
7	1981-82		600	540	161	446	345	298	900	132	63	1,450	
8.	1982-83	..	..	..	..	90	94	111	580	119	55	1,113	
9.	1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	754	754 (VII Plan)

Note—1. The expenditure does not cover transmission lines and receiving stations. A tentative provision of Rs. 20 crores may be required of which V Plan requirement will be Rs. 10 crores.

2. The expenditure shown does not include interest on capital during the construction period.

3. Foreign exchange requirement is to be worked out.

ANNEXURE—F

MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Progress of various developmental activities during several plan periods

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Beginning of I Plan 31-3-1951	End of Ist Plan 31-3-1956	End of II Plan 31-3-1961	End of III Plan 31-3-1966	End of Annual Plan 31-3-1969	End of 31-3-1972	Anticipated at the end of IV Plan 31-3-1974
1.	Total number of installations (Lakhs) ..	1.08	1.83	3.34	5.68	8.27	13.8	16.30
2.	Connected load (MW) ..	230	337	453	702	1.065	1,790	2,087
3.	Towns, Villages and Hamlets electrified* ..	475	811	4,063	5,516	7,882	12,653	17,353
4.	No. of I.P. Sets energised ..	2,385	7,923	16,819	42,288	91,725	1,49,622	1.90,000
5.	No. of Sub-Stations ..	51	57	64	82	146	152	188
6.	Route length of (K.Ms.) :							
	(a) EHV lines	2,448	3,255	3,847	5,885	7,210	9,898	11,977
	(b) 11 KV lines ..	Correct data not available		10,000	22,684	33,879	15,696	50,000
	(c) L.T. Lines ..	do		12,000	24,693	53,093	89,515	1,00,000

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*As per 1961 Census.

ANNEXURE—G

MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Financial outlays of all the Plans

(*In Rs. lakhs*)

Sl No	*Particulars*		*I Plan*	*II Plan*	*III Plan*	*Total for 3 Annual Plans*	*IVth Plan*	*Proposed V Plan*
1	Extension and Improvements	..	160.49	126.72	175.09	315	1,056	1,050
2	Transmission and Load Despatch Schemes	..	135.91	157.20	425.80	456	767	1.450
3	Sub-Stations (New and Extensions)	.	..	70.45	141.95	262	615	1.920
4	Village Electrification	.	115.20	154.95	524.76	381	629	1.000
5	I P. Sets	..	199.20	210.38	439.07	1.282	1.224	2.250
6	Sub-Transmission lines for R.E. & I.P. Works	.	..	..	..	..	.	255
7	Miscellaneous works	..	..	..	..	685	1,782	1,075
	Total	..	638.49	773.96	1,730.30	3.482	6,073	12,000*

*Excludes REC loans

ANNEXURE—H

Anticipated sub-Stationwise load Growth in Mysore Grid by the end of IV and V Five Year Plans.

Sl. No.	Name of Station	K.V. K. V.	*Column-1* Load demand at the end of IV Plan in MW	*Column-2* Load demand at the end of Plan in MW
1.	Bangalore	220	270	470
2.	Bagalkot	110	17	30
3.	Mysore	220	73	100
4.	Shimoga	220	152	175
5.	Munirabad	220	50	170
6.	Jog	110	10	15
7.	Hiriadka	110	16	25
8.	Mangalore	220	50	150
9.	Dandeli (including export to Goa).	110	64	95
10.	Hubli	220	33	40
11.	Belgaum	220	110	250
12.	Bagewadi	110	12	15
13.	Shahabad	110	50	85
14.	Sindhanur	110	11	15
15.	Raichur	110	10	15
16.	Davanagere	220	40	110
17.	Belikeri (Karwar)	110	..	40
			968	1,800 (Excluding losses)

ANNEXURE—J

	(*Including Terminal Equipment*).
I. 220 KV. S/C. Transmission Lines	
(*a*) Munirabad to Thorangal	50 KM.
Total Route Length	50 KM
II. 110 KV. D/C. Transmission Lines :	
(*a*) 110 KV. D/C. line from Mangalore-Kudremukh	96 KM
(*b*) Shimoga to Kudremukh	96 KM
Total Route Length	192 KM
III. 110 KV. S/C. Transmission Line :	
(*a*) Munirabad to Hagari *via*. Thorangal	86 KM
(*b*) Vyasanakere to Thorangal *via*., Donamalai	35 KM
(*c*) Bagewadi to Indi	65 KM.
(*d*) Belgaum to Chikkodi	65 KM
Total Route Length	251 KM

ANNEXURE—K.

Outlays for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

	Rs. in Lakhs
I. Irrigation and Power :	
Inter-State Transmission Lines : *(in Mysore Territory).*	
(i) 2nd Circuit from Belgaum - Kolhapur 220 KV line (Mysore-Maharastra).	65
(ii) Hampi-Oooty (Mysore-Andhra) 220 KV Line ..	95
(iii) Mysore-Iddiki 220 KV KV. Line (Mysore-Kerala) ..	160
(iv) Shahabad-Hyderabad 220 KV. S/C. line (Mysore-Andhra).	70
Total	390

ANNEXURE L

Minimum Needs Programme

Sl. No.	*District*	*Backward Taluks*	*No. of villages in the Taluk*	*No. of villages Electrified as on 31-3-74*	*No. of villages to be Electrified to bring to 40%*	*Rough Estima Cost (Rs. int Lakhs)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bangalore ..	Bangalore South	208	70	13	1.9
2.	Belgaum ..	Khanapur ..	220	32	56	14.0
3.	Bijapur ..	Bagewadi ..	118	37	10	2.6
		Indi ..	122	35	14	4.2
		Muddebihal ..	150	25	35	8.8
4.	Chickmagalur	Mudigere ..	139	52	4	0.8
		Sringeri ..	47	13	6	1.8
5.	Coorg ..	Mercara ..	73	17	12	3.6
		Somvarpet ..	120	36	12	3.6
		Virajpet ..	98	27	12	3.6
6.	Dharwar ..	Dharwar ..	106	39	3	0.6
		Hanagal ..	143	50	7	1.8
7.	Gulbarga ..	Chittapur ..	121	29	16	5.0
		Jewargi ..	146	26	32	11.2
		Sedam ..	104	34	8	4.0
		Shahapur ..	146	46	12	11.2
		Shorapur ..	172	28	41	2.8
8.	Hassan ..	Alur ..	241	68	28	4.0
		Arsaikere ..	324	126	4	12.0
		Belur ..	341	74	62	5.6
		Holenarasipur ..	201	66	14	0.9
9.	Kolar ..	Malur ..	290	113	3	12.0
10.	Mandya ..	Krishnarajapet	284	100	14	4.2
		Nagamangala ..	337	126	9	0.6
11.	Mysore ..	Heggadadevanakote	229	55	37	2.8
12	North Kanara	Ankola	85	33	1	1.8
		Bhatkal ..	63	15	10	11.0
		Haliyal ..	110	29	15	0.3
		Karwar ..	59	11	13	4.0
		Kumta ..	114	35	11	5.3
		Mundgod ..	78	22	9	2.6
		Siddapur ..	119	43	5	1.5
		Sirsi ..	224	57	33	7.8
		Supa ..	137	5	50	12.0
		Yellapur ..	130	17	35	9.1
13.	Raichur ..	Deodurga ..	168	57	10	2.51
		Gangavathi ..	150	57	3	0.8
		Yelburga ..	139	55	1	0.3
14.	Shimoga ..	Hosanagar ..	200	32	48	9.6
		Sagar ..	228	83	8	1.6
		Sorab ..	251	84	20	4.0
		Total —			736	191.0

ANNEXURE—M

MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD PROGRAMMES

Plan Provision under different heads

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)	
1.	**Extension and Improvements.—**		
	(*a*) Remodelling of distribution system in major cities	900	
	(*b*) Extension of Transmission lines including service connection works	2,770	
	(*c*) Enhancing the capatity of 11 KV lines	100	
	(*d*) 66 KV. U.G. Cables for Bangalore	50	
	(*e*) Improvement of P.F. and voltage regulation in distribution lines	30	
	(*f*) Increasing the capacity of 66 KV. and 33 KV. lines	50	
	(*g*) Providing Static/Synchronous condensers ..	120	
	(*h*) Other unforeseen works	100	
			4,120
2.	**Transmission and Load Despatch Schemes.—**		
	(*a*) 220/110 KV. Transmission lines	550	
	(*b*) 66 KV. and 33 KV. transmission lines	380	
	(*c*) Load Despatch Centre	50	
	(*d*) Spillover works of IV. Plan	350	
	(*e*) Other unforeseen works	100	
			1,430
3.	**Sub-Stations (New and Extensions).—**		
	(*a*) 220 KV. and 110 KV. Sub-Stations	900	
	(*b*) 66 KV. and 33 KV. Sub-Stations	350	
	(*c*) 66 KV. and 33 KV. KC increasing capacity of Stations	70	
	(*d*) Spillover works of IV Plan	600	
	(*e*) Unforeseen extension works	100	
			2,020
4.	Village Electrification	1,000	1,000
5.	I.P. Sets	2,100	2,100
6.	Sub-Transmission lines for R.E. and I.P. works ..	255	255
7.	**Miscellaneous works.—**		
	(*a*) Power supply to H.T. consumers	100	
	(*b*) Communication	50	
	(*c*) Other unforeseen works	125	
			275
8.	Buildings (including Control Rooms, Office, Quarters for essential staff, etc.)	800	800
	Grand Total ..		12,000

ANNEXURE—N

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Year-wise phasing of outlay (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Item*	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	*Total*
1.	Extension and Improvements. ..	650	750	825	925	970	4,120
2.	Transmission line and Load Despatch.	300	150	280	350	350	1,430
3.	Sub-stations ..	350	400	380	480	410	2,020
4.	Village Electrification ..	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
5.	I.P. set energisation ..	400	400	425	425	450	2,100
6.	Sub-transmission lines for R.E. and I.P.	75	60	50	35	35	255
7.	Miscellaneous works ..	50	50	55	60	60	275
8.	Buildings ..	50	150	150	175	175	800
	Total ..	2,175	2,160	2,365	2,650	2,650	12,000

ANNEXURE—O

Man Power Requirement

Sl. No.	Staff details	Major works	RE & IP & Minor extension and improvements	Total
1.	Supervisory staff (Technical) includes Supervisors, Junior Engineers, Asst. Engineers, and Executive Engineers.	120	180	300
2.	Mechanics and skilled workmen including drivers.	720	1,200	1,920
3.	Unskilled workmen	2,160	3,600	5,760
4.	Supervisory staff (Accounts) ..	4	8	12
5.	Clerical staff	120	210	330
6.	Other staff (including Watchmen and peons etc.).	20	30	50

Once the various works are completed it becomes necessary to post maintenance staff to take care of the stations and maintenance of the various new stations that have been established as well as to augment the existing staff. Similarly a number of linemen for maintenance of distribution lines and to take care of the routine day to day operation and maintenance works will also have to be increased in view of the increased extension of power lines and increased installations. Following is the assessed quantum of permanent maintenance vacancies that are likely to arise consequent to the achievement of the programme planned for the 5th Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Details of staff	Transmission & Sub-Transmission lines	Sub-Stations	O & M Units	Total
1.	Supervisory staff (Technical) (includes Supervisors, Junior Engineers and Executive Engineers).	30	80	300	410
2.	(a) Shift Operators ..	..	160	..	160
	(b) Mechanics and skilled Workmen including Drivers.	120	100	1,250	1,470
3.	Unskilled workmen ..	180	150	450	780
4.	Supervisor staff (Accounts) ..	—	—	30	30
5.	Clerical Staff ..	—	..	150	150
6.	Other staff (including watchman and peons etc.).	..	30	120	150

POWER PLAN—ABSTRACT

	Outlays (Rs. in crores)			*Phasing*						
	Total cost	*expenditure expected by end of 1973-74*	*Spill over outlay*	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	*Total 1974-79*	*Spill over if any, into VI Plan*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. Generation—										
(a) *Continuing schemes/approved by Planning Commission—*										
1. IV Plan schemes ..	..	5.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Sharavathy HEP Stage III ..	9.46	7.46	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	..
3. Linganamakki Dam Power House ..	9.26	1.08	8.18	4.68	3.50	..	..	..	8.18	..
4. Kalinadi HEP Stage I ..	125.66	41.92*	83.74	(20.39)	(18.74)	(15.57)	(18.47)	(8.07)	(81.21)**	2.50
Sub-total ..	144.38	56.23	93.92	6.68	3.50	..	..	..	10.18	2.50
(b) *New Schemes proposed—*										
1. Varahi HEP ..	57.86	1.26	56.60	10.30	13.00	13.27	14.40	5.63	56.60	
2. Bedti HEP Stage I ..	50.40	1.16	49.24	1.80	10.60	11.50	12.60	12.71	49.24	..
3. Sharavathy Tail Race Project ..	47.70	0.50	47.20	3.00	8.95	11.90	12.90	10.45	47.20	..
Sub-total ..	155.96	2.92	153.04	15.10	32.55	36.67	39.90	28.82	153.04	..
(c) *New Schemes of VI Plan Advance action in V Plan—*										
1. Aghanashini HEP ..	66.00	..	66.00	..	..	2.50	4.00	7.18	13.68	52.32
Total : GENERATION ..	366.31	59.15	312.96	21.78	36.05	39.17	43.90	36.00	176.90	54.82

POWER PLAN—ABSTRACT (*Contd.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
II. Transmission and Distribution—										
1. *Mysore Power Corporation—*										
(*a*) IV Plan Schemes ..	..	9.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*b*) New Schemes ..	2.60	..	2.60	0.41	0.50	0.82	0.60	0.27	2.60	..
(*c*) Kalinadi HEP ..	28.00	1.15*	26.85	(5.50)	(7.40)	(4.60)	(4.31)	(3.70)	(25.51)**	1.31
2. Mysore State Electricity Board ..	..	42.20	9.50	15.75	15.60	17.40	20.25	20.00	89.00	..
III. Rural Electrification (M.S.E.B.) ..	..	18.53	..	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.50	31.00	..
IV. Investigation ..	..	..	..	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.50	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	396.94	130.08	351.91	44.11	58.32	63.73	71.05	62.79	300.00	56.16

*Financed by Government of India during 1972-73 and 1973-74 to the extent of Rs. 40 crores.

**Proposed for finance by Government of India during the Fifth Plan.

STATEMENT I

Status of each project Financial and Physical

Proforma for Submission of Information on Power Programme by the States/Centre/U.Ts. in the Fifth Plan period.

GENERATION PROJECTS.

(The following information is to be furnished for *each project*)

Schemes approved for implementation

Financial Outlays

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

State/Centre/U.T. and Name of the Scheme (Schemewise)	*Total estimated Cost*		*Anticipated expenditure upto end of IV Plan*	*Spillover Requirements in 1974-79*			1972-73 *Actuals*	1973-74 *Anticipated*	*Annual Phasing of the Spillover outlay in Fifth Plan*					*Spill-over, if any into VI Plan*
	Approved	*Latest*		*Total*	*Capital*	*Foreign Exchange requirement of the project authorities*			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. *Continuing :*														
1. Sharavaty HEP Stage III	880	946	746	200	200	...	106	319	200	...	...	...	...	...
2. Linganamakki Dam Power House.	926	937	108	818	438	380	...	108	468	350	...	...	...	...
3. Kalinadi HEP Stage I*	12566	12566	4192	8121	8121	...	1277	2644	2039	1874	1557	1847	807	502
I. *New :*														
1. Varahi HEP ...	...	5786	126	5576	1336	1240	..	126	1030	1300	1327	1440	479	84
2. Bedti HEP Stage I ...	...	5040	116	1768	3748	1020	...	115	180	1060	1150	1260	1118	156
3. Sharavathi Tail Race HEP	...	4770	0	1620	1620	...	...	50	300	895	1190	1290	945	100
III. *Advance Action :*														
1. Aghanashini HEP ...	...	6660	...	1368	1368	...	...	..	...	...	250	400	718	5232

*Proposed for Finance by Government of India.

STATEMENT II

Status of each project Financial and Physical.

Proforma for submission of Information on Power Programme by the States/Centre/U.Ts. in the Fifth Plan Period.

GENERATION PROJECTS

(The following information is to be furnished for **each project.**)

Physical Targets.

Schemes approved for Implementation

Name of the Scheme	*Delivery and completion date of plant and equipment contracted and source of supply*	*Benefits*	*Total*	*Anticipated by the end of the Fourth Plan*		*Spill over benefits into V Plan*	*Annual Phasing of Achievement in Fifth Plan*						*Spill-over if any into the VI Plan*
				As per target in the IV Plan	*As now envisaged*		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	*Total 1974-79*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Continuing :													
1. Sharavathy HEP Stage III 9th & 10th units.	H.E. (I) Ltd. Bhopal Unit 9 Oct. 73 Unit 10 June 74.	(*a*) Installed capacity (MW)	178.20 (2x89.1)	178.20	...	178.20	178.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Energy generated (million units)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Lingannamakki Dam Power House	Approved for import from U.S.S.R	(*a*) Installed capacity (MW)	55 (2x27.5)	...	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	55	...
		(*b*) Energy generated (million units)	289	...	...	289	...	217	72	...	...	289	...

3. Kalinadi HEP Stage I*	H.E. (1) Limited Bhopal, 1st Unit April 75, 2 to 6 units at intervals of 6 to 9 months Supa dam power house units 2 Nos. Dec. 76	(a) Installed Capacity (MW)	910 (6 x 135 %2x50)	...	...	910	...	...	270 (2x135)	270 (2 x 135)	235 (1x135 2 x 50)	775	135
		(b) Energy generated (million units)	4112	...	...	4112	...	...	930	270	1070	2270	1842
II. New :													
1. Varahi Hydro-electric project.	To be finalised ...	(a) Installed capacity (MW)	260 (2 x 130)	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	260	260	...
		(b) Energy generated (million units)	1180	...	...	1180	...	...	...	...	2600	600	580
2. Bedti HEP Stage I	do ...	(a) Installed capacity (MW)	220 (2 x 110)	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	110	110	110
		(b) Energy generated (million units)	1156	...	...	1156	...	...	...	...	...	...	1156
3. Sharavathy Tail Race H.E.P.	do ...	(a) Installed Capacity (MW)	240 (4 x 60)	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	60	60	180
		(b) Energy generated (million units)	632	...	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	632
III. Advance Action :													
1. Aghanasbini HEP	do ...	(a) Installed capacity (MW)	300 (2 x 150)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
		(b) Energy generated (million units)	1575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1575

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*Proposed for finance by Government of India.

STATEMENT—III

Status of each project Financial and Physical

Proformae for submission of Information on Power Programme by the States/Centre/U.Ts. in the Fifth Plan Period. Generation Projects.

(The following information is to be furnished for each project) annual Requirement of Key materials and foregin exchange to achieve the above target.

Key materials	*Unit*	*Total requirement of the project*	*Received upto the end of 1973-74*	*Requirement during 1974-79*	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. **Linganamakki Dam Power House.**—									
Cement	Tonnes	10000	...	10000	5000	5000	...	...	...
Steel	Tonnes	5000	...	5000	2500	2500	...	...	...
Earth moving equipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrodes	Tonnes	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Gases : —Oxygen	Cum	3000	...	3000	1500	1500	...	...	...
—Acetylene	Cum	1500	...	1500	750	750	...	...	...
Foreign exchange in Rs. lakhs ...	Rs. lakhs	410	30	380	30	350	...	...	...
2. **Kalinadi HEP.**									
Cement	Tonnes	900000	30000	870000	100000	250000	250000	150000	120000
Steel	Tonnes	90000	10000	80000	20000	30000	20000	10000	...
Earthmoving equipemnt.—									
(*a*) Bulldozers	Nos.	4	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
(*b*) Shovels	Nos.	10	6	4	...	4	...	...	...
(*c*) Dumpers	Nos.	20	8	12	...	12	...	...	...
(*d*) Scrapers	Nos	2		2	...	2	...	...	...
Electrodes	Tonnes	120	100	20	...	20	...	...	...
Gases : —Oxygen	Cum	15000	500	14500	1500	2500	2500	2000	1500
—Acetylene — ...	Cum	7500	250	7250	750	1250	1250	1000	750
Foreign exchange in Rs. lakhs ...	Rs. lakhs	350	350	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Particularly for those schemes which are in preliminary stages of construction the project authorities are requested to furnish Master Control Net Work (PERT CPM) to correspond to above annual phasing of benefits and expenditure.

3. **Varahi HEP**.—									
Cement	Tonnes	162500	...	162500	10000	30000	60000	50000	12500
Steel	Tonnes	20900	...	20900	900	5000	8000	7000	...
Earth moving equipment.—									
(*a*) Bull Dozers	Nos.	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Shovels	Nos.	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Dumpers	Nos.	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Scrapers	Nos.	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Electrodes	Tonnes	80	...	80	...	80	...	...	...
Gases : Oxygen	Cum	6000	...	6000	500	1500	1500	1500	1000
Acetylene	Cum	3000	...	3000	250	750	750	750	500
Foreign exchange in Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	1240	...	1240	540	400	300	...	...
4. **Bedti HEP**.—									
Cement	Tonnes	180000	...	180000	50000	50000	50000	60000	30000
Steel	Tonnes	18800	...	18800	2000	5000	5000	4800	...
Earthmoving equipment.—									
(*a*) Bull Dozers	Nos.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
(*b*) Shovels	Nos.	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Electodes	Tonnes	100	...	100	...	100	...	...	...
Gases : Oxygen	Cum	6000	...	6000	500	1500	1500	1500	1000
Acetylene	Cum	3000	...	3000	250	750	750	750	500
Foreign exchange in Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	1020	...	1020	120	200	400	300	...
5. **Sharavathi Tail Race Scheme**.—									
Cement	Tonnes	200000	...	200000	15000	30000	50000	60000	45000
Steel	Tonnes	18000	...	18000	1000	4000	6000	6000	2000
Earthmoving equipment.—					N I L				
Electrodes	Tonnes	30	...	30	...	...	30	...	...
Gases : –Oxygen	Cum	6000	...	6000	500	1500	1500	1500	1000
–Acetylene	Cum	3000	...	3000	250	750	750	750	500
Foreign exchange in Rs. lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT—IV

Status of each Project

Proforma for submission of Information Power programme by the States/Centre/U.Ts in the Fifth Plan period

Generation Project

(The following information is to be furnished for each project)

Employment—Number

Scheme	*During Construction Period—Annual*							*During operation period*				
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1974-79	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Sharavathy HEP Stage III												
SKILLED—												
(i) *Engineering Personnel*—												
(a) Degree Holders ..	40	40	..	..								
(b) Diploma Holders ..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) *Finance Personnel* ..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) *Administrators*—												
(iv) *Others* ..	50	50	..	..								
(v) *Unskilled* ..	200	200	..									
Total ..	340	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
II. Linganamakki Dam Power House												
SKILLED—												
(i) *Engineering Personnel*—												
(a) Degree Holders ..	25	70	70	70	..	..	45	...	..	..	..	
(b) Diploma Holders ..	20	40	40	40	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	
(ii) *Finance Personnel* ..	15	30	30	30	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	
(iii) *Administrators*—												
(iv) *Others* ..	50	200	200	200	..	..	150					
(v) *Unskilled* ..	300	700	700	300	..	..	700	..	..	..		..
Total ..	410	1,040	1,040	640	..	..	930	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III. Kalinadi HEP Stage I												
SKILLED—												
(i) *Engineering Personnel*—												
(*a*) Degree Holders ..	250	350	500	500	500	500	250	..	.	..	..	..
(*b*) Diploma Holders ..	50	250	300	300	300	300	250	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) *Finance Personnel* ..	100	150	200	200	200	200	100	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) *Administrators*—												
(iv) *Others* ..	300	500	700	700	700	700	400	..	..	..	..	..
(v) *Unskilled* ..	3,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,700	6,250	11,700	11,700	9,700	9,700	8,000	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Varahi HEP												
SKILLED—												
(i) *Engineering Personnel*—												
(*a*) Degree Holders ..	25	150	200	200	200	200	175	..	.	.	.	.
(*b*) Diploma Holders ..	20	100	125	125	125	125	105	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) *Finance Personnel* ..	20	75	100	100	100	100	80	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) *Administrators*—												
(iv) *Others* ..	80	150	300	300	300	300	220	..	..	..	..	..
(v) *Unskilled* ..	1,000	3,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,145	3,475	7,725	9,725	9,725	9,725	8,580	..	..	..	..	
V. Bedti HEP												
SKILLED—												
(i) *Engineering Personnel*—												
(*a*) Degree Holders ..	25	150	175	175	175	175	150	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Diploma Holders ..	20	100	125	125	125	125	105	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) *Finance Personnel* ..	10	75	90	90	90	90	80	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) *Administrators*—												
(iv) *Others* ..	80	150	300	300	300	300	220	..	..	..		.
(v) *Unskilled* ..	1,000	3,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	..	..	..		..
Total	1,135	3,475	6,690	8,690	8,690	8,690	7,555	..	..	..	..	.

STATEMENT—IV—(*contd.*)

Scheme	*During Construction Period—Annual*							*During operation period*				
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976 77	1977 78	1978-79	1974-79	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VI. Sharavathy Tail Race HEP												
SKILLED—												
(i) *Engineering Personnel*—												
(*a*) Degree Holders ..	..	50	150	200	200	200	200	..	..	..	..	
(*b*) Diploma Holders ..	..	25	100	150	150	150	150	.	..		..	
(ii) *Finance Personnel* ..	..	25	50	100	100	100	75	..	..	..	.	
(iii) *Administrators*—												
(iv) *Others* ..	..	80	150	300	300	300	300	..	..	..	..	..
(v) *Unskilled* ..	..	1,000	3,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,180	3.450	7,750	7.750	7.750	7,725	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT V

Status of each Project

GENERATION PROJECTS

(The following information is to be furnished for each project)

New Generation projects proposed for inclusion in the Fifth Plan—(*For each Project*)

Projects authorities/State Governments are requested to furnish the information in Statements I to IV in respect of each project *viz.* Financial, Benefits, Key materials Employment potential supported by Master Control Network (PERT/CPM).

1.	Linganamakki Dam Power House	Master Control Network sent separately.
2.	Kalinadhi Stage I	
3.	Varahi HEP	
4.	Bedti HEP	

1.	Sharavathy Tail Race HEP	Master Control Network not worked out.
2.	Aghanashini HEP	

Power

STATEMENT VI

For each Project

Status of execution of the project approved and/or new project proposed

Stage of Execution for each major component of the project should be furnished

Hydro	*Unit*	*Total Quantity/Wt. involved*	*Actual upto the end of* 1972–73	*Anticipated achievement upto (cumulative) the end of Plan* 1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Sharavathi Stage III 9th & 10th Units									
Civil works	. .		. .	. .	Already completed	. .			
Electrical & Mechanical Works :									
Generating Units—9th Unit				Completion of delivery.	Commissioning				
10th Unit	. .	. .	. .	. .	Completion of delivery.	Commissioning.		. .	. .
2. Linganamakki Dam P.H.									
Civil works :									
Power house & allied works	. .	. .	Commencement of works	. .	P.H. ready	. .	. .		
Electrical & Mechanical Works :									
Generating Units—Unit I				Placement of order.	. .	Commissioning.			
Unit II		. .	. .	Placement of order.	. .	. .	Commissioning.		. .

3. **Kalinadi Stage I**									
Civil Works :									
(*a*) Bommanahalli Pick-up Dam	..	..	Commencement of works.	..	..	Dam Ready	..	..	.
(*b*) Power House	..	..	Works Progressing.	..	..	P.H. Ready	..	..	.
(*c*) Water Conductor system	..	..	do	..	..	Works completed.	..	..	.
(*d*) Surge tank & Pressure shaft	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	.
(*e*) Supa Dam	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	..	..
(*f*) Supa Dam Power House	..	..	..	..	..	Commencement of works.	Works completes.	..	..
Electrical and Mechanical Works :									
Nagjhari Power House Unit I	..	..	Orders placed in Feb. 1971	..	.	Completion of delivery.	Commissioning.	..	..
Unit II	..	..	do	..	..	do	do	..	..
Unit III	..	..	Orders placed in Sept. 71.	..	..	..	Completion of delivery.	Commissioning.	..
Unit IV	..	..	..	Placement of order.	..	..	do	do	..
Unit V	..	..	..		..	..	do		Commissioning
Unit IV	..	..	..	..	..	..		Comp. Dely.	..
Supa Dam P.H. Unit I	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	do
Unit II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. **Varahi HEP**									
Civil works :									
Dam	..	..	..	Commencement of work.	..	..	..	..	Dam Ready
Water conductor system	..	..	..	do	..	..	Work completed	..	..
Power house	..	..	..	do	..	..	do	..	..

Statement VI—(*contd.*)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electrical and Mechanical Works.									
Generating Units									
Unit I		.	..	Placing of orders.	..	Completion of delivery.	.		Commissioning
Unit II			.	do	..	..	Completion of delivery.	.	do
5. **Bedthi HEP**									
Civil Works :									
Dam	.	..	..	Commencement of works.	..		Work completes.		.
Water Conductor system				do	..	..	do		.
Power house	..	..	..	do	..	..	..		Work comp
Electrical and Mechanical Works :									
Generating Units									
Unit I	..	.		Placement of order.	..	..		Completion of delivery.	Commissioning.
Unit II	..		.	do	..	..			Completion of delivery.
6. **Sharavathy Tail Race**									
Civil works :									
Dam		.	.	..	Commencement of work.				Work completes
Power house	.	..	..	..	do	..	..		do
Electrical and Mechanical Works :									
Generating Units	..	..	..	Placement of orders.	..	..	..		
7. **Aghanashini**									
Civil works	..	..	..	..	..	Commencement of works.	..		..
Electrical and Mechanical Works	..	..	.	.		..	..		

MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

STATEMENT—VII

Proposed Improvement of the System Efficiency

Existing System Losses excluding consumption in auxiliaries 1973-74			*Describe the proposed Scheme briefly*	*Proposed reduction in Losses in per centage*					*Status of the Scheme Whether approved :. If not, state of preparation of the report*
Total Units generated and purchased	*Total energy losses in transmission and distribution* **(*in million Units*)**	*per centage losses in transmission and distribution*		1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	
4547	682.1	15%*	**See Note below						

*Provisional

ANNUAL PLAN

Annual financial requirement of the above Scheme .. .. 1974–75 1975–76 1976–77 1977–78 1978–79 Total

Total expenditure incurred, if any, on the proposed Scheme upto 1973–74. .. **See Note below. 1974-79

**Note.—The Scheme for reduction of losses is included in the overall "Extension and Improvements" programme and no separate figures for these are available.

STATEMENT—VIII.

Programme for the Fifth-Plan.

(b) Major Transmission Lines

Financial requirement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Category of Lines	Total Cost	*Expenditure incurred upto the end of* 1973-74	*Spill-over requirement in Fifth Plan*	*Annual phasing of Outlays* 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	*Total* 1974-79	*Spill over into VI Plan, if any*
1. MYSORE POWER CORPORATION :										
(i) *Proposed New Lines (including receiving stations) 220 kv. & 110 kv. under :*										
(a) Kalinadi HEP	2,800	115	2,685	550	740	460	431	370	2,551	134
(b) Varahi HEP	60	...	60	10	10	20	10	10	60	...
(c) Bedti HEP	159	...	159	20	35	52	40	12	159	...
(d) Linganamakki Dam Powerhouse	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	11	..
(e) Sharavathy Tail Race HEP ...	30	...	30	...	5	10	10	5	30	...
Total	3,060	115	2,945	591	790	542	491	397	2,811	134
2. MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD :										
(i) *Continuing* :—										
220 kv.	340	40	300	100	150	50	...	...	300	...
132/110 kv.	905	855	50	50	...	...	...	...	50	...
(ii) *Proposed New :*										
220 kv.	75	...	...	10	30	25	10	...	75	...
132/110 kv.	475	...	...	75	100	100	100	100	475	...
Total ...	1,795	895	100	235	280	175	110	100	900	...

Note.—Inter-state Transmission Lines are mentioned in Annexure K.

STATEMENT IX.

Benefits.

Major Transmission Lines (in K.M.).

Category of Lines	Total programme	Actual upto the end of 1972–1973	Anticipated upto the end of 1973–74	Annual proposed achievement in K.M.						
				1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1978–79	1978–79	Total 1974–79	Spill-over into Sixth Plan if any
1. **Mysore Power Corporation :**	..	..	..	..						
(ii) *New proposed Lines :–*										..
400 kv.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
220 kv.	1.588	...	...	...	393	234	474	130	1,231	357
132/110 kv.	138	...	...	5	...	...	...	40	45	93
2. Mysore State Electricity Board :										
(i) *Continuing :–*	..	..								..
220 kv.	265	...	...	50	100	115	...	...	265	...
132/110 kv.	1.596	1,000	500	96	...	...	...	...	96	...
(ii) *New proposed :–*										
220 kv.	50	...	...	8	24	10	8	...	50	...
132 110 kv.	443	...	...	63	95	95	95	95	443	...

Note :—Inter-state lines are not included.

STATEMENT X

Investigation

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	*Total Cost*	*Expenditure incurred upto the end of 1973–74*	*Annual phasing of outlay*						*Spillover into VI Plan if any*
			1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	*Total* 1974–79	
(*a*) *Continuing Schemes* :									
1. **Aghanashini Hydro Electric Project**	..	..	10	4	1	..	..	15	..
2. **Sonda and Patnadhalla Hydro Electric Project.**	..	..	7	10	4	1	..	22	..
3. **Barapole Hydro-Electric Project** ..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	8	..
4. Mahadayi Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kaveri Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. **Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage II.**	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	..
Total	..	..	17	17	9	5	2	50	..

Note.—These are very tentative allocations.

STATEMENT XI

Rural Electrification

	Benefits							Outlays					
	As at the end of IV Plan 1973-74	Annal Physical Programme (cumulative)					Anticipated expenditure in 1973-74	Annual Financial requirement Rs. lakhs					Total 1974 79
		1974-75	1975 76	1976 77	1977 78	1978-79		1974 75	1975 76	1976 77	1977 78	1978 79	
1. Total including Minimum Needs Programme—													
(a) No. of villages electrified proposed (in thousands)	13.316	15.816	18.316	20.816	23.316	25.816	90	200	200	20	2000	200	1,000
(b) No. of pumps energised/proposed (in thousands). *	188.587	202.587	216.587	230.587	244.587	258.587	230	400	400	425	425	450	2,100
(c) Rural Population benefited (According to 1971 census)	65%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. All villages would have been electrified (100%).
2. Minimum Needs Programme													
(a) No. of Villages proposed for electrification	736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Proposed Rural population benefited.	5 lakhs (approx.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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* Under State Plan only, 80,000 more pumpsets are proposed from institutional sources.

STATEMENT XII

Power Availability Position

	Years					
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Energy consumption at consumers end (M KWh)	4.547	5,367	6.128	6.672	7.447	8,310
2. Energy Demand at Bus Bar (M KWh) ..	5,350	6,550	7.210	7,850	8,761	9.776
3. Peak Demand (MW) ..	870	1,075	1.145	1,250	1,575	1.800
4. Installed capacity (MW) ..	966.6	1.102.8	1.427.8	1.562.8	1.697.8	2.067.8
5. Import from outside (MW) *See Note						
6. Energy Generation Programme (mKWh) ..	4,940	5,140	5.140	6,123	6.393	7.463
7. Energy purchase programme (mKWh) ..						

*Note.—Assistance from the Iddiki Hydel Project in Kerala is expected. Also off peak Thermal assistance is expected from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and also from the Nuclear Power Station in Kalpakam, Tamil Nadu. The exact quantum of assistance and the point of time when the assistance is expected is not known at present.

CHAPTER 16

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Introduction

1. Mysore State is endowed with a wide variety of natural resources like minerals, agriculture and forest based raw materials, adequate and cheap power, surplus manpower, developed basic infrastructure and above all a congenial industrial atmosphere all of which are ideally suited for furthering the industrial growth in the State. A lot of progress has been achieved in the engineering and electronic industry, cement and chemicals, and still further scope exists. There is need for a coast-based oil refinery and a petro-chemical complex. Another Steel plant on the coast can come up in addition to the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. In addition to mineral based industries, recent boost in the production of oilseeds, sugar cane, cotton and tobacco point at an expanding need for the setting up of oil extraction, sugar, cotton textile and tobacco processing industries in large numbers. Whereas development of forestry in the State has laid a sound base for the augmentation of forest based industries, wide scope also exists for the growth of live-stock based industries like leather tanning, wool, fish and dairy product industries. Mysore State has potentialities of progress in the field chemical industries covering a large field such as fertilisers, cement, copper, aluminium, sulfuric acid, caustic soda, and ethyl alcohol.

2. Despite availability of basic raw materials and infrastructural facilities coupled with progressive State industrial policies, the industrial development could not attain expected level, mainly due to insufficient availability of capital and inadequacy of local entrepreneurial talent. In the absence of a rich entrepreneurial class, the State had to take upon itself sponsoring of industries and generating industrial growth. In view of this, the State has adopted a two pronged policy, first to build up a supportive institutional net-work and to provide infrastructure facilities which would, in-turn, encourage private effort, and secondly to expand State participation in industry to the extent possible within the constraints of the State's resources.

3. According to the Annual Survey of Industries, the number of working factories in the State in 1966 was 2,769 employing 2.4 lakh persons. The gross value of output rose by 186.3 per cent from Rs. 80 crores in 1959 to Rs. 229 crores in 1965. The per capita gross output in 1965 was Rs. 88 as against Rs. 40 in 1960; but still, it was less than the all-India per capita gross output of Rs. 132 in 1965.

4. A survey of industrial establishments was conducted by the Department of Industries and Commerce in 1969. The results of this survey indicated that there were 9,657 units in the State (excluding the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and other Defence Industries) with a total capital investment of about Rs. 318 crores and employing about 2.8 lakh persons. Bangalore City had almost 40 per cent of the industries, with a third of the total capital

investment. Only 167 of these were in the large and medium sector, the vast majority remaining in the small scale sector. The number of registered small scale units rose from 2,377 in 1963 to 6,646 in 1970.

5. The production in 1971-72 of some important commodities is given below:

Iron (Tonnes)	1,45,448
Crude and semi-finished steel (Tonnes) ...	1,92,607
Finished Steel (Tonnes)	72,475
Paper (Tonnes)	73,357
Cement (Tonnes)	12,42,439
Sugar (Tonnes)	2,43,339
Vanaspathi (Tonnes)	5,316
Soap (Tonnes)	4,354
Sandalwood Oil (Tonnes)	119
Sulphuric acid (Tonnes)	2,470
Silk fabrics (Metres)	91,100
Cotton Yarn (1970) (Tonnes)	40,379
Cotton Cloth (1970) (Metres)	81,691

6. The total investment by Central Government in its Undertakings in the State was only Rs. 78.4 crores at the end of 1968-69, forming just 2.3 per cent of the total all-India investment. Only Rs. 8.4 crores were added during the period 1961 to 1969.

7. The progress of expenditure under large and medium industries during the Fourth Plan is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Fourth Five Year Plan Outlay and Expenditure.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Large & Medium Industries	*IV Plan Outlay*	*Actual expenditure for* 1969-72	1972-73 *B.E.*	1973-74 *B.E.*	*Total* 1969-74
1. State Industrial Projects.	100.00	45.86	32.67	70.00	148.53
2. State participation in MSIIDC etc. including MIADB.	800.00	271.26	284.00	279.00	834.26
Total ...	900.00	317.12	316.67	349.00	982.79

8. Both under the State Industrial Projects and State participation in terms of share capital and loans the outlay would exceed the Fourth Plan provisions. The policy of the State has been to expand and or modernise the existing State Industrial Projects and not to start new ones. Its main emphasis has been on promotion of new industries through the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (MSIIDC) and the Mysore State Industrial Areas Development Board (MSIADB) and offering a number of facilities and concessions.

A. State Industrial Projects

9. Expansion, diversification and modernisation programme have been undertaken in the departmentally managed state owned projects. Total anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan on the development of these industries is given below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Fourth Five-Year Plan		
	Provision	*Expenditure*	
Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna ...	12.00	18.08	[illegible]
Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore ...	4.76	3.02	
Government Soap Factory, Bangalore	38.50	57.39	[illegible]
Mysore Implements' Factory, Hassan	38.74	46.38 ✓	
Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore	3.00	5.50 ✓	
Government Electric Factory, Bangalore... ...	3.00	4.09 ✓	
Government Silk Filatures	...	5.05	
Government Sandalwood Oil Factories :—			
1. Mysore	10.00	4.75	9.02
2. Shimoga	10.00	4.27	
Total ...	100.00	148.53	

10. Except in the case of the Sandalwood oil factories and the Silk Weaving factory, the actual investments will be more than the provision. The total expenditure would be 48.5 per cent more than the provision.

11. The modernisation scheme of Government Silk Weaving Factory consisted of securing 30 automatic looms and connected preparatory machinery from Japan under an agreement concluded in 1965-66. Deferred payment for the cost of the machinery and the import of a cone-winder were provided for. A similar deferred payment was made for the modernisation programme undertaken in the Government Spun Silk Mills by purchasing and installing 1,500 spindles from Japan in 1967-68 at a cost of Rs. 32.5 lakhs. For expansion and diversification in the Government Soap Factory equipments like continuous saponification plant, CD draping machine and laundry unit were obtained under deferred guarantee system. A synthetic detergent plant with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per year has also been taken up.

12. In the case of Mysore Implements Factory, besides doubling the production capacity of agricultural implements and hand tools, it was also envisaged to take up production of new items such as Forks used by tractors, power tillers, etc. In this complex three imported forging rolls and one indigenous press have been commissioned and two more precision presses are under erection. Further, three heavy duty crank presses of 300 tonnnes and one 250 tonnes press have been received during 1972-73. Only a token provisions were made for the Government Electric Factory and Government Central Industrial Workshop since it was the intension of Government to convert them into Public Limited Companies. The modernisation cum-diversification programmes of the Government

Sandalwood Oil Factories consist of production of the oil by solvent extraction in Mysore and replacement of existing copper stills by Steel ones in Shimoga. The results of experiments conducted on solvent extraction by National Chemical Laboratory, Poona are awaited.

13. The working results of some of these undertakings are summarised in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Achievements of selected State Industrial Projects.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

		Capital Investment	*Production or Value of Production*	*Value of Sales*	*Net Profit*
Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna—					
1969-70	...	103.65	42.94	64.22	9.78
1970-71	...	110.41	43.75	54.08	5.75
1971-72	...	127.71	46.88	46.50	9.99
Government Soap Factory—					
1969-70	...	235.00	3863*	257.80	16.33
1970-71	...	...	3259*	315.84	12.05
1971-72	...	...	4663*	354.76	33.67
Mysore Implements Factory Hassan—					
1969-70	...	115.91 (Provisional)	31.02	32.52	— 5.22
1970-71	...	...	34.60	36.63	—10.13
1971-72	...	...	36.75	38.86	—10.50
Government Sandalwood Oil Factories—					
Mysore :					
1969-70	...	44.43	75.07*	183.91	24.91
1970-71	...	...	68.43*	160.28	24.17
1971-72	..	..	70.90*	167.57	15.58
Shimoga :					
1969-70	..	51.98	45.24*	111.20	18.20
1970-71	..	..	43.31*	100.39	8.73
1971-72	..	..	47.17*	94.49	6.92

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*Tonnes.

B. State Participation in Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation.

14. The Corporation set up by the Government of Mysore in 1964 as a Public Limited Company is the main agency for promoting, assisting and executing industrial projects. It affords assistance to industries by way of investment in and/or underwriting the share capital and providing loans, guarantees, etc. It has also undertaken preparation of Project Reports and Feasibility Studies, securing technical assistance and know-how and giving assistance

in getting facilities like land, power, water, etc. Government have subscribed Rs. 7.70 crores as share capital and given a loan of Rs. 0.56 crores to the Corporation. It has also built up a reserve of Rs. 19.11 lakhs.

Operations

15. The total sanctions by way of investment in share capital and loans at the beginning of 1973 were of the order of Rs. 1,106.37 lakhs the break up of which is given hereunder.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Subsidiary Companies	*Other assisted Companies*	*Total*
1. Share Capital subscribed ..	115.10	765.61	880.71
2. Loans sanctioned and disbursed	62.50	163.16	225.66
			1106.37

16. Apart from investment and loans, the Corporations has also extended guarantee assistance to the extent of Rs. 152.67 lakhs since inception upto May, 1973.

17. The Corporation has assisted in all 71 projects, comprising of 5 subsidiaries, 12 old units and 54 new units. Of the total investment of Rs. 880.71 lakhs, the investment in new undertakings has been Rs. 611.46 lakhs (i.e., nearly 70 per cent). The total capital mobilised in respect of these 71 projects works out to Rs. 14,107.71 lakhs.

18. The Corporation's assistance of Rs. 611.46 lakhs in 54 net units with an aggregate capital mobilisation of Rs. 11,219.00 lakhs works out to 5.5 per cent approximately. In other words, with an investment of Rs. 611.46 lakhs, the Corporation has generated an aggregate capital investment of Rs. 11,219.00 lakhs (i. e., over 18 times of its own investment) in a span of nine years of its existence. The details of investment, loans sanctioned and guarantees extended are given in statements I, II and III.

Progress of subsidiaries

19. The Corporation has five subsidiaries. Progress in respect of these subsidiaries is detailed hereunder :—

(a) Chitradurga Copper Company, Limited

The total capital outlay in this project is of the order of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. The Company has put up a Copper Concentrator Plant at Ingaldal in Chitradurga District. The envisaged annual crushing capacity of the Plant is 75,000 tonnes, which will yield about 6,000 tonnes of concentrates per annum. The Plant has recently been commissioned. The Corporation has so far invested Rs. 100.00 lakhs in the share capital of the Company. In addition, the Corporation has advanced a sum of Rs. 47.50 lakhs as a temporary accommodation, pending receipt of the loan from I.F.C.

The Company has applied to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for a term loan of Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(b) Mysore Sales International Limited

This is a wholly-owned Subsidiary of the Corporation. The Corporation has invested Rs. 8.00 lakhs in the share capital of the Company, besides giving loan to the extent of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The Company has been making rapid progress in all its Sales lines. It is the sole selling agent of Mysore State Raffle. The Company has made a profit of Rs. 17.68 lakhs for the year-ending 31st March 1972, as against Rs. 23.00 lakhs during the previous year.

(c) Mysore Cosmetic Limited

This is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The Company has started manufacturing operations. The Company has made a profit of Rs. 63,000 for the year-ended 31st March 1972.

(d) Canara Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

The Corporation floated this subsidiary with the object of implementing the Rs. 10 crore Caustic Soda Project. As an ancillary to the Caustic Soda Project, a Salt Project was also taken up at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 67.00 lakhs. On the advice of the Planning Commission, the Corporation decided not to pursue these projects in the Public Sector. The Government of India have since issued an Industrial Licence to M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd., Calcutta, for the Caustic Soda Project. M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd., have also agreed to take up the Salt Project for implementation. The project is in its final stages of implementation in the Private Sector and hence it has been decided to wind up this Company.

(e) Mysore Match Company Ltd.

The Corporation purchased 59 per cent of the shares of this Company in open market, with a view to reviving the 30 year-old Industry at the instance of Government. However, for practical reasons, it has not been possible for the Corporation to keep this Industry running.

Progress of "Joint Sector Projects"

20. The progress is described below.

(a) Gangavati Sugurs Ltd.

The Corporation has received an Industrial licence for setting up a Sugar Factory near Gangavati, Raichur District, with an initial capacity of 2,500 tonnes of cane-crushing per day. The Corporation along with other Promoters has formed a new Company, under the name and Style of "GANGAVATI SUGARS LTD." to implement the Project.

The total capital out-lay is of the order of Rs. 525.00 lakhs. This being a Joint-Sector Project, the Corporation will invest a minimum of 26 per cent of the share capital i. e., 37.70 lakhs.

Orders for the plant and machinery have been placed and civil works are under fast progress. The factory is expected to go into production during 1974.

(b) Mysore Petro-Chemicals Ltd.

The Corporation has received an Industrial Licence from the Government of India for setting-up a Phthalic Anhydride Project with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes of Phthalic Anhydride and 4,000 tonnes of Plasticisers per annum. The capital cost of the project is around Rs. 550.00 lakhs and the Corporation's investment will be a minimum of 26 per cent in the share capital, *i.e.*, around Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The Plant will be located in Raichur District, which has been selected as one of the three selected most backward districts in the State by the Government of India, for being eligible for the Central Subsidy and liberal financial assistance.

Foreign collaboration with M/s. LURGI & VON HEYDEN of West Germany, has been finalised and the Government of India have sanctioned Capital Goods Licence for importing the necessary plant and machinery.

(c) Nylon Project

A letter of Intent has been issued by the Government of India in favour of the Corporation to set up a project in the Joint Sector for the manufacture of Nylon Filament Yarn, with a capacity of 2,100 tonnes per annum. The estimated investment on the project is around Rs. 12.00 crores and is proposed to be established in South Kanara District, one of the 11 backward districts declared by the Government of India. The Corporation's anticipated Equity participation is about Rs. 100.00 lakhs. A separate Company under the name and style of " MYNYLON LIMITED " has been incorporated to take up the project. Sri Ramesh Pai is the private associate for this project. Project Report has already been prepared for this Project.

Investment in Assisted Companies

21. The Corporation has so far assisted over 66 Companies, details of assistance provided are given in statement I. In the following paragraphs, a brief outline of progress of some of the assisted companies is given below.

1. Mangalore Chemical and Fertilisers Ltd.

The capital cost of this project is Rs. 58.00 crores. The Corporation has subscribed to the share capital of the Company to the extent of Rs. 200.00 lakhs against which is 100.00 lakhs have been paid. The Company has secured necessary loans from the National Financing Institutions. The Company has issued shares to the public which is fully subscribed. The Company has technical collaboration with M/s. Humphreys & Glasgow and Stamicarbon N. H. Holland. The implementation of the project is under fast progress.

2. Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd.

This is a mini Steel Plant which has recently gone into production near Bangalore. The promoters are M/s. Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, Vishakapatnam. The capital outlay of the Unit is Rs 200.00 lakhs. The Corporation had sanctioned an underwriting to the extent of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. As a result of underwriting obligation, the Corporation took up share of the value of Rs. 6.99 lakhs.

3. Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co., Ltd.

The Company is manufacturing Triacetate and Secondary Acetates. This is one of the largest Acetate manufacturing Units in the country. The Corporation has invested Rs. 74.93 lakhs in this Company, besides extending loan assistance of Rs. 30 lakhs.

4. Vignan Industries Ltd.

The Company manufactures alloy steel castings. The plant is located near Tarikere in Chickmagalur District. The capital cost of the Project is Rs. One crore and the Corporation has assisted the Company with share capital participation to an extent of Rs. 15.38 lakhs. Besides extending loan assistance of Rs. 3 lakhs, the Corporation has given guarantee to an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs.

5. Mysore Breweries Ltd.

This is a Unit being set up in the outskirts of Bangalore for the manufacture of Beer and other Beverages. The capital cost of the Project is Rs. 135.00 lakhs. The Corporation has invested Rs. 6.55 lakhs in this Company.

6. Tanfort Tyres Ltd.

This is a newly established Unit for manufacture of Scooter Tyres, Motor Cycle and Autorickshaw Tyres in the Dyavasandra Industrial Area. The capital cost of the project is Rs. 92.00 lakhs. The Corporation has sanctioned an investment of Rs. 10.00 lakhs

7. Shree Shyla Industries

M/s. Hedge & Golay, Bangalore, have promoted twelve private limited Companies, to take up the manufacture of Watch component parts. The Units will have the benefit of technical Know-how from Switzerland. The Corporation has sanctioned an investment of Rs 7.20 lakhs in these Units.

8. V. S. T. Tillers, Tractors Ltd.

This is a Unit set-up near Bangalore for manufacture of Power Tillers. The Company has foreign collaboration with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Electricals, Japan and manufacuring operations have already been started. The Corporation has invested Rs. 15.00 lakhs in the equity capital of Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

9. Vicon Limited

This is a Unit which has been set up newly near Bangalore for manufacture of combined harvesters and other agricultural tractor attachments. The Corporation has invested Rs. 2.13 lakhs in this Unit.

10. Kaveri Steels Ltd.

This is a medium scale Unit for manufacture of cold-rolled steel strips. The Corporation has invested Rs. 1.00 lakh in this Unit.

11. Bhoruka Steel Co., Ltd.

This is a second Mini Steel Unit which has recently gone into production near Whitefield, with an Installed capacity of 50,000 tonnes of mild steel per annum. The capital cost of the project is Rs. 164.00 lakhs. The Corporation had sanctioned underwriting of shares to the extent of Rs. 12.00 lakhs and the Corporation has to take up underwriting liability of only Rs. 3.89 lakhs.

12. Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.

An industrial Licence for setting up a Sugar Factory of a capacity of 1,250 tonnes cane-crushing per day has been issued to the Promoters of the Company, near Kalamuddanadoddi in Maddur Taluk (Mandya District). The Corporation has sanctioned an investment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs to the Company. The factory is expected to go into crushing by early 1974.

13. TIWAC Industries Ltd.

M/s. Premier Construction Co., Bombay, have taken over this Unit. The Unit is manufacturing Time-pieces, Wall Clocks. The factory is located at Dharwar. The Corporation has invested Rs. 5.00 lakhs in this Unit.

14. J. L. Morrison, son & Jone (India), Ltd.

This Unit manufacturing Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Toileteries, has shifted its location from Bombay to Bangalore. The Corporation has invested a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs in this Unit. Commercial production has started from June 1970

15. Sri Kanteerava Studios Ltd.

The long felt need to Bangalore for a Cinema Studio was fulfilled with the coming into being of this Unit. The Company has built an up-to-date Studio in the outskirts of Bangalore City. Operations were started nearly two years ago. The Corporation has invested Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the Company.

16. Mysore Porcelains Ltd.

Formerly run as a departmental concern, the Government of Mysore converted this into a Public Limited Company in 1967. The Corporation has invested this into a Public Limited Company in 1967. The Corporation has invested Rs. 36.75 lakhs in the Share Capital of the Company, besides giving loan to the extent of Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

17. Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd.

This is one of the oldest units set-up in West Bengal. It has set up a second Unit near Bangalore for manufacture of Fluroscent and Incandescent lamps, which went into commercial production in December 1970. The Bangalore Unit is manufacturing 1.5 million pieces annually. The Corporation has invested a sum of Rs. 27.50 lakhs in preference share capital of the Company.

18. Southern Trawling Company Ltd.

This company undertakes deep-sea fishing with the aid of trawlers and other mechanical assistance. The Company has vast export potentiality. The Company's Trawlers will cperate in the West Coast, i.e., from Mangalore to Cochin harbours The Corporation has invested Rs. 9.00 lakhs in the Company.

Feasibility/Project Reports

22. One of the incentives offered by the State Government for new industries, is making available Feasibility/Project Reports as well as Techno-economic Survey Reports, through the Corporation. The Corporation has already got 20 such Studies at a cost of Rs. 12.01 lakhs, a list of which is given in Statement IV.

23. During the current year, studies in respect of the following have been commissioned :—

	Amount agreed to be paid	*Amount already released*
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Magnetic Tape	35,000	12,000
2. Export-oriented worsted Spinning Plant.	15,000	7,500
3. High Wet Modulus Superior Polynosic Viscose Staple Fibre.	25,000	..
4. Conveyor Belting	25,000	12,500
5. Copper Chemicals based on the Copper Concentrate produced by the Chitradurga Copper Co. Ltd.	10,000	3,750
Techno-Economic Surveys—		
1. South Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Raichur districts undertaken exclusivley by the Corporation (entrusted to M/s. Manavasi Consultants, Ltd.. Delhi).	48,000	19,200
2. Bijapur Districts (jointly undertaken with MSFC and the Corporation) entrusted to M/s. Management and Industrial Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	15,000	..
3. Hassan District (jointly undertaken by MSFC Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Mysore Small Industries Corporation and MSIIDC) entrusted to M/s. Engineering Research Development and Consultancy Centre (ERDAC) of the Institution of Engineers, Bangalore.	45,000	10,000

C. The Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board

24. The Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board was constituted under Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966 with the object of promoting and assisting the rapid and orderly establishment and growth of industries in the Industrial Areas declared by the State Government. The Government have declared the following places/areas as growth-areas which would function as focal points of industrialisation in the State.

1. Gulbarga
2. Dandeli Area
3. Belgaum
4. Hubli—Dharwar
5. Shimoga-Bhadravathi
6. Mysore—Nanjangud
7. Harihar—Davangere
8. Around Bangalore
9. Around Mangalore
10. Bellary—Hospet
11. Mysore—Belagola

25. The land suitable for establishment of industries in these areas are selected and declared as Industrial Areas. The lands are acquired by Government and transferred to the Board which develops these with roads, water supply, power supply, drainage, etc., and offers the developed plots to entrepreneurs. The cost is recovered in instalments over a period of 10 years.

26. The Board was constituted only during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The progress achieved by the Board during the Fourth Five Year Plan is as follows :—

(*a*) Growth Centres declared	14
(*b*) Industrial Areas declared in these Growth Centres	26

(*c*) Total area under acquisition :—

			Net Area	
	Acres	Gts.	Acres	Gts.
Private lands	9,441	02		
Lands since deleted from acquisition	1,218	21	8,222	21
Government lands	2,732	34		
Lands since deleted	386	17	2,346	17
Total ..			10,568 Acres.	

Out of the total area of 10,568 acres 6,713.37 acres i.e., 63.5 per cent are in the backward districts in the State. Details of lands under acquisition in the various Growth Centres are given in Statement VIII.

(*d*) Area taken possession : ..		
Private lands	3,565	Acrs.
Government lands	1,556.10	Acrs.
Total .	5,121.10	Acres

(*e*) Area developed	4,550 Acres
(*f*) Plots formed	437
(*g*) Industries set up	298
(*h*) Total estimated cost of acquisition	Rs. 4.5 crores
(*i*) Provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan	Rs. 2.5 crores
(*j*) Spill over to the Fifth Five Year Plan	Rs. 2.00 crores

D. Progress of Industrial Development in Backward Areas

27. The concessions and incentives offered by the Government of Mysore coupled with the institutional support have had a noticeable impact on the development of industries in the State. Since 1969-70 more than 26 large and medium industries have gone into production, most of them being Agro-based and mineral based. Further Government of India has issued letters of intent/licences to 45 industries in the large and medium sector and they are in various stages of implementation. More than 1,300 letters of intent have been issued during 1969 to 1972 by the Department to entrepreneurs to set up small scale industries in the backward areas. Industries coming up in backward districts are listed in Statements IX and X.

28. Some of the concessions offered by the Government as incentives for starting new industries are mentioned below:

(a) Contribution through the M.S.I.I.D.C. towards the cost of preparing a feasibility study of an industrial project costing over Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) Cash refund of sales tax paid by a new industry on raw materials purchased by it for the first five years from the date the industry goes into production.

(c) Exemption from payment of electricity tax for a period of five years from the date the industry goes into production.

(d) Waiver of the recovery of conversion fine leviable on agricultural land converted for industrial purposes for a period of five years from 30th June 1969.

(e) Providing developed land through M.S.I.A.D.B. on easy instalments—on 20 per cent down payment and the balance payable in ten equal annual instalments.

29. Financial assistance has been extended to co-operative and private industrial estates. The Mysore State Finance Corporation has extended loans on very soft and easy terms to encourage unemployed engineers and technicians to set up small scale industries. They will also get facilities like reduced rent on industrial sheds, subsidy on electricity charges outside city areas and reduced rate of interest on loans under Mysore State Aid to Industries Act.

30. The following districts of Mysore State have been declared as industrially backward and new industries to be set up in these districts would be eligible for concessional finance from institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India etc.

1. Belgaum
2. Gulbarga
3. Bidar
4. Bijapur
5. Dharwar
6. Hassan
7. Tumkur
8. South Kanara
9. Raichur
10. North Kanara
11. Mysore

These districts constitute about 66 per cent of the area of the State.

31. The concessions offered by the financing institutions include lower rate of interest, exemption from payment of interest for the first few years, longer grace period for the repayment of principle and an extended period of repayment, lower margin of scurity, etc. .The concessional refinance given by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the Mysore State Finance Corporation for Small Scale industries in backward areas has been supplemented by a further subsidy of interest by 1 per cent by the Government of Mysore. Following further incentives have been offered by the State for industries started or to be started in the backward districts.

(a) Concession in the price payable for land from M.S.I.A.D.B. at 10 per cent down payment as against 20 per cent in the case of other districts.

(b) Exemption from sales tax in respect of capital goods purchased within the State.

(c) Acceptance by the Mysore State Finance Corporation of equitable mortgages for loans in cases not covered by Government exemptions from stamp duty.

32. Besides, out of these 11 districts, the three districts of Raichur, Mysore and Dharwar have been selected to qualify for a subsidy by the central government, amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units to be set up in these districts. Till now 34 applications for subsidy have been sanctioned for subsidy amounting to over Rs. 10 lakhs. The scheme has been further liberalised by the Government of India during 1973-74 with the following additional incentives:

(a) Allowing a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by an industrial undertaking in backward areas in computing its taxable profits and this will be available for a period of 10 years from the establishment of the industry.

(b) The ceiling on investments eligible for subsidy has been raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore.

(c) The percentage of subsidy has been raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the investment.

33 The proportion of small scale industrial units registered in the backward districts has been steadily increasing as seen below :

Industrial Units registered in	1969	1970	1971	1972
(i) All districts	3721	2082	1878	2268
(ii) 11 backward districts	1288	791	758	926
(iii) Percentage of (ii) to (i)	35	38	40	41

34. Out of the 11 growth areas declared by the State 7 are in the backward districts and the M.S.I.A.D.B. has acquired about 6,714 acres in these areas for development. Out of the 373 industrial sheds constructed in 22 industrial estates in the State by the end of 1971-72 165 were in the backward districts Besides, 247 plots also have been developed and 24 godowns constructed in these districts.

E. Mysore State Financial Corporation

35. In pursuance of the provisions of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Mysore State Financial Corporation was established by the Government of Mysore in 1959. It functions as an autonomous Corporation under the general supervision, direction and management of the Board of Directors assisted by an Executive Committee and within the guildelines and in accordance with the policies laid down by the State Government and the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. On its Board of Directors are the representatives of the Government of Mysore, the Reserve Bank, Industrial Development Bank of India, the Commercial and Co-operative Banks, Insurance Companies. Financial Institutions and other private shareholders.

Objectives

36 The main objective of the Corporation is to provide long-term financial assistance for establishing new industries or for expanding/modernising existing industries in the small and medium sector. The Corporation is authorised to transact the following business :

(a) The granting of loans or advances or the subscribing to debentures of industrial concerns ;

(b) Guaranteeing of Deferred payments for purchase of capital goods within India ;

(c) The underwriting or subscription of the issue of stocks, shares, bonds, issued by industrial concerns ;

(d) Granting of foreign currency loan for the acquisition of capital goods from outside India.

Scope and Extent of Activities

37. (a) The Corporation restricts its financial assistance mainly for the acquisition of capital assets such as land, building and plant and machinery, to those industries which are engaged in the following activities : Manufacture of goods ; Preservation of goods, process of goods, mining, Generation or distribution of Electricity or any other form of power, Hotel Industry, Transport Industry, Finishing Industry, Customs service, Financing for special or technical knowledge or other services for the promotion of Industrial growth and Development of Industrial Estates

(b) The Corporation has been considering applications for financial assistance from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,00,000 in the case of industries managed by Corporate bodies or of other types of management such as proprietory, partnership, Joint Hindu Family, etc.

(c) The Corporation charges interest in the following manner :

		Normal rate of interest	Rate of interest when refinance availed
1.	Small Scale Industries	9½%	8½%
2.	Medium Scale Transport Hotels and Industrial Estates	10 %	9¼%
3.	Technician's Scheme	9 %	8 %
4.	Industries in Backward Areas	9½%	7½%

37. A rebate of ½ per cent is allowed for prompt payments of instalments and interest in all the cases. A further rebate of 1 per cent from the State Government is available in backward areas for small scale industries so that the effective rate of interest with prompt payment and on obtaining refinance comes down to 6 per cent. The normal margin regained by the Corporation is 50 per cent of the available security while it is 25 per cent for small scale industries and reduced upto 10 per cent under the Technicians' Scheme depending on merits.

38. In its new role as a Development Bank at the State level, the Corporation has taken up either by itself or jointly with other agencies, Industrial Potential Survey of districts, conducted seminars and training courses for enterpreneurs, offered attractive terms of assistances for certain types of industries located in backward areas, introduced a scheme for technicians offering special concessions in the rate of interest and other terms of assistance.

39. The loaning operations of the Corporation have expanded considerably since 1963-64 and especially so during the Fourth Plan. The progress is evident from the following table :

TABLE 3

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Year	*Loans sanctioned*	*Loans disbursed*	*Loans outstanding including debentures*
1963–64	67.66	51.41	166.60
1964–65	111.25	75.31	227.15
1965–66	148.84	78.98	292.12
1966–67	81.01	90.82	369.19
1967–68	103.26	85.87	438.28
1968.69	177.97	138.79	544.23
1969–70	164.04	135.37	670.03
1970–71	337.06	198.72	830.58
1971 72	504.63	320.59	1,097 99
1972–73	569.18	377.25	1,381.10

40. Since its inception in 1959 till 1972-73, the Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 2420.59 lakhs in 1253 cases. Of these, the effective sanctions are in 1174 cases totalling to Rs. 2227.40 lakhs. It has also so far sanctioned Deferred Payment Guarantee of Rs. 210.30 lakhs underwritten new capital issue to an extent of Rs. 31 lakhs and subscribed to Debentures of Rs. 10 lakhs. The loan outstanding at the end of 1972-73 was Rs. 1309.50 lakhs. The share of Bangalore district is about 56 per cent. The 11 backward districts have received assistance of Rs. 656.14 lakhs for 417 units, thus accounting for about 35.5 per cent of the total effective sanctions.

41. Of the total number of units which have received assistance, 1147 are small scale industries aggregating to Rs. 1418.92 lakhs. Bulk of these are Partnership and Proprietory concerns and Private Limited companies. Loans to the extent of Rs. 73 lakhs have been sanctioned so far in 53 cases to qualified enterpreneurs under Technician's scheme and of these 34 were sanctioned in 1972-73. In order to facilitate quick processing of applications and to afford other necessary assistance the Corporation has opened four Branch offices, all of them in backward districts.

42. The Corporation has also been availing of refinance facilities from the Industrial Development Bank of India. The details for the last three years are given below:

(*Rs. lakhs*)

		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Refinance applied for	..	312.11	437.59	419.92
Refinance sanctioned	..	92.14	371.50	252.86
Refinance drawn ..	..	67.30	207.99	205.39

Prospects for the Fifth Plan

43. The State is well endowed with natural resources in Agriculture. Forest, Livestock and Minerals. With its rich ample iron ore. Mysore offers a good location for a viable integrated iron and steel plant. It may be mentioned here that an integrated steel plant is being set up by the Government of India near Hospet. Bellary district. The estimated investment in this project will be of the order of Rs. 800 crores, with an employment potential of over 6000. It is expected that the project will come up by the end of the V Plan period providing also scope for development of ancillaries. With the development of Mangalore Harbour and the nearness of the iron ore resources at Kudremukh, now being developed, there is further scope for another steel plant in the west coast region. Possibilities of potential industries have been identified in the fields like cement, chemicals, oil refinery. Agrobased industries like sugar, starch, cotton textiles, oil mills etc. In respect of sugar, a Master Plan for development of sugar industry during the next decade has been drawn up. There is scope for establishment of about 25 more sugar factories of 1,250 tonnes cane crushing capacity per day besides expansion of the existing 13 sugar factories, as well as 8 more newly licensed factories. In the field of textiles, the existing mills will be undertaking expansion programmes during the Fifth Plan. These agro-based industries will mostly be in the co-operative and Joint Sectors. More than 150 projects have received letters of intent/licenses which are under various stages of implementation and it is anticipated that a majority of these projects

will be fully implemented by the end of Fifth Plan. The estimated investment in these projects will be of the order of Rs. 150 crores with an employment potential exceeding 40,000 persons.

44. A number of units (large and medium) in the State intend to take up expansion programmes during the Fifth Plan. Based on the information received the likely investment will be of the order of 210 crores. The Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. has on its anvil an expansion programme to increase the production of saleable steels from 1,16,000 tonnes to 2,84,000 tonnes at a total cost of Rs. 124 crores, the investment in this regard being expected from the Central Government. As a preliminary to this, a Forge Plant at a cost of Rs. 8.8 crores is being set up during this year for forging axles for Railways and will be expanded in the Fifth Plan. While the total sanctions by the Mysore State Finance Corporation during the Fourth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 22.5 crores (with disbursement of Rs.14.5 crores), it is expected that the sanctions during the Fifth Plan will not be less than Rs. 30 crores. The commercial banks are also expected to contribute term lending to the extent of Rs. 50 to 60 crores in the Fifth Plan. With a proper reorientation of licensing policy of the Government of India in favour of the industrially backward districts, one may hope that the loans from financing institutions like the IDBI and IEC will also flow in a greater measure than has been hitherto. Taking into consideration all these, it will not be unrealistic to expect that the aggregate additional investment during the Fifth Plan from the private and corporate sectors in the State will be between Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 crores. This is an addition to the investment by the Centre on central projects and undertakings.

45. While the role of the State continues to be promotional, certain minimal investment will be necessary to stimulate the industrial development of the State. The provision proposed for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 30 crores, the broad break-up of which is given in Table 4. The requirements of the Annual Plan 1974-75 are also given in the same Table.

(Rs. In crores)

	V Plan	*Annual Plan 1974-75*
1. State Industrial Projects	1.50	0.55
2. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation	12.00	2.78
3. Mysore Industrial Area Development Board	8.00	2.10
4. Promotional/Technical Guidance/ Consultancy service	0.30	0.06
5. Expansion and diversification of—N.G.E.F. Ltd.	4.65	0.95
6. Establishment of High Voltage Testing Laboratory	0.50	0.15
7. Mysore State Financial Corporation ..	1.75	0.35
8. Towards interest-free loans to be channelised through the various Financing Institutions	1.00	0.20
9. Establishment of Bureau of Public Investments	0.05	0.01
10. Revival and Modernisation of Sick Mills..	0.25	0.05
Total ..	30.00	7.20

1. State Industrial Projects (Provision—Rs. 1.50 crores)

46. Government have already spelt out their policy decision to convert those projects which are continuously incurring losses into Public Limited Companies to provide greater autonomy and this decision will be implemented during the V Plan. To meet the commitments on the schemes for expansion/diversification/modernisation of these projects and also to meet the requirements of the projects which continue to function as State Industrial Projects, a minimum provision of Rs. 1.50 crores is made in the V Plan. The provision of Rs. 1.50 crores made for the State Industrial Projects will be utilised as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore ..	10.00
(ii) Government Soap Factory, Bangalore ..	55.00
(iii) Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore ..	20.00
(iv) (a) Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore ..	65.00
(b) Government Spun Silks Mills, Channapatna ..	
	150.00

47. Provision is not made in respect of the following projects as no schemes are proposed to be taken up during the V Plan:—

(i) Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga.
(ii) Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.
(iii) Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.
(iv) Central Industrial Workshop, Mercara.

(i) Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore (Provn. Rs. 10.00 lakhs).

48. An experiment for the extraction of sandalwood oil by solvent process in the Factory was entrusted to the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. The results are being reviewed as to the acceptability of the oil by the consumers. If the report of review is found favourable, then the Factory would implement the project for the extraction of sandalwood oil by solvent process at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The plant will have production capacity of 2,000 kgs. per annum on full implementation. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is therefore proposed for this project

(ii) Government Soap Factory, Bangalore (Provn. Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

49. The installation of a detergent plant to produce 10,000 tons of synthetic detergents at an estimated cost of Rs. 55.60 lakhs has been taken up. Clearance from Government of India has been obtained to import the capital goods from Italy and Germany and the Civil works are being taken up. The Scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1974. The sales potential of this detergent scheme is estimated at Rs. 6 crores per year, with a profit of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs per year, during the V Plan period. A total provision of Rs. 55 lakhs would, therefore, be required for this project.

(iii) Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore (Provn. Rs. 20 lakhs)

50. A project for the manufacture of heavy trailors with collaboration of M/s. Willy Scheuerle, West Germany will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, during the V Plan period along with a modernisation scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs. The workshop has already obtained a licence from the Government of India for the trailor project. The value of production of trailors when the scheme is fully implemented will be Rs. 120 lakhs. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that the State Government is considering the question of converting the Central Industrial Workshop, Government Electric Factory and Mysore Implements Factory into public limited companies.

(iv) (a) Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna

51. The Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna, one of the State-owned undertakings, has been playing a very important role in the field of spun silk industry. The products manufactured by this Mill have export-potential. As already stated previously a modernisation/Diversification/Expansion programme taken up during the III Plan period is nearing completion. With the stepping up of production, the annual production is likely to exceed Rs. 1 crore. The total spindles has been increased to 7,500 (old spindlage 6,000 and additional spindlage 1500). In view of the growing demand for the products both at Home market and abroad, there is need to step up production to the maximum extent and to attain this object, it is considered necessary to add another 1,500 spindles so as to make it a composite unit of 9,000 spindles. This gains importance in the context of the State Government having Rs. 80 crores Crash Programme to double the production of silk. The production of silk waste would also be doubled. To maintain the prices at an optimum level, which will help silk reeling and rearing industry, it would be quite necessary to increase the spindlage by another 1,500 spindles, so as to utilise the increased production of silk waste. Besides, the weaving unit of the Mills has to be enlarged so as to achieve maximum production of fabrics for which there is great demand. It is, therefore, proposed to take up further modernisation and expansion of the Mills involving an outlay of Rs. 92 lakhs as detailed below:—

Additional Machinery	*Probable cost*	*Customs Duty, freight etc.*	*Total*	*Approx. addl. establishment charges like labour, staff, etc.*
1. Import of Plant and Machinery of Unit of 1,500 spindles.	50.00	25.00	75.00	—
2. Adding up-to-date looms, finishing Plant, etc., indigenous.	15.00	..	15.00	-
3. Addl. buildings for housing the machinery.	2.00	..	2.00	-
Total ..			92.00	

52. If the industry is to be placed on the map of the International silk market, the implementation of the above schemes are essential.

(b) Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore

53. The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore proposes to accelerate the rate of production with an addition of following machinery involving an outlay of Rs. 18.20 lakhs including an estimated cost of construction of new sheds for the machinery.

Additional Machinery		*Requirenment*	*Probable cost*	*Approximate establishment charges, labour staff and sheds*
1. Twisting Machinery .. (5 number).	..	600 spindles.	2,00,000	
2. Reeling machines .. (4 number).	..	120 spindles.	10,000	Rs. 15.3 lakhs
3. Cone-winding machines (5 number).	..	60 spindles.	80,000	..

54. The proposed outlay for both these is Rs. 65 lakhs.

2. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (Provision Rs. 12 crores).

55. The Corporation has to perform an essential promotional role in the rapid industrialisation of the State. It has to commission the preparation of Feasibility/Project Reports, Market Studies, Techno-Economic Surveys besides extending assistance, both in the form of equity and underwriting, to new projects and undertaking loan operations in a large measure. It has also to sponsor fresh projects under the 'Joint Sector' on which great emphasis has been laid by the Government of India and develop efficient consultancy services. The Corporation is already having an annual investment programme of about Rs. 3 crores. In view of the constraint on resources it will undertake a modestly increased programme of investment of Rs. 4 crores per year during the Fifth Plan. Out of the total requirement of Rs. 20 crores for the Fifth Plan period, while Rs. 12 crores are being provided in the State Plan, the remaining Rs. 8 crores will be met by market borrowing.

56. The investment programme of the Corporation during the Fifth Plan is summarised below:

Particulars	*Investment proposed (Rs. lakhs)*
1. Balance of committed investment (Statement I)	23.10
2. Projects in respect of which letters of intent have been received for implementation in Joint Sector (Statement V)	350.00
3. Projects for which letters of intent have been applied for (Statement VI).	450.00
4. Projects under consideration (Statement VII)	820.00
5. Provisions for new projects, loan operations, feasibility reports etc.	356.90
Total	2,000.00

3. Mysore Industrial Area Development Board (Rs. 8.00 crores)

57. The liberalisation of licensing policy, availability of resources and infrastructural facilities, ideal industrial relations and attractive concessions/incentives offered by the Government, etc., have attracted more and more entrepreneurs both from within and outside, to Mysore State and thus, there is heavy pressure on land. Keeping in view the position the Mysore Industrial Area Development Board intends to form fresh industrial areas in different places to the extent of 3,750 acres during the V Plan, apart from the areas already formed. More than 60 per cent of this additional area will be formed in the Backward districts of the State. The Board proposed to acquire and develop 3,750 acres of land in the following industrial areas :—

1.	Around Bangalore	1,000
2.	Tumkur	100
3.	Mandya	250
4.	Mysore	200
5.	Hassan	100
6.	Bellary	500
7.	Gulbarga	100
8.	Bijapur	200
9.	Belgaum	100
10.	Hubli-Dharwar	500
11.	South Kanara	600
12.	Gadag	100
	Total	3,750

58. In the case of lands under acquisition under the IV Plan, it is expected that there would be a spill over expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 2.00 crores. In addition to this, cost of acquisition of 3,750 acres planned for V Plan would be about Rs. 3.00 crores. The total for V Plan towards the cost of acquisition of land would, therefore, be Rs. 5.00 crores. In addition to this, funds will be required to provide infrastructural facilities in the Industrial areas. It is estimated that the minimum development costs for providing infrastructural facilities would be with the tune of about Rs. 8,000 per acre. On the basis of this estimate, the total development cost for the above 3,750 acres will be about Rs. 3.00 crores. The total outlay on acquisition and development expenditure would be Rs. 8.00 crores. The year-wise break-up would be as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	*Total*
				(*Rs. in lakhs*)			
1.	Acquisition of land ..	150	100	100	75	75	500
2.	Infrastructural facilities ..	60	60	60	60	60	300
	Total ..	210	160	160	135	135	800

4. Promotional / Technical Guidance Consultancy Services (Rs. 0.30 crores).

59. One of the important problems faced by the prospective entrepreneur is the identification of viable lines of industries to be established. Though many have resources, they are unable to undertake industrial ventures due to inadequate information about economic viability and technical feasibility of projects. They also need guidance on marketing and management problems. Though

the Small Industries Service Institute is kuiding enterpreneurs in Small scale sector its scope and coverage is limited. In the case of Large and Medium Industries the size of invesiment being considerable it is all the more necessary that Technical consultancy services are extended to the entrepreneurs at different stages of implementation of projects.

60. The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., has been making sustained efforts in this direction. But, in view of increase in the tempo of Industrial development during the V Plan, it is felt necessary to strengthen the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, both at the Headquarters and at the regional levels by setting up a team of experts in the various fields of technology such as Chemical, Electrical, Mettallurgical, etc., and also in the technique of management marketing. The functions of this Technical Consultancy Cell will be to guide the entrepreneurs in taking investment decisions in setting up viable Industrial Undertakings in different parts of the State.

A provision of Rs. 0.30 crores is made during the V Plan for this purpose.

5. Expansion and Diversification of N.G.E.F. Ltd. (Provision Rs. 4.65 crores)

61. The following projects of N.G.E.F. Ltd., are planned for implementation during the V Five Year Plan period:—

(a) Extra High Voltage Transformers

62. The Fifth Five Year Plan has already recognised the urgency of increasing the power generating capacity in the country and magnitude of the increase contemplated means almost doubling the present generating capacity during the V Five Year Plan period. To match with the progressive increase in the generating capacity, the need arises for Extra-High Voltage transformers. M/s. A.E.G. have agreed to provide the necessary technical know-how and the Government of India have also issued the Letter of Intent for the purpose. Extra High Voltage Transformers of the capacity of 50 KVA to 400 MVA with voltages upto 400 KV are contemplated in this unit and total installed capacity would be 2500 MVA per annum.

63. The total investment on this project is estimated at Rs. 800 lakhs. In view of the long gestation period expected for this capital intensive project, a separate company with majority share holding by the Government of Mysore and the Management by N.G.E.F. is proposed. Of the total investment, Government's share in the form of share capital is proposed to be Rs 265 lakhs, the balance being financed through long-term loans from the Financial institutions.

(b) Instrument Transformers

64. This item is being taken up as a diversification item of N.G.E.F in its present transformer factory. The total investment required is estimated at Rs 80 lakhs of which the Government of Mysore may consider financing Rs 25 lakhs by way of long-term loans

(c) High Voltage Circuit Breakers

65. The range of manufacture is expected to cover from 22 KV to 400 KV Class. This item is proposed to be taken up as a diversification in the present Switch-gear Factory of N.G.E.F. Ltd. The total investment required would be Rs. 180 lakhs of which Rs. 50 lakhs would be required as loan from the Government of Mysore.

(d) Thyrister and Rectifiers

66. N.G.E.F. has already in its project range the Diodes. A further expansion in this field of semi-conductors and other sophisticated equipment is considered necessary, and therefore, in consultation with the collaborators, M/s. A.E.G., N.G.E.F. has decided to take up the manufacture of thyristers and other rectifier equipment. It is also considered necessary to combine these products and bring it under a separate company where Government of Mysore will hold the majority shares holding and N.G.E.F would retain the Management's rights. The total investment involved is around is Rs. 180 lakhs of which Rs. 50 lakhs will have to be provided by the Government of Mysore either by way of shares or loan. The balance of the finances will be obtained from the financial institutions.

(e) D. C. Machines

67. This item is proposed to be taken up as diversification in the present motor factory of N.G.E.F., where there is a surplus capacity in the A.C. small motors range. By adding certain minimum balancing equipment of around Rs. 50 lakhs, the overall utilisation and the profitability of the present investment in the motor Factory is expected to improve substantially. The size of investment required is around Rs. 25 lakhs which may have to be provided by Government of Mysore in the form of long-term loans.

(f) Traction Motors

68. With the decision of the Government of India to go ahead with the electrification of the traction and the underground metros in major cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, certain discussions were held with the Railways and a proposal is being worked out for establishing a separate company with the joint participation of N.G.E.F., Government of Mysore, M/s. A.E.G. and perhaps the Indian Railways. Although the total investment in this project may be of the magnitude of Rs. 450 to 500 lakhs, the Government of Mysore's share of the equity may be around Rs. 50 lakhs only.

ABSTRACT

69. On the basis of the above, an abstract of the total outlays to be provided by the Government of Mysore under the V Plan for the implementation of the above projects would be as under :—

A. *As Loans :*

Outlays to be provided by the Government directly in the form of loan for meeting the investments required for diversification of the product ange within the present factory :—

(i) Instrument Transformers ..	Rs. 25 lakhs	
(ii) High voltage circuit breakers ..	Rs. 50 lakhs	
(iii) D.C. machines ..	Rs. 25 lakhs	
		Rs. 100 lakhs

B. *As Shares :*

Outlay to be provided for investment in the form of shares in separate public limited companies to be registered for the new projects. This investment may be provided either directly by the Government or through State Financial Corporation or M.S.I.I.D.C.

(i) Extra high voltage transformers ..	Rs. 265 lakhs	
(ii) Thyristors, power semi-conductor and Industrial Drive System.	Rs. 50 lakhs	
(ii) Traction Motors ..	Rs. 50 lakhs	
		Rs. 365 lakhs
Total ..		Rs. 465 lakhs

6. Establishment of High Voltage Testing Laboratory: (provn. Rs. 0.50 crores)

70. With the development of the heavy electrical equipment as contemplated in the projects referred to, the need arises to establish a Research Laboratory with necessary equipment and facilities for testing high voltage equipment. Such a laboratory will serve the needs of testing required for power utilities and provide opportunities for research and development which is necessary to make the country self-sufficient and reduce the dependence on foreign technical know-how. Since N.G.E.F. will be developing into a complex in the field of development of high voltage electrical equipments, this research laboratory can be established and run by an association on a co-operative basis. It is estimated that the establishment of the laboratory would involve investment of Rs. 350 lakhs of which Government of Mysore will provide Rs. 50 lakhs by way of grant to develop this Research Laboratory.

7. Mysore State Finance Corporation: (provn. Rs. 1.75 crores)

71. With the incentives and concessions offered by State Government for Industrial growth of 11 backward districts of the State and with the Central subsidy of 15 per cent available from Central Government on capital investmeents of new Industries to be established in the 3 most backward districts of the State, viz., Mysore, Dharwar and Raichur, the pace of industrial development of expected to increase considerably during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The total sanction are expected to exceed Rs. 30 crores during the Fifth Plan

72. To enable the Mysore State Finance Corporation to augment its financial resources to help industries during Fifth Plan, it is necessary for the State to assist the Corporation in the following 3 ways:

1. By subscribing to the share capital of the Corporation (to the extent of Rs. 0.50 crores).
2. By foregoing the dividends on the shares held by Government (Rs. 0.15 crores).
3. By subsidising the interest rate on loans advanced to Industries in backward areas (Rs. 1.10 crores).

For the above purpose a provision of Rs. 1.75 crores is made in the Fifth Plan.

8. Towards interest free loans to be channelised through various Financing Institutions: (Provision Rs. 1.00 crores)

73. The State Government has announced several incentives/concessions for New Industries one of which is the cash refund of sales tax. This Cash refund of sales Tax would add to the tax liability of the industrial units besides loss of considerable revenue to Government.

74. It is therefore desirable that instead of the State Government spending large sums of money by way of cash refund of sales tax, the State Government could convert this concession as interest-free working capital for a period of 3 years. This would augment the working capital resources of the Industrial units, especially during their initial stage of working.

For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 1.00 crores is proposed during the V Five Year Plan.

9. Establishment of Bureau of Public Investments: (Provision Rs. 0.05 lakhs).

75. In the context of the tempo of rapid industrialisation and the atmosphere created for the development of industries during the V Plan, it is felt that there is need for an organisation of the nature of a Bureau to study the various stages of the projects in Public and Joint Sectors, their Investment policies and programmes. The Bureau will formulate the guidelines on policies and investments and process the decisions taken. The Bureau will have a team of Technical personnel headed by a Senior Officer of Government.

A token provision of Rs. 0.05 crores is made for this purpose during the V Plan.

10. Revival and Modernisation of Sick Mills: (Provision Rs. 0.25 crores)

76. While revival of sick Mills is being dealt with at national level, it is considered essential to render further assistance to sick mills in the direction of modernisation of their obsolete machinery and augmenting their financial resources at the revival stage, so that the Mills could run on sound and economic lines during the V Plan.

For this purpose a provision of Rs. 0.25 crores is made under the Plan proposals for the V Five Year Plan.

MYSORE STATE INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD

STATEMENT I

Companies assisted by the Corporation—Balance of Commitments—Proposed Provisions for 1973-74 and for the V Plan Period

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Capital outlay	Investment sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Balance of commitments	Balance payable during 1973–74	Balance payable during V Plan period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	A. Subsidiaries—I New Units						
1	Mysore Sales International Ltd.	..	8.00	8.00	..	..	..
2.	Chitradurga Copper Co. Ltd.	200.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	
3.	Mysore Cosmetics Ltd.	10.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	
4	Canara Fertalisers and Chemicals Ltd	..	0.11	0.11	..	..	
	Sub-Total	210.00	112.11	112.11	..	..	
	II Old Units						
5.	Mysore Match Co., Ltd.	3.71	2.99	2.99	..	..	
	Total	213.71	115.10	115.10	..	..	
	B. Assisted Companies : I Old Units						
6.	Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co. Ltd.	1,000.00	74.93	74.93	..		
7.	Ugar Sugar Works Ltd.	300.00	1.21	1.21	..	..	..
8.	Tiwac Industries Ltd.	30.00	5.00	5.00	..		
9.	Minerva Mills Ltd.	200.00	4.37	4.37	..		
10.	Remco Ltd.	400.00	40.00	40.00			
11.	Mysore Porcelains Ltd.	300.00	36.76	36.76			
12	Mysore State Handicrafts Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	20.00	7.25	7.25	..		
13.	Mysore Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	70.00	10.00	10.00			
14.	M.S.K. Mills Company Ltd.	200.00	6.76	6.76	..		
15.	Mysore Ind. and Testing Laboratory Ltd.	50.00	4.82	4.82	..		
16.	Mysore Tobacco Ltd.	30.00	0.55	0.55	..		
17.	Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	75.00	2.10	2.10	..	..	..
	Sub-Total	2,675.00	154.15	193.75	..	..	..

Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	II New Units						
18.	*Vignan Industries Ltd.	100.00	16.12	15.38	..	..	..
19.	Southern Trawling Co., Ltd.	40.00	9.00	9.00	..	..	..
20.	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors Ltd.	125.00	15.00	15.00	..	..	..
21.	*Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd.	200.00	15.00	6.99	..	..	..
22.	Ruby Rubber Works Ltd.	30.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..
23.	J.L. Morrison, Son & Jones Ltd.	30.00	2.50	2.50	..	..	..
24.	Vicon Ltd.	60.00	2.13	2.13	..	..	..
25.	Kaveri Steels Ltd.	20.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
26.	*Mysore Breweries Ltd	150.00	7.00	6.55	..	..	..
27.	Mysore Asbestos Private Ltd.	10.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
28.	Mysore Structurals Ltd.	10.00	1.50	1.50	..	..	..
29	Mysore Tools Co., Ltd.	30.00	7.50	5.00*	2.50*	2.50	..
30.	Mysore Petro Chemicals Ltd.	550.00	35.00	2.50	32.50	20.00	12.50
31.	Karnata Exports Ltd.	..	1.05	1.05	..	..	..
32.	Mysore Minerals Ltd.	50.00	2.50	2.50	..	..	..
33.	*Tanfort Tyres Ltd.	92.00	10.00	8.38	1.46	1.46	..
34.	Light Precipitated Chemicals Ltd.	5.00	0.66	0.66	..	..	..
35.	Jaknur Jaggery Ltd.	20.00	1.20	1.20	..	..	..
36.	Sree Kanteerava Studios Ltd.	25.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..
37.	Sree Shyla Stampings Ltd.						
	Do Screen Printers Ltd.						
	Do Precision Lever and Assessments Ltd.						
	Do Gears & Pinions Ltd.						
	Do Escapaments Ltd.	100.00	7.20	2.46	4.74	4.74	..
	Do Precision Staff & Stems Ltd.						
	Do Automats Ltd.						
	Do Precision Components Ltd.						
	Do Metal Treaters Ltd.						
	Do Repetitive Parts Ltd.						
	Do Jigs & Fixtures Ltd.						
	Do Tooling & Accessories Ltd.						
38.	*Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	5,800.00	200.00	100.00*	100.00	100.00	..
39.	Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd.	250.00	30.00	27.50	2.50	2.50	..
40.	Agro Industries Dev. Consortium	10.00	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
41.	*Shivmoni Tubes Mysore Ltd.	90.00	9.00	0.73	2.20	2.20	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42	*Bhoruka Steels Ltd.	200.00	12.00	3.89	..	..	
43	V B Semi Conductors Ltd	37.00	2.50	..	2.50	2.50	
44	Free India Dry Accumulators Ltd.	100.00	10.00	..	10.00	10.00	
45	Gangavati Sugars Ltd	525.00	37.70	34.04	3.66	3.66	
46	Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	375.00	20.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	
47	*Diesel Locomotives (Suri & Nayar)	120.00	10.00	7.43	2.47	2.47	
48	Kusum Engineering Co., Ltd.	15.00	1.30	..	1.30	1.30	
49	Kothari Sugars Ltd	400.00	20.00	20.00			
50	Mysore Snack Foods Ltd.	20.00	1.60	1.60			
51	Saroj Alloys Ltd	100.00	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	
52	India Breweries and Distilleries Ltd.	50.00	2.50	2.50			
53	Nandi Breweries and Distilleries Ltd.	50.00	2.50	2.50	..	..	
54	Bangalore Rolling and Structurals Ltd.	100.00	6.00	..	6.00	6.00	
55	Navakarnatak Steels Private Ltd.	50.00	3.00	2.50	0.50	0.50	
56	Steyr India Ltd.	550.00	40.00	..	40.00	40.00	
57	Davangere Sugar Co., Ltd.	375.00	17.00	17.00	..	..	
58	Triveni Engineering Works Ltd.	90.00	10.00	..	10.00	10.00	..
59	United Glass Bottles Mfg. Co., Ltd	185.00	20.60		20.60	10.00	10.60
60	Welcast Steels Ltd., Bangalore	89.00	4.00	..	4.00	4.00	..
	Sub-Total	11,219.00	611.46	320.89	266.93	243.83	23.10
	Total	13,894.00	765.61	514.64	266.93	243.83	23.07
	Grand Total	14,107.71	880.71	629.74	266.93	243.83	23.10

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* These are underwriting sanctions and hence there is variations in amounts sanctioned and actually devolved

STATEMENT II

Showing Amount of Loans sanctioned and distributed by the Mysore State Industria Investment and Development Corporation Limited till the end of May 1973

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Sanctioned	*Re-paid*	*Balance outstanding*
(*a*) *Assisted Companies :*			
M.S.K. Mills ..	37.00	15.50	21.50
N.G.E.F. Ltd. ..	25.00	..	25.00
Mysore Porcelains Ltd. ..	11.00	3.00	8.00
Mysore Lac and Paint Works Ltd.	3.00	3.00	..
Remco Ltd. ..	45.00	1.50	43.50
Mysore Chrome Tanning Co. Ltd.	5.50	3.50	2.00
Mysore Fruit Products Ltd. ..	0.05	0.05	..
Mysore Match Co. Ltd. ..	1.11	..	1.11
Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Ltd. ..	30.00	25.00	5.00
Mysore Minerals ..	2.50	2.50	..
Vignan Industries Ltd. ..	3.00	..	3.00
(*b*) *Subsidiaries :*			
Mysore Sales International Ltd.	15.00	5.00	10.00
Chitradurga Copper Co. Ltd. ..	47.50	7.50	40.00
	225.66	66.55	159.11

STATEMENT III

Showing the Amount of Guarantees Extended by the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited upto the end of May 1973

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Name of the Company	*Sanctioned*	*Fulfilled*	*Balance*
1.	Mysore Porcelains Limited ..	43.50	33.50	10.00
2.	Mysore Structurals ..	10.50	8.00	2.50
3.	Chitradurga Copper Co., Ltd.	40.00	..	40.00
4.	Mysore Asbestos Ltd. ..	2.00	2.00	..
5.	Remco Ltd. ..	30.00	30.00	
6.	Mysore Sales International Ltd. ..	20.67	11.97	8.70
7.	Vignan Industries Ltd. ..	6.00	..	6.00
	Total ..	152.67	85.47	67.20

STATEMENT IV

Showing the list of Feasibility Project Reports got prepared by the Corporation.

Sl. No.	*Details*	*Amount*
		Rs.
1.	Spinning Mill Project	5,000
2.	Mysore Asbestos Private Ltd., Holenarasipur	15,000
3.	Caustic Soda Project near Karwar	1,75,000
4.	Fertiliser Factory at Hospet	15,000
5.	Wood Industries Project, Kushalnagar	6,000
6.	Salt Project— Preparatory work and Project Report for Salt production near Gokarn.	1,00,000
7.	Ferro Silicon Project	50,000
8.	Ferro Chrome Project	30,000
9.	Manufacture of Starch from Maize	38,000
10.	Copper Concentrates	85,000
11.	Survey and Development of Chemical Industry in Mysore	50,000
12.	Refractories Project	4,10,000
13.	Polyester Chips	35,000
14.	Reclaimed Rubber	20,000
15.	Electrode Paste	45,000
16.	Calcined Petroleum Coke	50,000
17.	Nylon Plant	10,000
18.	Cement Plant near Chitapur	25,000
19.	Cement Plant near Muddebihal	25,000
20.	Techno-economic survey—Mandya District	12,000
	Total ..	12,01,000

STATEMENT V

Showing the Projects in respect of which the Corporation has received Letters of Intent -To be implemented in the " Joint Sector."

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project*	*Capital Outlay*	*Corporations envisaged participation*	*Provision for*	
				1973–74	*V Plan*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Nylon Project ..	1,200.00	100.00	60.00	350.00
2.	Starch from Maize .	300.00	35.00		
4.	Razor Blades ..	300.00	35.00		
4.	Scooters ..	300.00	35.00		
5.	Three-wheelers ..	300.00	35.00		
6	Refractories	1,200.00	100.00		
7.	Acetate Tow and Filter Rods.	600.00	50.00		
8.	Magnesium Metal ..	200.00	20.00		
	Total ..	4,400.00	410.00		

STATEMENT VI

Showing Projects for which Letters of Intent have been applied for by the Corporation

Sl. No.	*Name of Project*	*Capital Outlay*	*Corporation's envisaged participation*	*Provision for*	
				1973-74	*V Plan*
1.	Phosphoric Acid, (including captive ammonia plant).	3,100.00	300.00	5.00	450.00
2.	High Wet Modulus Superior Polynosic Viscose Staple Fibre.	1,200.00	100.00		
3.	Linter Pulp Slurry ..	50.00	5.00		
4.	Sugar Plant near Bhadravathi.	400.00	40.00		
5.	Oxygen and Acetylene .. gases.	90.00	10.00		
		4,840.00	455.00	5.00	450.00

STATEMENT VII

Showing particulars of important projects under consideration by the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation for its investment during the V Plan period

Sl. No.	*Projects*	*Anticipated total capital Outlay*	*Estimated participation by the Corporation*
1.	Tyre Project	1,500.00	100.00
2.	Calcium Carbide	200.00	20.00
3.	Formal dehyde	50.00	5.00
4.	Cement Plants – (Two) ..	3,000.00	200.00
5.	Sugar Factories (3 to 4 factories)	1,200.00	120.00
6.	Sodium Tri-poly-phosphate ..	1,000.00	100.00
7.	Soda Ash	1,200.00	100.00
8.	Oxygen and Acetylene Plants (2 more)	250.00	25.00
9.	High Tensile Bolts and Nuts ..	200.00	20.00
10.	Galvanised Iron Pipes ..	300.00	30.00
11.	Traction Mortors, High Voltage Circuit breakers and Switchgears, domestic electrical appliances, small motor unit etc.)	1,000.00	100.00
	Total	9,900.00	820.00

STATEMENT VIII

Extent of land under acquisition during IV Five Year Plan

Growth areas	*Name of the Industrial Area*	*Extent*
1. Bangalore	(*a*) Dyavasandra	163—24
	(*b*) Doddanakkundi—I phase ..	196—14
	(*c*) Sadaramangala — Kadugodi ..	242—12
	(*d*) Peenya	1,207—18
	(*e*) Doddakallasandra	54—35
	(*f*) Doddanekkundi — II phase ..	165—00
2. Mangalore .	(*a*) Panambur, Baikampadi and Thannirbhavi.	1,097—00
	(*b*) Kulai, etc.	42—20
3. Belgaum	(*a*) Yamanapur-Kakati	387—05
	(*b*) Mache	488—00
4. Mysore ..	(*a*) Mysore–Nanjangud	142—04
	(*b*) Mysore–Balagola	341—00
5. Shimoga ..	Jadikatte–Machenahally	350—00
6. Davanagere ..	Avaragere–Sirimagondanahally ..	206—10
7. Hubli–Dharwar .	(*a*) Ranebennur	873—24
	(*b*) Sattur–Dharwar Taluk ..	83—33
	(*c*) Navlur–Lakkamanahally ..	452—08
8. Gulbarga .	Sedam	86—00
9. Dandeli .	Ambewadi, Haliyal Taluk ..	650—00
10. N. Kanara District	(*a*) Near Gokarna	2,036—00
	(*b*) Binaga, Karwar Taluk ..	240—00
11. Mandya	Kalamuddanadoddi, Maddur Taluk ..	87—20
12. Raichur	(*a*) Raichur Taluk-Marli ..	308—20
	(*b*) Raichur	165—23
	(*c*) Deosugur and Hegasanahally ..	195—24
13. Chickmagalur	Samse–Mudigere Taluk	261—28
14. Bangalore	Ramanagaram-Achalu	34—36
	Total .	10,468—38

STATEMENT IX

List of Industries Coming up (Large and Medium) in Backward Districts from 1969-70

Sl. No.	*Name of Industries/undertakings*	*Location*	*Line of Manufacture*
1.	Bidar Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane	Hallikhed Bidar Dist.	Sugar
2.	Indian Aluminium Co. Belgaum ..	Belgaum ..	Aluminium Ingots
3.	Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory.	M. K. Hubli ..	Sugar
4.	Sunanda Aromatic Inds. ..	Mysore ..	Phenyl and Ethyl Alchohol.
5.	M. J. Fertilisers Private Limited ..	Honage, Belgaum	Granulated Mixed fertilisers.
6.	Chikodi Tq. Agricl. Produce Marketing Co-operative Stores Ltd.	Nippani ..	do
7.	Precision Tooling System Limited	Sattur, Hubli ..	Microbores and Microboring Units.
8.	Somaiya Sugars, Bombay ..	Sammerwadi, Bijapur.	Sugar
9.	M/s. Cement Corporation of India, Delhi.	Eurkunta, Gulbarga.	Portland and Cement.
10.	Harihar Poly Fibres ..	Ranebennur ..	Rayongrade pulp

STATEMENT X

Industries for which Letter of Intent have been issued and under implementation in Backward Districts

Sl. No.	*Name of undertaking*	*Location*	*Line of Manufacture*
1.	Chikodi Raibagh Athani SSK Ltd.	Budihal Belgaum Dist.	Sugar
2.	Sri Doodganga, Krishna SSK Limited.	Nanadi Belgaum Dist.	Sugar
3.	Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mills Ltd. Calcutta.	N. K. Dist. ..	Caustic Soda Liquid and Hydrochloric Acid.
4.	Olympus Refrigeration and Engineering Corpn.	Mangalore ..	Domestic Refrigerators
5.	Mysore State Indl. Investment and Development Corporation.	S. K. Dist ..	Phthalic Anhydride and Plasticisers.
6.	Do ..	Gangavathi, Raichur Dist.	Sugar
7.	South India Export Co., P. Ltd., Madras.	Mysore ..	Automobile Tyres and Tubes.
8.	Mysore Snacks and Foods, Bangalore	Mysore ..	High Proteins snack foods.
9.	Neogit starch factory, Belgaum ..	Ghataprabha (Belgaum Dt.)	Maize Starch and by Products.
10.	M. K. Panduranga Setty, Bangalore	Mysore ..	Bakers yeast
11.	P. P. Vyas, Bombay ..	Dharwar ..	Protein concentrate and formulations.
12.	Vipin B. Khimji, Bombay ..	Dharwar ..	Pumps
13.	Southern Asbestos Cements Ltd ..	Dharwar ..	Asbestos Cement Corregated and corragated flat sheets and accessories.
14.	Jesudasan, Madras ..	Mysore ..	Automobiles, Tyre Moulds.

ANNEXURE I

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Project	*Total cost original revised*	*Foreign exchange component*	*Fourth Plan*		*Fifth Plan outlay proposed*		*Phasing of outlay in Fifth Plan*				
				Approved outlay	*Estimated expenditure*	*Total*	*F.E.*	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.	**State Industrial Projects**											
1	Government Soap Factory, Bangalore											
	(*a*) IV Plan scheme of modernisation	40	14.33	30	30	40	10	2	2	2	2	2
	(*b*) New Project to manufacture 1000 tonnes of synthetic detergents.	55	16.00	8.5	10	15	16	30	10	12	15	1 5
2	Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore New project for solvent extraction.	Project report yet to be prepared.		..		10		2	3	2	2	1
3	Government Silk Mills, Channapatna											
	(*a*) Old expansion scheme	32.5	32.50	12.0	18.07	15	15	3	3	3	3	..
	(*b*) New expansion Scheme	92.0	..	..	.	30	.	6	6	6	6	[illegible]
4	Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore											
	(*a*) Old Expansion Scheme	10.0	7.00	4.76	3.02	3.5	2.45	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
	(*b*) New Expansion Scheme	18.2	..	..	..	16.5	..	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
5	Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore New Investment scheme to manufacture heavy trailers.	20.0	5.00	..	.	20.0	5.00	8	5	4	2	1
	Total A	267.7	74.83	55.26	61.09	150.0	48.45	55.0	33.0	23.0	20.5	18.5
B.	**Mysore State Industrial Area Development Board—**											
	(*a*) Acquisition of land during IV Plan	150	..	250	250	200	..	150	100	100	75	75
	(*b*) New acquisition of land	300	..	..	..	300	..					
	(*c*) Infrastructural facilities	300	..		..	300	..	60	60	60	60	60
	Total B	1050	.	250	250	800	..	210	160	160	135	135

C. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation—

1. *Subsidiary Companies :*											
(i) Chitradurga Copper Co., Ltd. ..	200	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Mysore Sales International	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Mysore Cosmetics Ltd. ..	10	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Canara Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd. ..	..	..	0.11	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Mysore Match Co., Ltd. ..	3.71	..	2.99	2.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (1) ..	213.71	..	115.10	115.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. *Joint Sector Projects under implementation :*											
1. Mysore Petrochemicals Ltd. (Phthalic anhydride and Plasticisers).	550	45	35	22.5	12.5	45	12.5	..	..	..	..
2. Gangavathi Sugar Ltd.	525	..	377	37.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nyylon Ltd. (2100 tonnes of nylon filament yarn).	1200	200	100	25.0	75.0	200	75.0	..	..	..	..
4. Razor Blades (3000 million)	300	58	35	10.0	25.0	58	15.0	10	..	..	..
5. Refractories (Firecur silica bricks) ..	1200	..	100	5.0	95.0	..	30.0	50	15	..	..
6. Acetate Tow Filter Rods	600	250	50	5.0	45.0	250	20.0	25	..	..	..
7. Starch from Maize	300	..	35	10.0	25.0	..	20.0	5	..	..	..
8. Magnesium metal (3 to 6 thousand tonnes)	200	..	20	..	0.0	..	10.0	10	..	..	..
9. Scooters (24,000 Nos.)	300	..	35	5.00	65.0	..	30.0	35	..	..	..
10. Three Wheelers (20,000 Nos.) ..	300	..	35								
Sub-Total (2) ..	5475	3	482.7	120.5	362.3	553	212.5	135	15	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	*Project for which letter of intent has been applied :*											
	1 High Wet Modulus (Polynosic Viscose Staple Fibre).	1200	300	100.0	..	100.0	300	75.0	25	..		..
	2. Linter Pulp Slurry ..	50	..	5.0	2.0	3.0	..	3.0	..	..	.	..
	3. Sugar Plant (Bhadravathi) ..	400	..	40.0	..	40.0	..	20.0	20	.	..	..
	4. Oxygen and Acetylene gases ..	90	25	10.0	3.0	7.0	25	5.0	2	..		..
	5. Phosphoric Acid (including captive Ammonia Plant).	3100	375	300.0	..	300.0	375	100.0	100	100		..
	Sub-Total (3) ..	4840	700	455.0	5.0	450.0	700	203.0	147	100		..
4.	*Projects under consideration* ..	9900	N.A.	..	..	820.0	N.A.	..	100	150	250	320
5.	*Assisted Companies—Balance :*											
	United Glass Bottles Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	..	..	20.6	10.0	10.6	..	10.6	..	..	..	..
6.	*New Projects, feasibility studies etc.* ..	..	..	..	..	356.9	..	37.0	50	80	90	100
	Total 'C' ..	20429	1253	1073	250	2000.0	12.53	463.1	432	345	340	420
		Portion in State Plan				1200.00	..	278.0	260	207	204	251
D.	**Other Programmes**—											
	1. Expansion and diversification of NGEF	1790	N.A.	..	..	465	N.A.	95	100	200	70	..
	2. High Voltage Testing Laboratory ..	350	N.A.	..	..	50	N.A.	15	15	20	..	..
	3. Mysore State Finance Corporation ..	..	..	.	..	175	N.A.	35	35	35	35	35
	4. Interest free loans .	..	..	..	..	100	..	20	20	20	20	20
	5. Consultancy Services .	..	..	..	..	30	..	6	6	6	6	6
	6. Bureau of Public Investments ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	1	1	1
	7. Revival and modernisation of sick mills	..	..	..	..	25	..	5	5	5	5	5
	Total 'D' .	2140	N.A.	..	..	850	N.A.	177	182	287	137	67
	GRAND TOTAL: STATE PLAN ..	..	..	..	..	3000	1301.45	720	635	677	495.5	471.5

ANNEXURE II

Basic Information about Industrial and Mineral Projects

1. *Name and Capacity of the Projects—*			
(i) Name of the Project	*Chitradurga Copper Co. Ltd.*	*Mysore Cosmetics Ltd.*	*Gangavati Sugars Limited*
(ii) Location (actual or likely)	Ingaldal near Chitradurga	Bangalore	Marli Village Gangavati Taluk Raichur District.
(iii) Nature of the project—			
(*a*) New Project	New Project	New Project	New Project—Joint Sector
(*b*) Expansion of an existing Project	..	..	..
(iv) Products/Output	(i) crushing capacity Per annum : 75 000 Tonnes	Cosmetics	Cane crushing
(*a*) Capacity	(ii) concentrates 6 000 Tonnes	about Rs. 4 lakhs P.a.	2 500 tonnes per day
2. *Schedule of Implementation—*			
(i) Whether Feasibility Study/DPR prepared.	Yes	Nil	Yes
(*a*) By whom	M/s. Dorr Oliver		
(*b*) Present status-whether approved submitted for approval etc.	Project has been implemented based on the report.		
(ii) Nature of foreign Collaboration required—Technical or Financial.	No technical or financial collaboration is involved.	Nil	Nil
(iii) Date of start of construction	January 1972	January 1972	25-2-1972
(iv) Date of commencement of production	May 1973	April 1972	During 1974—75 season
(v) Achievement of rated capacity—likely date.	15 tonnes of concentrates per day	About Rs. 1.50 lakhs	..
3. *Project Expenditure—*			
(i) Land	250.00 lakhs	Rs. 4.00 lakhs	550.00 lakhs
(ii) Building and Civil Works			
(iii) Machinery and Equipment			
(iv) Others			

1	2	3	4
4. *Financing and Execution of the Projects*—			
(i) Name of the executing agency ..	Chitradurga Copper Co. Ltd.	Mysore Cosmetics Ltd.	M/s. Gangavati Sugar Ltd. and M.S.I.I.D.C. Ltd. Joint Sector.
(ii) Arrangements for financing	Rs. 100 lakhs has been subscribed by M.S.I.I.D.C.		Subscription by M.S.I.I.D.C. Rs. 37.70 lakhs. Private Associates :— Sri N. Chandappa) Rs. 36.25 Sri H. R. Basavaraj) lakhs and others.) (approximately)
(iii) Source and extent of Institutional finance envisaged	M/s. I.F.C.I. and I.D.B.I. have been approached for a term loan of Rs. 100 lakhs.	about Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been fully paid by M.S.I.I.D.C. to meet the cost of the Project.	
(iv) To what extent internal resources of the Company/Corporation are to be deployed.	Not yet		
5 *Material Requirements*—			
(i) Steel ..	Nil	Nil	1 600 Tonnes
(ii) Cement ..			4 000 Tonnes
6. *Employment Potential*—			
(i) During Construction : (ii) After Construction :	*During Construction* *After Construction*	*After Construction* Tentative	*After Construction* (Anticipated)
(a) Managerial ..	3	2	14
(b) Technical—Engineers and Supervisors.	28	2	31
(c) Clerical ..	6	3	234
(d) Skilled Workmen ..	300	10	421
(e) Unskilled workmen ..	..	–	
(g) Semi-skilled ..	..	..	Total 700
(h) Others ..	..	..	
1. *Name and Capacity of the Projects*—			
(i) Name of the Project ..	*Phthalic Anhydride Project.*	*Nylon Project.*	*Razor Blade Project.*
(ii) Location (actual or likely) ..	Raichur Taluk. Raichur District which is one of the three most backward districts declared by the Government of India.	Mangalore	Bangalore
(iii) Nature of the project ..			
(a) New Project ..	To Manufacture 6,000 tonnes Phthalic Anhydride and 3,000 tonnes plasticisers.	To set up a Project in the Joint Sector for the manufacture of Nylon Filament Yarn.	Joint Sector
(b) Expansion of an existing Project	New Undertaking	New Undertaking	New Undertaking
(iv) Products/Output .. (a) Capacity ..	6,000 tonnes Phthalic Anhydride 3,000 tonnes Plasticisers	2,100 tonnes of Nylon Filament Yarn. per annum.	To manufacture 388,000,000 Nos. Razor Blades.

(i) Whether Feasibility Study DPR prepared.	..	..	Nil
(*a*) By whom ..	Yes—Feasibility Report already obtained.	Market Survey has been got prepared by M/s. Silk and Art Silk Manufacturers' Association.	..
(*b*) Present status whether approved submitted for approval. etc.			..
(ii) Nature of foreign Collaboration required—Technical or Financial.	M/s. Humphrey & Glasgow are the Indian Engineering Consultants. M/s. Chemische Fabrik Von Hyden Gaph. West Germany and M/s. Lurgi Casalischaf W. Germany are the foreing Know-how & basic Engeneering suppliers.	Alternative proposals are under evaluation.	Foreign collaboration and. technical know-how are being considered.
(iii) Date of start of construction ..	1974–75	Expected to be started in 1974.	The question of associating M/s. Gillettes Industries Ltd., U.K. is being explored and when once decision is taken by the Govt. of India it would be possible to indicate the dates.
(iv) Date of commencement of production	By about 1976–77	24 months from the date of receipt of the Industrial licence.	
(v) Achievemnt of rated capacity—likely	..	..	..
3. *Project Expenditure*—(Anticipated)	(Anticipated) *Rs. in lakhs*		
(i) Land ..	50.00		
(ii) Building & Civil Works ..			
(iii) Machinery and Equipment ..	500.00	About Rs. 12.00 crores	Rs. 250 lakhs
	Total 550.00		
(iv) Others			
4. *Financing and Execution of the Projects*—			..
(i) Name of the executing agency ..	M/s. Mysore Petro Chemicals Ltd., has been incorporated to implement the project. M/s. Shakavati Investment Corporation are the Private associates.	'MYNYLON', a newly incorporated Company. Sri Ramesh Pai is the Private Associate for this project.	..
(ii) Arrangement for financing .. (iii) Source and extent of Institutional finance envisaged (iv) To what extent, internal resources of the Company Corporation are to be deployed.	Details are being worked out. However, as per the direction for Joint Sector projects 26% of the share capital (*i.e.* about Rs. 40 lakhs) will be held by MSIIDC and 25% by the private associates. For the term finances, the IDBI and the IFC of India have been approached.	M/s. MSIIOC., Ltd., will subscribe 26% of the Share capital and the private associates 25%, leaving the balance for being subscribed by the general public and the financing institutions. Details are being worked out.	When once decision of the Government of India is communicated about the association of Gillets to take up implementation, portion of investment and the Company to take up the Project will be decided.

1	2		3		4	
5. *Material Requirements*—						
(i) Steel ..	Details are being worked out		—Details are being worked out		—Details are being worked out	
(ii) Cement						
6. *Employemnt Potential* —						
(i) During Construction :	*During Construction*	*After Construction* (Anticipated)	*During Construction*	*After Construction* (Tentative)	*During Construction*	*After Construction* (Tentative)
(ii) After Construction :						
(*a*) Managerial ..		5		10		
(*b*) Technical Engineers and Supervisors		17 8 (Non technical)		30 Tech. 10 Non-Tech.		9
(*c*) Clerical ..	..	..				
(*d*) Skilled Workmen ..		18		200		130
(*e*) Unskilled workmen ..		50		100		40
(*f*) Semi-skilled ..		22		..		—
(*g*) Others ..		8		50		25
1. *Name and Capacity of the Projects*—						
(i) Name of the Project ..	*Refractor Project.* Fire bricks .. 70,000 Nos. Silica bricks .. 20,000 Nos. Basic bricks .. 40,000 Nos.		*Manufacture of Acetate Tow.*		*Starch Project.*	
(ii) Location (actual or likely) ..	Yet to be decided.		Near Mandya.		Kavalettu Village in Ranibennur Taluk.	
(iii) Nature of the project—						
(*a*) New Project ..	Manufacture of Refractories. New Undertaking.		To manufacture 1,650 tonnes of Acetate Tow. New Undertaking.		To manufacture Starch, Fodder, Corn Oil, Oil Cakes, etc., from Maize. New Undertaking.	
(*b*) Expansion of an existing Project	..		..			
(iv) Products/Output ..	..					
(*a*) Capacity ..	Fire bricks .. 70,000 Nos. Silica bricks .. 20,000 Nos. Basic bricks .. 40,000 Nos.		Acetate Tow. 1,650 tonnes.		Starch from Maize—7,500 tonnes. By-products . Fodder 3,000 tonnes Corn Oil 300 tonnes Oil cake 500 tonnes	
2. *Schedule of Implementation*—						
(i) Whether Feasibility Study/DPR prepared.	Yes. Project report received.		Market survey has been got prepared.		Project Report has already been prepared by M/s. Industrial Development Consortium(P) Ltd.	

(*a*) By whom ..	M/s. M. N. Dastur & Co.	Tata Consultants, Bombay.	..
(*b*) Present status-whether approved, submitted for approval, etc.	Approved.	..	..
(ii) Nature of foreign Collaboration required—Technical or Financial.	No foreign collaboration is involved. Foreign exchange and foreign currency loan is proposed to be applied for.	Technical Collaboration and Foreign Investment, if permitted, would be availed off.	..
(iii) Date of start of construction ..	The agency to take up implementation of this Joint Sector Project is still being considered.	1974–75	Expected during 1973-74.
(iv) Date of commencement of production		1975–76	By 1975–76.
(v) Achievement of rated capacity—likely date.	..	..	..
3. *Project Expenditure*—			
(i) Land ..			
(ii) Building and Civil Works ..			
(iii) Machinery and Equipment ..	Rs. 12 crores.	About Rs. 6 crores.	Rs. 300.00 lakhs.
(iv) Others ..			
4. *Financing and Execution of the Projects*			
(i) Name of the executing agency ..	The question of implementing the project in the public sector is being considered in place of the Joint Sector, if found feasible. It is, therefore, early to indicate details.	Private associates for the Project is still to be determined.	A separate company is being incorporated to take up implementation.
(ii) Arrangements for financing ..		A separate Company will be incorporated to take up implementation, when once the private associates are determined.	Sri Balkrishna N. Kothare, Sri Mavinkurve Dutt, are the private associates.
(iii) Source and extent of Institutional finance envisaged.		Details are being worked out.	Details are being worked out.
(iv) To what extent, internal resources, of the Company Corporation are to be deployed.	..	..	..
5. *Material Requirements*—			
(i) Steel ..	Details are being worked out.	Details are being worked out.	Details are being worked out.
(ii) Cement ..			

1	2	3	4
6. *Employment Potential—*			
(i) During Construction : (ii) After Construction :	*During Construction* / *After Construction* (Tentative)	*After Construction* (Tentative	*After Construction* (Tentative)
(a) Managerial	.	5	..
(b) Technical Engineers and Spervisors	150	50	50
	50 (Non Technical)	10	25 (Non-Technical)(b)
(c) Clerical	..	..	—(c)
(d) Skilled Workmen ..	100		10—(d)
(e) Unskilled Workmen ..	250	20	40—(e)
(f) Semi-skilled ..	200	10	30—(f)
(g) Others			30—(g)
1. *Namee and Capacity of the Projects—*			
(i) Name of the Project	*Mangnesium Metal Project*	*Scooter Project*	*Three Wheelers Project*
(ii) Location proposed or likely,	Bhadravati Area, Shimoga District	Still to be decided	Yet to be decided
(iii) Nature of the project ..	To manufacture Magnesium metal	To manufacture 24,000 Nos. scooters	Manufacture Three-Wheelers
(a) New Project ..		New undertaking	New undertaking
(b) Expansion of an existing Project.	New undertaking	..	..
(iv) Products/Output ..	To manufacture 3,000 tonnes of Magnesium Metal.	24,000 Scooters per annum	20,000 Nos.
(a) Capacity ..	..	..	..
2. *Schedule of Implementation—*			
(i) Whether Feasibility Study/DPR prepared.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) By whom ..	..	..	..
(b) Present status whether approved, submitted for approval etc.	..	..	..
(ii) Nature of foreign Collaboratoin required—Technical or Financial.	Foreign collaboration, consultancy and investment envisaged. Terms and condition will be negotiated and submitted for approval.	Joint Sector project—Associates yet to be determined.	Joint Sector Project—Associates yet to be decided.
(iii) Date of start of construction ..			
(iv) Date of commencement of production	Private Associates are yet to be determined.		
(v) Achievement of rated capacity—likely date.			

3. *Project Expenditure*—				
(i) Land ..				
(ii) Building and Civil Works ..	About Rs. 250 lakhs		About Rs. 3 crors	About Rs. 3 crores
(iii) Machinery and Equipment ..				
(iv) Others ..				
4. *Financing and Execution of the Projects*—				
(i) Name of the executing agency ..				
(ii) Arrangements for financing ..				
(iii) Source and extent of Institutional finance envisaged.	Private associates are yet to be determined. Details are being worked-out.		Private associates for the project are still to be determined.	Private associates for the Project are still to be determined. Details are being worked-out.
(iv) To what extent, internal resources, of the Company/Corporation are to be deployed.				
5. *Material Requirements*—				
(i) Steel ..	Details are being worked-out		Details ar being worked-out	Details are being worked-out
(ii) Cement ..				
6. *Employment Potential*—				
(i) During Construction—	*During Construction*	*After Construction*	*After Construction*	*After Construction*
(ii) After Construction—		(Tentative)	(Tentative)	(Tentative)
(*a*) Managerial ..		20	..	..
(*b*) Technical Engineers and Supervisors.		18 2 (Non-Technical)	300 50 (Non-Technical)	50 50(Non-Technical)
(*c*) Clerical ..		..	400	..
(*d*) Skilled workmen ..		50	200	300
(*e*) Unskilled workmen ..		75	..	200
(*f*) Semi-skilled ..		30	800	800

ANNEXURE II—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4
1. *Name and Capacity of the Project*—			
(i) Name of the Project	*High wet modulus* (Superior Polynosic viscose Staple Fibre) project.	*Paper and Pulp Project* (Linter Pulp Slurry).	*Bhadravati Sugars Ltd.*
(ii) Location (actual or likely)	Nanjangud, Mysore District, Mysore	Nanjangud, Mysore District, Mysore	Near Bhadravati
(iii) Nature of the project ..	To manufacture Superior Polynosic viscose staple fibres.	To manufacture Linter Pulp Slurry for the manufacture of High Wet Modulus Fibre.	
(*a*) New Project ..	New undertaking. (proposed) ..	New undertaking .	New undertaking.
(*b*) Expansion of an existing Project.	..	..	..
(iv) Products/Output	..	Linter pulp slurry	(i) White Sugar 23,750 tonnes.
(*a*) Capacity	10,000 tonnes of High Wet Modulus (Superior Polynosic Viscose Staple Fibres).	10,000 tonnes ..	(ii) Molasses—10,000 tonnes
2. *Schedule of Implementation*—			
(i) Whether Feasibility Study DPR prepared.	Nil ..	Nil ..	Nil
(*a*) By whom ..	.. ..	.. .	
(*b*) Present status whether approved, submitted for approveal, etc.	Project Report is being got prepared from Tata consultants, Bombay.	.. .	
(ii) Nature of foreign Collaboration required-Technical or Financial.	The question of obtaining technical and Financial Foreign collaboration are being explored.	No foreign collaboration, is required since indigenous know-how for manufacture of Linter-pulp is available in the country.	No Foreign Collaboration or investment are being explored.
(iii) Date of start of construction	Letter of intent is still awaited from the Government of India.	..	..
(iv) Date of commencement of production	.. ..	Letter of Intent is still awaitedfrom G.O.I.	Letter of Intent is still awaited from Government of India.
(v) Achievement of rated capacity-likely	..	. .	..
3. *Project Expenditure*—			
(i) Land ..			
(ii) Building and Civil Works ..	Rs. 12 crores. ..	Rs. 50.00 lakhs	About Rs. 4 Crores.
(iii) Machinery and Equipment ..			
(iv) Other ..			

4. **Financing and Execution of the Project.**—			
(i) Name of the executing agency	..	..	A separate Co. will be incorporated when once the letter of Intemt Issued.
(ii) Arrangements for financing ..	..	A separate company will be incorporated when once the letter of intent is given.	
(iii) Source and extent of Institutional finance envisaged.	When once the letter of intent is received from the Government of India, details will be worked out.	Details are being worked out ..	Details are being worked out.
(iv) To what extent, internal resources, of the Company/Corporation are to be deployed.		..	
5. *Material Requirements*			
(i) Steel			
(ii) Cement ..	—Details are being worked out	Details atre being worked out	Details are being worked out
6. *Employment Potential.*—			
(i) During Construction (ii) After Construction *During Construction*	*After Construction* (Tentative)	*After Construction* (Tentative)	*After Construction* (Tentative)
(a) Managerial :			
(b) Technical Engineers and Supervisors.	20 ..	.. -5 ..	5 5
(c) Clerical ..	20 ..	5 ..	210
(d) Skilled Workmen ..	100 ..	25 (Non-Technical)	65
(e) Unskilled workmen and Semi-skilled.	150 ..	30 ..	100 350
(f) Other Categories ..	..	..	50
1. *Name and Capacity of the Projects*—			
(i) Name of the Project ..	*Oxygen and Acetylene Project*	*Phosphoric Acid Project*	*Solvent Extraction Process for Sandaloil.*
(ii) Location (actual or likely) ..	Bangalore	Mangalore	Mysore or Shimoga
(iii) Nature of the project ..	..	To manufacture Phosphoric acid. Mono-Ammonium Phosphate and (Fluorine chemicals.)	Extraction of Sandal Oil by Solvent process.
(a) New Project ..	New Project	New undertaking	New Project
(b) Expansion of an existing Project.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
(iv) Products/Output— (a) Capacity	(i) Oxygen 14.50 Lakh M^3 (ii) Acetylene Gas 4.00 ,, (iii) Nitrogen 4.00 ..	Sulphuric acid 341,000 Tonnes Phosphoric acid 250,000 .. Mono-Ammonium Phosphate. 117,000 .. Fluorine Chemicals 20,000 ..	(app) 20,000 Kgs. per annum
2. *Schedule of Implementation*—			
(i) Whether Feasibility Study/DPR prepared— (a) By whom .. (b) Present status whether approved, submitted for approval, etc.	Nil	Nil	Detailed Report of the project is yet to be obtained and hence the adjoining information could be furnished only on finalisation of the Project.
(ii) Nature of foreign Collaboration required—Technical or Financial.	No foreign collaboration or foreign investment is envisaged.	The Phoposal doesnot enisage foreign Colloboration or Foreign Investment.	
(iii) Date of start of construction (iv) Date of commencement of production (v) Achievement of rated capacity—likely date	Letter of Intent is still awaited from the Government of India.	Letter of Intent is still awaited from the Government of India.	
3. *Project Expenditure*—			
(i) Land .. (ii) Building and Civil Works .. (iii) Machinery and Equipment .. (iv) Others ..	About Rs. 90 lakhs	About Rs. 20 crores	
4. *Financing and Execution of the Projects*—			
(i) Name of the executing agency ..	A separate company will be incorporated when once the Letter of Intent is given,	A separate Co., will be incorporated when once the Letter if Intent is given.	
(ii) Arrangements for financing .. (iii) Source and extent of Institutional finance envisaged. (iv) To what extent, internal resources, of the Company/Corporation are to be deployed.	Details are being worked out	Details are being worked out	

Material Requirements—				
(i) Steel	Details are being worked out		Details are being worked out	..
(ii) Cement				
6. *Employment Potential—*				
(i) During Construction—				
(ii) After Construction—	*During Construction*	*After Construction* (Tentative)	*During Construction* (Tentative)	*After Construction* (Tentative)
(*a*) Managerial		5	..	
(*b*) Technical Engineers and Supervisors.		14	45	..
(*c*) Clerical		6		..
(*d*) Skilled workmen		18	120	..
(*e*) Unskilled workmen		18	175	..
(*f*) Semi Skilled		..	40	..
			..	..
1. *Name and Capacity of the Projects—*				
(i) Name of the Project	*Modernization and expansion of the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.*		*Manufacture of Heavy duty Trailors.*	*Modernisation of Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore*
(ii) Location (actual or likely)	Bangalore		C.I.W., Bangalore	
(iii) Nature of the Project—				Purchase of 30 looms from Japan.
(*a*) New Project	..		Manufacturing Traillors	..
(*b*) Expansion of an existing project.	Manufacture of Mysore Sandal Soap Synthetic Detergents		do ..	Purchase of fReeling and TwistinS machinery Construction of new sheds and establishment and labour if three shifts are introduced.
(iv) Products/Output—	..		Trailors	100 per cent pure silk fabrics
(*a*) Capacity	(*a*) 6,000 tons. (*b*) 10,000 ,,		100 Trailors per year at the end of five years.	2.29 lakh metres per single shift
2. *Schedule of implementation—*				
(i) Whether feasibility study/DPR prepared.			Prepared	
(*a*) by whom			C.I.W.	
(*b*) present status—Whether approved, submitted for approval, etc.	The Scheme is already put on hand. Orders have been already placed for machinery with Italian Manufacturers and te! are expected to be received by the end of 1973-74.		Submitted for approval	
(ii) Nature of foreign collaboration required–Technical or Financial.			Technical	Nil
(iii) Date of start of construction			Middle of year 1973	
(iv) Date of commencement of production			1974–75	
(v) Achievement of rated capacity–likely-date.			1979	

1	2	3	4
3 *Project expenditure*—			
(i) Land	Rs. 2 lakhs	Nil	(Detailed proposal to be sent if it is approved)
(ii) Buildings and Civil works	Rs. 10 lakhs	2 lakhs	0.30
(iii) Machinery and Equipment	Rs. 40 lakhs	18 lakhs	2.90
(iv) Others ..	Rs. 3 lakhs		15.00
(v) Half-yearly deferred payments for machinery and looms.			3.50 (committed expenditure)
4 *Financing and Execution of the Project*—			
(i) Name of the Executing Agency			
(ii) Arrangements for financing			
(iii) Source and Extent of Institutional finance envisaged.	Finance are provided by the State of Mysore under five year Plan Schemes	Government of Mysore	..
(iv) To what extent, internal resources of the company/Corporation are to be deployed.		do	
5 *Material requirements*—			
(i) Steel	Locally available for construction of building and Structural works.	1,700 tons per year	
(ii) Cement		25 tonnes	.
6 *Employment Potential*—			
(i) During construction—			
(ii) After construction—			
(a) Managerial	The existing personnel will be employed for the expansion Scheme with very few additional Technical personnel such as Chemists and Engineers and Manager only.	8	
(b) Technical Engineers and Supervisors		31	Same as item 3 above.
(c) Clerical		32	
(d) Skilled workmen		120	
(e) Unskilled workmen		150	

CHAPTER 17

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Mysore is one of the leading States of the Indian Union in the mineral field and is noted for the wide variety of minerals it contains. All the gold and silver that is produced in India comes from the two productive gold mines in the State. The State is known for its resources of high grade iron ore and other ferrous minerals like Manganese and Chromite. The State is unrivalled in its wealth of building and ornamental stones. On the other hand there are certain minerals, notably the mineral fuels—coal and oil, which are totally absent in the State. This has greatly impeded progress in the rapid industrialisation of the State. Resources of non-ferrous metals like Copper, lead and zinc are also limited.

2. There were 320 active mines in 1971 with a total output of 67,79,174 tonnes worth Rs. 13.49 crores. The share of the metallic minerals was 41,64,726 tonnes in the total output and Rs. 11.47 crores in the total proceeds. Value wise, Kolar district had the highest production of Rs. 5.42 crores followed by Bellary (2.81), Raichur (2.22), Gulbarga (0.98), North Kanara (0.66). All the major developments in the mineral field in recent years are in the public sector. The tables 1 and 2 give the output and value of principal minerals in Mysore State from 1966 to 1971.

3. Viewed from the standpoint of production and value, gold, iron ore, lime-stone, manganese, quartz and silver are the principal mineral products in the State. Kolar Gold Fields and Hutti Mine in Raichur district together have an annual output of 3,600 kgs. of gold valued roughly at Rs. 7.5 crores. Recent developments in Hutti hold promise of this mine becoming a large producer of gold in the coming years. Besides, among the various regions where gold deposit is expected to be located, an examination at Gadag has indicated an assured reserve and it is proposed to persue the investigation in other places also.

4. Mysore is richly endowed with extensive deposits of iron ores. The iron ores of Bellary-Hospet region are considered to be of high quality having a potential of 1,000 million tonnes. During 1971 only 180,000 tonnes of iron ore were utilised within the State. Though there has been a phenomenal growth in recent years in mining and marketing of iron ore and the production has risen from 50,000 tonnes in 1952 to 3.5 million tonnes in 1972 the bulk of the production is being exported in the raw state without any processing. Want of capital has come in the way of fuller utilisation of these resources. With the decision of the Government of India to set up a Steel Plant near Hospet, involving an outlay of Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 crores, better utilisation of the resources and industrialisation of this backward area is expected. There is scope for starting iron and steel plants in the rich iron belt of western ghats by using hydro-electric power, where low grade of magnetite-quantzites with 35-40 per cent of iron have been found in large deposits near Kudremukh. A planned programme is being continued for locating fresh deposits of iron ore in Western ghat region. It is possible to increase the annual production of iron ore to 10 million tonnes but the strengthening of infrastructure like roads and communications is essential prior to the commencement of any large scale mining activity.

TABLE 1

Output of Principal Minerals in Mysore 1966-71.

	Unit	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gold	Kgs	3.735	3.161	3,588	3.062	3.241	3.656
Iron Ore	Tonnes	3,483.789	3.118,831	3,428.289	2,981,912	2.996.417	3.634.506
Limestone		1,389.646	1.656,028	1,745,635	2.107,087	2.340,906	2.429.109
Manganese		274.766	260,105	341,037	321,717	365.504	455,754
Quartz		40,192	40.917	40,187	48,028	40,515	51.350
Silver		297	251	275	219	243	273

TABLE 2

Value of Principal Minerals produced in Mysore 1966 71.

	Unit	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gold	Rs	33.359.000	46,691.000	64,520,000	66.791.000	67,379,0000	76,339,000
Iron Ore		12.324.000	16.798,000	19.493,000	17.083,000	18,009,000	21,829,000
Limestone		5.831,000	10.487,000	11.869,000	15,904	16,177,000	16,292,000
Manganese Ore		2.057.000	11,878,000	15,781,000	12.902,000	12,005,000	15,004,000
Quartz and Silver		473,000	457,000	563,000	476,000	549,000	549,000
Silver		1,00,000	89,000	134,000	93,000	107,000	134,000

5. Among the other ferrous metals, Mysore has adequate resources of both Manganese ore and chromite. Deposits of manganese ore are found in parts of Bellary, North Kanara, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Tumkur districts. Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores (P) Ltd. is the major producer. The annual production of manganese ore in the State is about 2 lakh tonnes, all of which is exported. However due to fall in demand for the Manganese ores the production has been greatly reduced in recent years. Next to Orissa, Mysore is the largest producer of chromite in India. Workable deposits are found in the Hassan district. Formerly our reserves of this mineral were considered limited. Drilling exploration carried out during recent years indicated a considerable deposit of ore at depth and nearly a million tons of high grade ore are new estimated to be available from the Byrapur Mine alone. Chromite enters as input in the production of ferrochrome, stainless steel, alloy steel and refractories. With the growth of iron and steel industry in India, the requirement of basic refractories will continue to grow resulting in higher demand for chromite from Mysore.

6. Non-ferrous metals like copper, lead, zinc and antimony are not available in sufficient quantities in the State although there are quite a number of reported occurences.

7. Recent drilling operations conducted at Kalyadi, Hassan district and Ingaldhal, Chitradurg district have revealed promising ore bodies of copper. Exploratory tunnels and cross cuts are proposed for blocking out reserves at Ingaldhal and further drilling exploration will be continued at Kalyadi. The mine at Ingaldhal, where the reserves of pyrite have been estimated at 1.5 million tons, has been developed to produce 250 tonnes of ore per day, analysing on an average 2 per cent copper. A concentrator plant designed and made indigenously, capable of treating the above tonnage has been erected at a total cost of Rs. 75 lakhs and has since gone into production. The plant will be producing 6,000 tonnes of copper concentrates every year, valued at a little over Rs. 1 crore.

8. Other industrially useful minerals are located in various parts of the State. Abrasives like corundum, garnet, emery and asbestos have several occurences. Reserves of Bauxite of over 3 million tons in Belgaum district and a big deposit in the coastal region between Coondapur and Bhatkal have been found. There is only one Aluminium factory near Belgaum producing 30,000 tonnes of metal. There is further scope for starting an aluminium industry in these règions. Clays, Kaolin, Fuller's Earth, Gypsum, limestone, Magnesite, Ochres, Pyrites and Sulphur, quartz fields and silica sand are the other major commercially useful minerals. The State has extensive deposits of limestone in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Shimoga and North Kanara districts and can sustain cement factories with a total output of over 5 million tonnes of cement. At present there are 5 cement factories with an aggregate production of 1.8 lakh tonnes a month. Besides, building and ornamental stones like granites, porphyries, felsites of various textures and colours and dolerites and limestones are found in sufficient quantities in different parts of the State. Fuller exploitation of these resources calls for a comprehensive mineral development programme. Sub-surface exploration for copper, lead, gold, iron ore, limestone, chromite, manganese ore and bauxite in different parts of the State will continue.

Progress during Fourth Plan

9. The Fourth Plan provision for Mineral Development is Rs. 75 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 63.63 lakhs. The more important schemes taken up are Development of copper project, survey and assessment of iron ore resources, exploration of sulphide zone, examination of laterite deposits and investigation of limestone deposits. A survey of industrial non-metallic minerals will be taken up during 1973-74 as a central sector scheme for which a provision of Rs. 5.84 lakhs have been made. The progress in large scale mapping and prospecting as well as exploratory drilling have been satisfactory. There is some shortfall in the target for analysis of samples. The enclosed Statement I gives the details of physical progress.

Programmes for the Development of Minerals Duding the Fifth Five Year Plan

10. It is proposed to concentrate on three mineral development programmes, viz., development of copper projects, assessment of refractory raw materials and development of minor minerals during the Fifth Five Year Plan with a total provision of Rs. 250 lakhs.

1. Development of Copper Project

11. The objective of the present scheme is to develop in a manner similar to the development of Ingaldhal Copper mine, two other deposits of Copper, one at Kalyadi, Hassan District and the other at Tinthini, Gulbarga District. The working of all these units by the end of the Fifth Plan will produce enough concentrates to justify a smelter.

12. The ore reserves at Kalyadi are estimated at 10 million tonnes of 0.8 per cent Copper. Exploratory mining at Kalyadi has progressed and it is now proposed to go in for a concentrator plant of a higher capacity to treat 500 tonnes a day. The capital required will be Rs. 150 lakhs. It is expected that this plant will also be producing concentrates during the fourth year of the Fifth Plan.

13. Exploratory drilling has demarcated a fairly wide ore body carrying values of 0.8 to 1 per cent Copper at Thinthini in Gulbarga District. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to open up the deposit in order to prepare a feasibility report for undertaking large scale mining. The production envisaged is of the order of 2,000 tonnes per day. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is being provided for exploration and designing of an open cast mine capable of producing 2.000 tonnes per day. This expenditure will have to be incurred during the first 3 years of the plan period.

14. By the end of the Fifth Plan it is expected that concentrator Plants will be functioning at all the three places mentioned above and the aggregate production of copper concentrates will be enough to justify going in for a smelter at a centrally located place.

15. The Task Force for non-ferrous metals has recommended [illegible] implementation of the projects. There is justification for speedier implementation of the project in view of the critical shortage of copper in the country.

16. **Finance.**—The anticipated outlay for the scheme is Rs. 200 lakhs Rs. 150 lakhs is being provided for equipment and the Plant and another Rs. 50 lakhs for exploration and development of the mines at Kalyadi and Tinthini. The phasing will be in the following manner :

	Rs. lakhs
1974-75	50
1975-76	50
1976-77	50
1977-78	25
1978-79	25
	200

2. Assessment of refractory raw materials

17. The coming into being of two major steel plants has necessitated a detailed survey of raw materials required for the manufacture of basic refractories. Magnesite, Chromite, Quartzite, fire clay and dolomite are some of the refractory minerals available in the State. It is proposed under this project to carry out a detailed survey and bring the reserve estimates within the measured category.

18. It is proposed to deploy three geological field parties and two drilling parties continuously for the above purpose. As the number of deposits are many the investigation is expected to be continuous during the Fifth Plan period. Each party will consist of the following :

Geological party—

Geologist	1
Assistant Geologist	1
Surveyor	1
Jeep driver	1

Drilling party—

Driller	1
Assistant Driller	1
Rigman	1
Pump driver	1

19. As and when investigations are completed a detailed report will be prepared giving full details of the size of each deposit and its quality. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this investigation spread over a period of 5 years, the investment each year being of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs.

3. Development of minor mineral resources

20. As a result of the tremendous growth in building activities both relating to housing as well as major engineering projects, the production of minor minerals is greatly on the increase. In fact, an estimate recently made indicates that the values of minor minerals produced in the State exceeds that of major minerals including gold, iron ore, etc. During the latest year, *i.e.*, 1971-72 the revenue by way of royalty alone (which represents 5 per cent of the sale value of material) amounted to nearly one crore of rupees

21. At present the industry is in a disorganised state. The availability of the various building materials, their quality, etc., have not been properly assessed. Methods of mining and dressing adopted are primitive. Most of the operation is done manually. In order to meet the growing demand large mechanised quarries require to be developed. A detailed market survey has to be carried out, especially about the demand overseas for ornamental stones. It is considered essential to carry out a systematic inventory of all existing quarries for the various types of building stones and other constructional materials in the State. The manner in which they are at present exploited and methods to be adopted for development of this industry on a planned phase are other aspects which have to be looked into.

22. Five field parties are proposed for carrying out a continuous inventory of the existing resources during the entire plan period. The total amount required is placed at Rs. 25 lakhs.

23. Annexure I gives the performance in financial terms during the Fourth Paln and the provisons propsed for the Fifth Plan with year-wise phasing. Basic information about the mineral projects will be found in Annexure II. It is seen that these projects will ultimately provide employment as follows :

Managerial	12
Technical (Engineering and Supervisory).	260
Clerical	70
Skilled workmen	1,100
Unskilled workmen ..	800

ANNEXURE I

Department of Mines and Geology

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme Project	Total cost original revised	Foreign exchange component	Fourth Plan		Proposed outlay for Fifth Plan		Phasing outlay in the Fifth Plan				
				Approved outlay	Estimated Expenditure	Total	P.E.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(i)	*Projects/Schemes implemented during the Fourth Plan :*											
1.	Iron Ore investigation ..	7.50	..	7.50	6.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Laterite Scheme	5.00	..	5.00	4.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Limestone Investigation ..	5.00	..	5.00	3.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Sulphide Investigation ..	7.00	..	7.00	8.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Expansion of Diamond drilling Unit.	7.50	..	7.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Survey of Lesser Minerals ..	3.00	..	3.00	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Development of Copper Project	40.00	..	40.00	40.00	200.00	..	50	50	50	25	25
(ii)	*New Projects/Schemes :*											
	Proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Plan (in the order of priority).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.	Assessment of refractory materials.	..	..	..	..	25	..	5	5	5	5	5
2.	Development of minor minerals..	..	..	..	..	25	..	5	5	5	5	5
	Total ..	75.00	..	75.00	63.63	250	..	60	60	60	30	30

ANNEXURE II

Basic information about industrial and Mineral Projects

1. *Name and Capacity of the Projects*—			
(i) Name of the project	Development of Copper	Assessment of Refractory Raw	Development of Minor Minera
(ii) Location (actual or likely)	Projects. Kalyadi (Hassan District). Tinthini (Gulbarga District).	materials in Mysore State.	Resources of the State.
(iii) Nature of the projects—			
(a) New Project (b) Expansion of an existing Project.	Exploration with a view to setting up Concentration Plants to produce Copper Concentrates.	Purely exploratory to assess the proved reserves of magnesite, chromite, fire clay, quartzite, dolomite, etc.	Proposal to take up a detailed survey of constructional materials. Exploratory in nature.
(iv) Products/Output—			
(a) Capacity	Six thousands tonnes Copper concentrates per annum.	....	....
2. *Schedule of Implementation*—			
(i) Whether feasibility study; DPR prepared— (a) by whom (b) Present status—whether approved, submitted for approval, etc.	The object is to explore it to prove enough reserves to justify putting up a Concentrator Plant. Feasibility report will be prepared on the basis of exploration.	Will be carried out by Geologists of the State Department of Mines and Geology.	Assessment of the different types of constructional material available—establishing their quality—development of mechanised quarries—promotion of export trade in granite and ornamental stones.
(ii) Nature of foreign collaboration required—Technical or Financial.	....	..	....
(iii) Date of start of construction ..	1975		
(iv) Date of commencement of production	1976		
(v) Achievement of rated capacity likely date	1978		

3. *Project expenditure—*				
(i) Land ..	50 lakhs—exploratory Mining		....	....
(ii) Buildings and Civil works ..	....		....	....
(iii) Machinery and equipment ..	150 lakhs		5 lakhs for drills and accessories.	....
(iv) Others ..	....		20 lakhs for survey and operation	25 lakhs spread over period of 5 years.
4. *Financing and Execution of the Projects—*				
(i) Name of the executing agency ..	....		State finances	....
(ii) Arrangements for financing ..	Department of Mines and Geology through Chitradurga Copper Co.,		....	State finances
(iii) Source and extent of institutional finance envisaged.				
(iv) To what extent, internal resources of the Company/Corporation are to be deployed.	Nil		....	....
5. *Material requirements—*				
(i) Steel ..	400 tonnes		Nil	..
(ii) Cement ..	1,000 tonnes			
6. *Employment Potential—*				
(i) During construction, Exploration— (ii) After construction—	*During Construction*	*After Construction*		
(*a*) Managerial ..	8	12	50	50
(*b*) Technical–Engineers and Supervisors.	120	160	5	5
(*c*) Clerical ..	60	60	50	50
(*d*) Skilled Workmen ..	500	1,000	100	100
(*e*) Unskilled Workmen ..	400	600	..	..

STATEMENT I

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical programme — Targets and achievements

Sl. No.	Items	Units	1968–69 level	Fourth Plan Target	Fourth Plan Likely achievement	Level expected during 1973–74	Fifth Plan Targets Target	Fifth Plan Targets 1974–75
1	Survey and assessment of Iron ore resources in the Western parts of the State.	Personnel (Technical Regional survey	6	6	6	6	..	..
		(Sq. kms).	184	2,200	1,712	100	..	..
		Large scale mapping and prospecting (Hect).	1,172	9,000	19,068	2,200	..	.
		Drilling (Metres)	3,205	2,800	1,578	455	..	..
		Samples collected (Nos)	1,676	2,700	2,016	300	..	..
		Sample analysed (Nos)	1,013	2,700	1,387	300	..	..
2	Examination of Laterite Deposits with special reference to their use as source of Alumina in the State	Personnel (Technical)	5	5	5	5	..	..
		Regional survey (Sq. Km.)	160	3,600	2,492	500	..	..
		Large scale mapping and Prospecting (Hect).	2,500	9,400	2,674	200	..	..
		Drilling (Metres)	1,561	910	560	..	..	..
		Samples collected (Nos)	1.996	4,400	5,410	250	..	..
		Sample analysed (Nos)	286	3,000	2,958	250	..	.
3	Lime and Limestone Industries in the State.	Personnel (Technical)	5	5	5	5	..	..
		Regional Survey (Sq. Kms.)	223	490	543	..	..	
		Large scale mapping and Prospecting (Hect.)	67	3,500	44,130	11,250	..	
		Drilling (Metres)	1,899	3,900	3,151	1,061	..	..
		Samples collected (Nos)	1,179	5,000	3,993	1,000	.	..
		Samples analysed (Nos)	1,310	4,000	3,279	1,000	.	..
4.	Exploration of sulphide zone to the North of Chitradurga.	Personnel (Technical	..	3	3	3	..	..
		Regional Survey (Sq. Km.)	12	478	605	25	..	
		Large scale mapping and Prospecting (Hects).	150	823	3,494	500	.	.
		Drilling (Metres)	3.161	11,560	14,300	2.700	.	..
		Samples Collected (Nos)	..	5,369	4,869	1,000		..
		Samples analysed (Nos)	..	5,290	4,770	1,000	..	..
		Development of shafts and drives (Metres)	..	1,030	780	100	..	..

(contd.)

STATEMENT I—(*Concld.*)

DRAFT V FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical programmes — Targets

	1974—79	1974—75
III. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT—		
(*a*) *Development of Copper Project*—		
Drilling	3,500 Mtrs.	700 Mtrs.
Samples collected	3,000 Nos.	600 Nos.
Sample to be analysed	3,000 Nos.	500 Nos.
Explanatory Mining including shaft.	500 Mtrs.	100 Nos.
Cross and Drives etc.	1,250 Mtrs.	250 Nos.
(*b*) *Assessment of Refractory Raw Materials* —		
Regional Survey	3,000 sq km.	600 sq kms
Large scale mapping and contouring	177 sq km.	40 sq km.
Pitting and trenching	85,000 Hect.	1,500 Hect.
Drilling exploration	5,000 Mtrs.	1,000 Mtrs.
Sample collection	2,500 Nos.	500 Nos.
Samples analysed	2,500 Nos.	500 Nos.
Exploratory Mining	5,000 M.T.	1000 M. T
(c) *Development of Minor Minerals in the State* :—		
Survey and assessment of Minor Mineral Reserves.	1,38,000 sq. km.	30,000 sq. kms
do ornamental stone deposit	215 do	50 Nos.
Large scale mapping of Major quarries of sand deposits.	865 do	200 do
Inventory of quarries	12,950 Nos.	1,650 Nos.
Collection and polishing of sample rocks.	300 Nos.	60 Nos.

CHAPTER 18

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Introduction

1. Mysore has earned a place of pride in the field of Village and Small Industries. Even before the development of Village and Small Industries was seriously thought of at the national level, Mysore had forged ahead to develop rural and cottage industries with a number of schemes.

2. Village and Small Industries Sector covers a wide range of traditional and modern industries using various levels of technology. The Sector comprises Handlooms and Powerlooms, Small Scale Industries (including ancillary units producing parts and components for Large and Medium Industries), Handicrafts, Sericulture and Coir industry which have provided employment to a large number of persons including village artisans, craftsmen and workers who are living mostly below the poverty line. The Small Scale industries are gaining in importance in their useful role as ancillaries to large industries with the inherent advantage of employment opportunities with lesser capital investment and with scope for dispersal which helps to narrow down regional imbalances. This Sector meets a substantial proportion of the basic needs of the community and contributes to exports in sizable quantities. It is in this sector that the application of 'intermediate' or 'appropriate' technology becomes very relevant in the context of increasing productivity with quality.

3. In Mysore State, Cotton handlooms and Silk handlooms are concentrated respectively in Northern and Southern parts of the State and Silk products have been making significant contribution to exports. Handloom industry in the Mysore State has provided sustenance to over 2 per cent of the population. Products of Coir industry have entered the international market and Ivory and Sandalwood carvings have gained world-wide reputation.

4. A major effort has also been towards development of a large number of industrial estates spread all over the State and the promotion of ancillary industries in some of these estates. With various concessions now available from the State as well as institutions, it is expected that the development of Small Scale industries will show an accelerated pace in the coming years.

Progress during the Fourth Five Year Plan

5. The provision for Village and Small industries for the Fourth Five Year Plan underwent a revision and the outlay which was initially Rs. 14 crores was brought down to Rs. 8.25 crores as the entire Plan outlay was scaled down to Rs. 350 crores. The break up of outlay as among various items and the anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan are as below:

		(Rupees in lakhs)	
		Approved provision	*Anticipated expenditure (1969–74)*
1.	Handlooms	170.00	69.17
2.	Powerlooms	25.00	3.00
3.	(*a*) Small Scale Industries	175.00	50.36
	(*b*) Industrial Co-operatives	50.00	35.58
4.	Industrial Estates	140.00	288.82
5.	Handicrafts	25.00	4.33
6.	Coir	10.00	27.86
7.	Bee-keeping	10.00	0.30
8.	Khadi and Village Industries (State's share only).	5.00	0.60
9.	Sericulture	215.00	180.58
10.	Loans under SAI Act	..	50.00
	Total	825.00	710.60

6. As against an expenditure of Rs. 653 lakhs during the Second Plan, Rs. 409 lakhs in the Third Plan and Rs. 305 lakhs in the Annual period (1966-69), the anticipated expenditure during the period of Fourth Five Fear Plan will be Rs. 710 lakhs. Among different items under Village and Small industries expenditure envisaged for industrial estates and coir industry would exceed the provision and in case of other items the expenditure will fall short of the provision. In case of Sericulture the approved outlay was Rs. 215.00 lakhs and expenditure including that anticipated in 1973-74 will be Rs. 180 lakhs.

7. Handloom industry is one of the largest cottage industry in the State. The loomage in Handloom is about 1,37,000 (cotton 1,02,000; woollen 21,000 and Silk 14,000) of which 1,04,000 or 70 per cent is in the Co-operative fold. There are 532 cotton, 116 woollen and 88 silk Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and one separate Apex Weavers Co-operative institution for each. The allocation of Rs. 170 lakhs in the Fourth Plan for the rehabilitation and development of handloom industry consists of the following broad items.

Heads	*Fourth Five Year Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)*
Co-operative Movement	32.00
Technical Assistance and Working Capital requirements.	45.30
Marketing Assistance	51.70
Socio-Economic Schemes	41.00
	170.00

8. State Government has been actively participating in the strengthening of handloom industires. Besides providing well knit infrastructural facilities, the Government has been promoting new units coming up by participating in share capital. Some of the major fields of State participation are summarised below:

(a) Participation in share capital of Primary as well as Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

(b) Extending loans towards share capital to weavers to enrol themselves ;

(c) 3 per cent interest subsidy to weavers cooperative societies in respect of looms obtained under Reserve Bank of India Scheme ; and

(d) Grant of Sales rebate and assistance to set up Sales Emporia.

9. As a result, there are at present more than 50 Handloom Co-operative Society Sales Depots, one Inter-State Sales Depot at Coimbatore for silk fabrics, and 3 Collective Weaving Centres at Anekal (Bangalore District), Banahatti (Bijapur District) and Melkote (Mandya District). For bringing about qualitative improvements 40 dye houses have been set up and a scheme of setting up of a large scale dye house at Bangalore for the benefit of Silk Handloom Weavers is under consideration. The Karnataka Calendering and Finishing Plant at Hubli has started functioning. Supply of improved types of looms and accessories and stipendiary training in Handloom Designing Centre, Bangalore and in Weavers Co-operative Societies at Kodiyala (Mandya District) and at Mijar are continuing. Out of the 17 housing colonies sanctioned in the previous Plans, eight colonies with 450 houses have been completed at Hospet, Mysore, Chadchan, Gajendragad, Hagaribommanahalli, Medleri, Venkatapura and Bangalore and colonies at Tambrahalli, Manihal, Baragur and Rangampet are in progress.

2. Power Looms

10. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for Powerlooms for the Fourth Five Year Plan. However the anticipated expenditure is only Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

11. As against 2000 powerlooms allotted and 1763 installed during the Second and Third Plans, Central Government has allocated 4300 powerlooms for the Fourth Plan period to the State, 50 per cent of which has been earmarked for cooperative Sector. The Government has a supporting programme in the form of 100 percent assistance for cost of powerlooms at a maximum of Rs. 3000 per loom, 75 per cent of share value participation, tapering managerial grants and low interest rate at 6 per cent, for the rapid development of this Sector. 80 powerlooms allotted for Art Silk work to Societies have gone into production and 40 more are being allotted.

3. (a) Small Scale Industries

12. Against the total provision of Rs. 175 lakhs the anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 50.36 lakhs. Major schemes taken up for development of small industries are :

(i) Common facility Centres for Leather industry and in Industrial Estates,

(ii) Establishment of Small Scale Industries in C.D. Blocks,

(iii) Establishment of Electronic and Electric Testing Laboratory,

(iv) Block loans to Small Industries, and

(v) Interest subsidy.

13. The progress achieved till now is as below :—

			Total Nos.
(1) Common Facility Centres :—			
(a) for leather	..	5	31
(b) in C.D. and N.E.S. Areas	..	15	
(2) Centres where training is imparted	..	11	
(3) Block loans (upto 1972-73) through Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank	..		Rs. 8 lakhs

(b) Industrial Co-operatives

14. There are 20 District Industrial Co-operative Banks and one State Industrial Co-operative Bank. Government is helping in the strengthening of their capital structure by participating in the share capital of these institutions. Working capital loans are also extended to industrial co-operatives to make them viable. Besides, 5 co-operative industrial estates have been established (2 at Bangalore and one each at Manipal, Nippani and Dharwar), the idea being to help small entrepreneurs to come together by providing developed industrial plots, sheds and other basic facilities. These are expected to act as catalysts for rapid development of small industries in rural areas. As against the Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 50 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 35.58 lakhs.

4. Industrial Estates

15. This is a major scheme to which the State has attached great emphasis in recent years for encouraging small industries in various parts of the State. This scheme which was started in the Second Plan has given a fillip to entrepreneurs by providing industrial sheds with facilities like water, power, godowns, etc. The number of sheds constructed during the Second Plan was 127, during the Third Plan 89 and during 1966-69, 80. The scheme is operated by the Mysore Small Industries Corporation.

16. At the beginning of Fourth Plan there were 21 Industrial Estates with 296 sheds. During 1969-72, 3 more estates were added and in all 145 sheds were constructed. In addition to the State Plan provision, the following additional amounts have also become available.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Employment Programme (Government of India) (1971-72)	..	13.98	14.00	N.A.
Special Employment Programme (G.O.I. assisted) (1972-73)			8.00	20.00
Half-a-million jobs scheme (Government of India assisted) (Margin money only) (1973-74)				15.00

17. To supplement these assistance from financing institutions is also being sought. While the bulk of the requirement would come as loan from these institutions, the State would provide for the margins required. The State Bank of India has come forward to provide 80 per cent finance for construction of 100 sheds. It is expected that other institutions would follow.

18. As against the State Plan provision of Rs. 140 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 288.82 lakhs and the total number of sheds is expected to be 633 at the end of 1973-74, thus achieving an addition of 337 sheds in 24 industrial estates.

19. To encourage educated unemployed, State Government will provide 50 per cent of the 10 per cent margin for the Schemes brought forward with the aid of banks and other Commercial institutions. It is also proposed to provide machinery on hire purchase basis and impart technical know-how to unemployed engineers. During 1971-72, a tool-room for the benefit of Small Industry was taken up with Danish Assistance.

5. Handicrafts

20. Important Schemes for the development of handicrafts during the Fourth Plan period are quality marking, training of craftsmen; financial assistance to Handicrafts Co-operatives and Associations; and Pilot Production Centres. Quality Marking scheme covering articles like Ivory Carving, Sandalwood carving and inlay on wood, has been assessing the quality of the products worth Rs. 2 lakhs every year. Training facilities are bing provided in different crafts at the Regional Designing Centre and Central Handicrafts Development Centre, Bangalore and Soap Stone Carving Centre at Navi (South Kanara District). There is a common facility centre for Bidriware craftsmen at Bidar. A rebate of 5 per cent is being provided on sale of handicrafts during the All India Handicrafts Week.

21. The Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation was set up in 1964 with the main objectives of providing better marketing facilities and improving the quality designs and workmanship. The total capital at the disposal of the Corporation was Rs. 18 lakhs in 1971. The Corporation has also taken over the existing emporia run by the Industries and Commerce Department. The Corporation has 6 Sales Emporia in Mysore State and one at Delhi. As a result of Sales promotion activities there has been steady upward trend in sales from Rs. 17.5 lakhs in 1963-64 to Rs. 37.00 lakhs in 1972-73.

22. Production Centre in selected crafts were started to ensure production of quality goods.

Production Centres	Place
1. Sandalwood Production Centre ..	Kumta, Sagar
2. Bronze Production Centre ..	Bangalore
3. Lacquerware Production Centre ..	Channapatna
4. Pottery Production Centre ..	Ramanagaram

23. At these Centres local craftsmen are provided with raw materials., tools, know-how, improved designs and hand-some wages. The total value of production was Rs. 2,33,603 during 1970-71.

24. As against the Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 25 lakhs the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 4.33 lakhs.

6. Coir Industry

25. Mysore State has over 3 lakhs acres under Coconut plantation yielding approximately 60 crores of nuts per annum. At present only 10 per cent of the husk is used for industrial purposes. With a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs several schemes were taken up for the development of Coir Industry. The anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 27.86 lakhs.

26. Managerial assistance has been given to Coir Co-operative Societies and Coir Emporia and the Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Society has been provided additional share capital. Eight Coir Mechanised Units are run by the Government. Besides a Central Coir Depot and a dye-house have been set up. A scheme for establishing a Curling and Spinning Unit has been taken up.

7. Others

27. Bee-keeping is a cottage industry important in some areas of Coorg and Chickmagalur districts. There is scope to develop it in other parts of the State also. As against a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs during the Fourth Plan the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 0.30 lakhs.

28. The State also supports the Khadi and Village Industries Board in its activities by providing a small share towards grant-in-aid. The expenditure anticipated during the Fourth Plan Rs. 0.60 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs.

29. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, cash loans not exceeding Rs. 25,000 and to the extent of 75 per cent of the security offered are given for starting small scale industries or expanding the existing ones. Guarantees are also given for cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a Bank. Against a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs made during the last two years of plan, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 50 lakhs.

8. Development of Backward Areas

30. Out of the 11 districts declared as industrially backward for providing concessions to set up industries, Raichur, Dharwar and Mysore have been selected to be eligible for 10 per cent (now 15 per cent) outright subsidy/grant on the fixed capital investment for the projects with Rs. 50 lakhs (now Rs. 1 crore) as fixed capital. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made in the budget 1972-73 towards 10 per cent subsidy in Raichur district. A State Level Committee has been constituted which considers applications for providing grants/subsidies.

Districts	*Applications*	*Subsidy (Rs.)*
Raichur	23	4,06,000
Dharwar and Mysore	11	5,97,500
	34	10,03,500

31. A district level Committee for considering grant and subsidy is set up for Raichur and it is proposed to set up similar Committees for other two districts.

32. Under State Aid to Industries Act, financial assistance by way of loans to these 11 backward districts for the last three years is given below:

Year	*No. of cases*	*Amount*
1970–71	149	17,81,727
1971–72	131	8,80,487
1972–73	42	3,42,199
	322	30.04,413

33. The number of sheds and plots developed in these districts and the area under acquisition and development by the MSIADB are given below:

Districts	*No. of sheds (by the end of 1971–72)*	*No. of Plots.*	*Area acquired in Cities/ Districts (Acres) (upto 28–2–1973)*
Belgaum	20	38	875.05
Bidar	6	20	
Bijapur	12	19	..
Dharwar	44	39	535.41
Gulbarga	16	27	86.00
Hassan	4	32	..
Mysore	22	16	483.04
North Kanara	6	..	2926.00
Raichur	..	..	668.67
South Kanara	25	24	1139.20 (Mangalore)
Tumkur	10	32	..
	165	247	6713.37

34. The Board has acquired in total 6,713.37 acres in different growth areas. Mysore Small Industries Corporation has constructed 165 Sheds in the backward districts. During 1973-74 there is a provision to construct 60 sheds and 12 godowns in addition to 24 godowns already constructed previously. Besides the construction of sheds, 247 plots have been developed in the backward districts.

35. Considerable efforts are being made to bring about a balanced dispersal of industries by facilitating more and more industries to come up in the backward districts. 10 large and medium industries, have gone to backward districts and further 14 industries which have obtained letters of intent are in different stagees of implementation. Besides, more than 1,300 letters of intent have been issued during 1969-72 to set up Small Scale industries in backward areas. Number of letters of intent issued is given below:

	1969	1970	1971	1972	*Total*
Belgaum	18	...	3	3	24
Bidar	7	12	19	12	50
Bijapur	1	37	23	42	103
Dharwar	91	39	52	78	260
Gulbarga	7	...	...	...	7
Hassan	2	10	17	18	47
Mysore	42	74	14	71	201
North Kanara	15	2	17	25	59
Raichur	4	...	56	144	204
South Kanara	21	44	62	88	215
Tumkur	82	6	58	62	208
Total	290	164	381	543	1378
Most backward districts (Dharwar Mysore and Raichur) per cent of share of these 3 district.	107	53	182	293	665
	36.8	32.3	47.7	53.9	48.2

36. The nubmber of leters of intent issued has increased (to backward districts) from 290 in 1969 to 543 during 1972. Even among the backward districts, the backward districts like Raichur. Dharwar and Mysore have received around one half of the total intents during the period and their proportion has been on the rise since 1970; by 1972 their share was 53.9 per cent.

37. The table also demonstrates how concessions and subsidies have provided incentives for setting up of industries. Industrial units have been steadily flowing towards backward districts and new industrial units have come up in significant numbers. Since 1969-70 more than 26 large and medium industries and 45 new large and medium industries are in different stages of implementation. So far 507 new units certificates have been issued by the Government to facilitate the new units to avail of the various concessions and incentives.

9. Sericulture

38. Mysore State has emerged as a leading State in the production of Mulberry Silk by contributing 80 per cent of the total porduction in the country. The production in 1972-73 was 19 lakhs Kgs. of Silk. The Silk industry in the State is mainly confined to the Southern districts of Mysore. Bangalore. Kolar. Mandya and Tumkur. In recent years silk industry has been introduced in Belgaum. Dharwar and Shimoga districts with encouraging results.

39. Demand for Silk products is fast increasing. both in domestic and export markets. Exports of Silk products which had reached a peak level of Rs. 12 crores in 1970 have stabilised at Rs. 6 crores in the subsequent years. An interesting development is that the introduction of raw silk in Japanese Market has evoked great interest of Japanese in our raw silk and this has opened a new avenue in the export market of silk.

40. Total expenditure on Sericulture during the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to be Rs. 180 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs. 215.00 lakhs.

41. Physical achievements during the Fourth Five Year Plan period are summarised in the following table.

Item	*Unit*	*Beginning of Fourth Plan*	*Anticipated* 1973-74
1. Production of Silk per annum ...	Lakh Kgs.	14	20
2. Area under mulberry	Lakh acres	2.17	2.38
3. Mulberry area under irrigated conditions out of (2) above.	Lakh acres	N.A.	0.60
4. Unit production of silk per acre of Mulberry.	Kgs.	6.6	8.5

42. The area under mulberry is increasing by about 4,250 acres per year which is due to remunerative prices prevailing for Silk and Cocoons throughout the Fourth Plan period. The increase in production recorded during the Fourth Plan worked out to be 43 per cent i.e., 8.6 per cent per year. While the production of silk per acre of mulberry will increase on an average, from 6.6 kgs. to 8.5 kgs. where mulberry is cultivated intensively, as in Kolar district, employing improved methods, the production has reached 25 kgs. per acre. In the case of recently introduced bivoltine hybrids, the yield has been 40 kgs. per acre of mulberry under irrigation.

43. Till the end of the III Plan period development schemes of the Department were mostly related to the establishment of Farms for production of basic seed, grainages for production of commercial seed and notified markets for providing facilities to the rearers to market their cocoons. Limited provision made in the Plan for advancing loans and subsidy to Sericulturists for sinking irrigation wells, construction of rearing houses and grainage buildings, made the people realise that only by creating irrigational facilities for mulberry gardens and adopting intensive cultivation methods, the production of cocoon could be increased both quantitatively and qualitatively and the income from unit area cultivated could be increased four fold. The problem of rapid development of the silk industry boiled down to providing finances on a massive scale to sericulturists for sinking irrigation wells and construction of rearing houses through institutional finances. In this context, a Crash programme to double the production of Silk over a period of 10 years at a total outlay of Rs. 80 crores was approved by the Government of India. The entire funds required for implementation of the programme have to be obtained in the form of loans from Commercial banks. The schemes included under the Crash programme are—

1. Replanting of mulberry with improved varieties
2. Digging of wells for irrigation
3. Organisation of Sericultural Co-operative Societies.
4. Construction of Rearing houses
5. Construction of Grainage buildings
6. Providing assistance for silk reeling establishments
7. Providing marketing finance for the Silk Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore.

44. Since the rates of interest charged by the Commercial banks are high, it is proposed to subsidise 3 per cent out of the interest charged by commercial banks, sharing the expenditure between the State Government and Central Government on 50 : 50 basis. The Crash programme is under implementation from 1972-73 and loans advanced to Sericulturists and silk reelers amounted to about Rs. 44 lakhs, during 1972-73. A target of Rs. 8 crores has been fixed for the year 1973-74 for advancing loans by the various commercial banks.

45. Silk Industry is a labour intensive industry providing employment to the unemployed and under-employed people in rural parts. It is estimated that by the end of the Fourth Plan about 20 lakhs of persons would have been employed in silk industry directly and indirectly.

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Strategy

46. Village and Small Industries are of considerable importance for expanding the opportunities of productive employment to the under-employed, the very thinly employed and unemployed, both in urban and rural areas, including backward areas. Taking into account the review of progress made in the Fourth Plan and the principal objectives of removal of poverty, attainment of economic self-reliance, reduction of disparities in income and wealth and of regional imbalances, it is considered that the principle objectives of the programmes for the development of these industries in the Fifth Plan may be :

(1) Development and promotion of entrepreneurship and provision of necessary 'package of Consultancy Services' so as to generate the maximum opportunities for employment, particularly self-employment ;

(2) Development and fuller utilisation of skills needed by the State in its industrial development.

(3) Progressive improvement of production techniques so as to bring them to a viable level ; and

(4) Rapid promotion of these industries in 'growth centres' in semi-urban and rural areas.

(5) Larger utilisation of institutional sources of finance including the Mysore State Finance Corporation and the Commercial Banks.

47 In order to achieve the above objectives it is important that specific development programmes should contain both infrastructure and promotional facilities including credit, fiscal concessions, consultancy and common service facilities, training, marketing and other assistance. It is essential that promotional and other facilities for different small industries should be provided after assessing the potential for development in specific areas and the particular gaps that have to be filled in by the State

48. During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to strengthen the organisational machinery by a dispersal of promotional institutions. It is essential to develop 'Package Consultancy Services' to help small entrepreneurs including educated and skilled persons. It is expected that a combined and co-ordinated effort by agencies like the Mysore Small Industries Corporation, Mysore State Finance Corporation, Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation and the Mysore State Industrial Areas Development Board will result in providing a net-work of services in every district of the State. Industrial co-operatives will need to be strengthened and helped in marketing. Institutional credit both by commercial banks as well as Financial Institutions is expected to flow to all Small Industries for modernisation and development in a large measure. In fact the expectation of term lending during the Fifth Plan by the M.S.F.C. will not be less than Rs. 30 crores and that by commercial banks Rs. 60 crores. For ensuring regular supply of raw materials in scarce supply required by different Small industries, a realistic assessment needs to be done and supplies arranged through raw material banks in different parts of the State.

49. In order to strengthen the Handloom industry, a separate Directorate of Handlooms will be established. Other schemes include providing assistance in design, calendering, sizing, etc., rebate on sales and welfare schemes such as housing colonies. 250 more powerlooms will be installed.

50. The common facility centres, establishment of small industries in CD Blocks, the Testing Laboratory will be continued. The Co-operative Industrial Banks will be strengthened with additional share capital and more Co-operative Industrial Estates will be promoted by giving working capital loans. Loans for construction of godowns are also envisaged. Engineers and Technicians Co-operative Societies will be formed in larger numbers and assisted.

51. A big programme of constructing Industrial Estates will be taken up. It is proposed to construct 2,000 more sheds in about 100 selected Taluka head-quarters with a population of 10,000 or more to help educated unemployed to set up industries. It is also proposed to construct 250 sheds for ancillary and functional industrial estates for Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Aeronautics, Bharat Earth Movers, Mysore State Road Transport Corporation and the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. Sheds will be constructed at Shahabad and Peenya as also for units based on leather, wool, aluminium, textile and chemicals.

52. The schemes of hire purchase of machinery, Tool Room and Testing Laboratory will be continued. It is also proposed to establish a central organisation for electronic industries at Peenya to provide testing facilities, training, market survey, etc.

53. The Mysore State Handicrafts Corporation will be strengthened with additional share capital to extend their activities. In order to develop the Coir industry more mechanised units will be started and a centralised hackling and grading unit as well as more motorised spinning units and decorticating units will be established. Powerlooms will also be installed.

54. The Leather and Leather-based Industries Board will be converted into a Corporation to attract institutional finance and give a boost to this industry. It is also proposed to establish a statutory Board for Sheep and Sheep by-products development with functions of sheep development and research, wool development and marketing.

55. A new scheme proposed for assistance to the educated unemployed is to construct industrial sheds at district and taluk head-quarters, wherever needed, at 24 to 32 sheds per year, provide machinery and equipment on hire purchase and give financial assistance by way of seed or margin money.

Sericulture

56. Taking into account of output of Mulberry Silk, the growth rate during the Fourth Five Year Plan and anticipated demand for Silk during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Task Force on Sericulture in its interim Report has set a target of 38 lakhs Kgs. of Silk for the entire nation during the Fifth Plan. This works out to an increase of 46 per cent i. e., 9 per cent per annum over the Fourth Plan Production. For Mysore, a target of 27.5 lakh Kgs. of Silk has been fixed by the Task Force. The annual growth rate for Sericulture in Mysore for the Fifth Plan period works out to 7.5 per cent and the production would be stepped up by 1.5 lakh kgs. every year.

57. On the hypothesis that increase of area under Sericulture during the Fifth Five Year Plan would be only marginal, the growth rate thus set for the Fifth Five Year Plan could be realised by (1) replanting the old gardens by improved varieties of mulberry, (2) increasing area of mulberry under irrigation, (3) introduction of improved practices of cultivation of mulberry and rearing of silk-worms and (4) rearing of bivoltine hybrids.

58. The present seed organisation has to be strengthened considerably for achieving targetted level of silk production. The commercial seeds production will have to be enhanced from 13 crores at present to 17.12 crores by the end of Fifth Plan. This programme calls for corresponding increase in the production of basic seeds of both indigenous and exotic multivoltine races.

Requirement of Basic Seed Cocoons

		Fourth Five Year Plan (anticipated)	*Fifth Five Year Plan*
1	Indigenous (P-2)	80 lakhs.	320 lakhs
2.	Exotic Races	110 lakhs	175 lakhs

.Government Farms only.

59. In order to increase basic seed cocoons of indigenous type five new seed farms will be added to reduce the dependence on seed rearers, taking the overall production of Government farms to 170 lakhs. Additional requirement of 65 lakhs basic cocoons of exotic

races will be met by increasing the production in the existing farms and by starting five additional farms.

60. In order to meet the commercial seed requirements more Government grainages will be started and desease free layings in Government grainages will be stepped up as follows :

	Fourth Five Year Plan	*Fifth Five Year Plan target*
Government Grainages No.	50	75
Deseased free layings in Government grainages (Crores).	2.5	5.0

61. At present there are 596 licensed seed preparers. Additional licenses will have to be issued to the required extent. This programme will enable the Government grainages to meet 29 per cent of requirements.

62. It is proposed to start ten additional farms to supplement the existing 28 Government farms and 7 nurseries for supplying mulberry cuttings of improved varieties for replanting of old gardens. Under the Crash Programme of Sericultural Development, with the financial assistance from Commercial Banks, it is expected that 3,500 wells would be dug to provide irrigation for 7000 acres every year, for five years commencing from 1974-75. The phasing of increasing the irrigated area under mulberry is given below :

	Area under mulberry		*Total*
	Rainfed *(in lakhs)*	*Irrigated*	
Base Year 1973-74	1.78	0.60	2.38
V Plan			
1974-75	1.71	0.67	2.38
1975-76	1.64	0.74	2.38
1976-77	1.57	0.81	2.38
1977-78	1.50	0.88	2.38
1978-79	1.43	0.95	2.38

At the end of Fifth Five Year Plan an additional 35,000 acres of rainfed mulberry would be brought under irrigation.

63. The package of practices involves application of balanced farm yard and chemical fertilizers to mulberry gardens, use of improved methods of rearing and preservation of leaves. This programme will be implemented through a special scheme, " Demonstration of package of practices ". Chemical fertilizers on

a large scale will be released through Sericultural Co-operative Societies organised for the same purpose. For the purchase of fertilizers short term and medium term loans will be distributed by Commercial Banks through these Cooperatives. All these are expected to increase the production capacity of land by about 7.5 lakh Kgs. of silk.

64. The rearing of bivoltine hybrid silk worm races giving a renditta of 7 to 8 has been introduced successfully in the State. The silk reeled from these cocoons has come up to international grade. It is proposed to introduce rearing of bivoltine hybrids on a large scale to produce 6 lakh Kgs. of Bivoltine silk out of a total 27.5 lakh Kgs. to be produced by the end of Fifth Plan. To provide the basic seed needed to implement this programme it is proposed to set up a large sized 200 acres farm in Government lands at Dharmapura in Hunsur Taluk of Mysore District. Separate grainages for the production of bivoltine hybrid disease free layings and facilities to progressive sericulturists to produce seed cocoons will be essential. For implementing this programme a separate centrally sponsored scheme is proposed with a total outlay of Rs. 163 lakhs.

65. The growth rate of 7.5 per cent per annum at the end of Fifth Plan would be realised provided the prices of cocoons and silk are maintained at fairly economic level both for producer and and consumer. A Sub-Committee constituted by the Central Silk Board has recommended the setting up of a Raw-material Bank both at State and Central level for regulating the prices. The proposals, inter alia, contain fixing of floor and ceiling prices for different varieties of silk taking into account cost structure as well as building of buffer stocks. Therefore, the setting up of a Raw-material Bank is an important proposal during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Such a Bank could be formed either in the form of a Raw Silk Corporation fully owned by Government or by the Mysore State Silk Marketing Cooperative Society with Government assistance.

66. While the value of production by the end of the Fifth Plan would reach Rs. 40.25 crores per annum, it is also expected to generate employment, directly and indirectly, in the rural parts of the Southern districts of the State to an extent of 22 lakh persons, engaged in such operations as leaf picking, cultural operations like digging, weeding and manuring, silkworm rearing, silk reeling, making bamboo baskets, chandrikes and trays, silk twisting and weaving etc.

Outlays

67 The total outlay proposed for the Village and Small Industries Sector is 21.5 crores during the Fifth Plan and the Annual Plan provision for 1974-75 is Rs. 4.23 crores. The details by broad heads are given in the sub-joined table, after which a brief description of the schemes proposed follows.

Village and Small Industries

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Item		*Fourth Plan Outlay*	*Annual Plan 1974–75*
1.	Handlooms	175.00	35.00
2.	Powerlooms	25.00	5.00
3.	(*a*) Small Scale Industries	250.00	50.00
	(*b*) Industrieal Co-operatives	100.00	20.00
4.	Industrial Estates	600.00	120.00
5.	Handicrafts	50.00	10.00
6.	Coir	30.00	6.00
7.	Bee-keeping	10.00	2.00
8.	Khadi and Village Industries (State share)	10.00	2.00
9.	Co-operative Spilling Mills	50.00	10.00
10.	Assistance to educated unemployed ...	130.00	26.00
11.	Loans under State Aid to Industries Act ...	20.00	4.00
12.	Leather and Leather Industries Board ...	100.00	20.00
13.	Wool Development Board	50.00	10.00
14.	Sericulture	550.00	103.00
	Total ...	2,150.00	423.00

1. HANDLOOMS

Provision Rs. 1.75 crores

68. A separate Directorate of Handlooms will start functioning during the V plan period to look into the problems of Handloom industry in the State. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 15 lakhs. A number of new schemes like setting up of sizing plants, printing of cloth-woollen and silk, thrift fund, block grants in sales turn over etc. will be introduced in the V plan. However, the existing schemes will be pruned to meet the basic requirements of weavers viz. strengthening their financial and technical competance. The Handloom Industry's need during the V plan will be of the order of Rs. 1.75 crores. The schemetic details are given hereunder.

I. Organisational Expenses

(a) Creation of a separate Directorate for Handlooms

Rs. 15.00 lakhs

69. State Government have taken a decision to create a separate Directorate for Handlooms. Proposals thereto are under consideration of Government. The amount proposed is required to meet the expenses connected with the salary and T.A. of the Officers and Staff of the Directorate.

(b) Staff for Reserve Bank of India Credit scheme

Rs. 40.00 lakhs

70. The proposal for an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made to meet the salary and T.A. etc. of the staff attending to the work

connected with the implementation of the scheme of build up records for obtaining loan from the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Handloom Designing and Training Centre, Bangalore

Rs. 2.00 lakhs

71. A scheme of expansion to serve the needs of Weavers effectively has been undertaken. This Centre conduct experiments for new designs, and also serves as a Training Centre to impart training in the Art of Weaving attractive and new designs and also the use of improved appliances to facilitate enhancing the earning capacity of the weavers. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

II. Assistance to Weavers Co-operative Societies

(a) Training of Weavers

Rs. 1.00 lakh

72. Training is being imparted to Weavers in Weaving higher counts of yarn and attractive designs at the Weavers Co-operative Societies at Majar (South Kanara district), Kodiyala (Mandya district) Handloom Designing centre, Bangalore.

(b) Big Dye Houses

Rs. 500 lakhs

73. It is proposal to establish new houses besides extending assistance to the existing dye houses at Bangalore, Mijar (South Kanara district), Sulebhavi (Bijapur district) etc.

(c) Subsidy towards Interest

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

74. A subsidy upto a maximum of 3 per cent towards interest is being provided to the Weavers Co-operative Societies in respect of loans obtained under the Reserve Bank of India Credit scheme.

(d) Improved appliances

Rs. 2.00 lakhs

75. In order to improve the Technique of production Deserving Weavers Co-operative Societies are given assistance in the form of grants upto 75 per cent of the cost of improved appliances, required on the basis of the recommendation of a committee which decides the type of equipment and accessories to be purchased by the Societies.

(e) Managerial grants

Rs. 1.00 lakh

76. It is proposed to provide Managerial grants to the Weavers Co-operative Societies on sliding scale basis in order to improve the working condition of the societies.

(f) Loans towards share capital

Rs. 1.00 lakh

77. In order to encourage the Handloom Weavers to join existing Co-operative Societies or to form new Co-operative societies loans to an extent of 75 per cent of the value are advanced.

(g) Assistance to three apex societies

Rs. 20.00 lakhs

78. It is proposed to provide assistance to all the Apex Societies (Cotton, Woollen and Silk) to enable them to serve the needs of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in supply of Raw materials and Marketing of finished fabrics.

(h) Revitalisation Weavers Co-operative Societies

Rs. 15.00 lakhs

79. It is proposed to undertake a scheme for revitalising the dormant Weavers Co-operative Societies.

(i) Participation in share capital

Rs. 15.00 lakhs

80. In order to strengthen the share capital of the Primary Weavers Co-operative societies/processing units/Apex Societies a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is required.

III. Welfare Schemes

(a) Rebate on sales

Rs. 45.00 lakhs

81. In order to provide continuous employment to Weavers and to create necessary incentive the scheme of rebate is found very essential.

(b) Housing Colonies

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

82. The scheme of providing Housing Colonies for the benefit of the Weavers, who are members of the Weavers Co-operative Societies is found very useful and it is proposed to establish new Housing Colonies.

(c) Contributory Thrift scheme

Rs. 1.00 lakh

83. The object of this scheme is to encourage the habit of saving among weavers and this improve the economic conditions of weavers Under this scheme a weaver contributes 6 paise per rupee on the wages he earns and Government contributes 4 paise and the concerned society 2 paise. The proposal made is for contribution by State Government.

(d) Block Grants 3 per cent on Sales Turnover

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

84. In order to improve the Marketing of Handloom cloth by Weavers Co-operative Societies block grant at 3 per cent on the sales turnover in respect of Handloom Fabrics is proposed to be given to the Co-operative Societies on sales effected over the sales in the basic period.

(e) Colletive Weaving Centres

Rs. 6.00 lakhs

85. It is proposed to open more Collective Weaving Centre in places where there is concentration of Weavers.

IV. Marketing and Publicity

(a) Establishment of sales and show-rooms

Rs. 2.00 lakhs

86. In order to enable the Weavers to Market their fabrics without any difficulty it is proposed to establish Sales and Show rooms.

(b) Publicity and propaganda

Rs. 1.00 lakh

87. To popularise Handloom fabrics and to prevent accumulation of stock it is proposed to undertake the scheme of publicity and propaganda.

V. Calendering and Finishing Plant

Rs. 8.00 lakhs

88. The Karnatak Co-operative Calendering and Finishing Plant at Hubli has been inaugurated. In order to provide further assistance to this unit and also to establish new calendering and Finished plants, the provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is absolutely necessary.

VI. Setting up of a sizing plant

Rs. 8.00 lakhs

89. At present no sizing plants are run by the Co-operative Societies. Considerable difficulty is experienced by the Weavers Co-operative Societies and there has been persistent demand and it is proposed to set up sizing plants.

VII. Printing of Cloth Woollen and Silk

Rs. 2.00 lakhs

90. At present there are no centres run by Government to print Handloom Cloth. In order to give final Finishing to Handloom Cloth to make the fabric more attractive it is proposed to establish a unit.

2. POWERLOOMS

Provision Rs. 0.25 crores

91. In the light of the revised outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the implementation of Powerloom Schemes, it is proposed to purchase and instal 375 looms in the Co-operative Sector at a total cost of Rs 15.00 lakhs. The balance of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be incurred for setting up of sizing and fininshing plants for the development of powerloom industry.

92. The 375 powerlooms thus purchased would be allocated at the rate of 75 per year during the Fifth Plan period. As regards sizing and finishing plant, four plants are proposed to be established at Rs 2.50 lakhs per plant.

3. (a) Small Scale Industries

Provision 0.50 crores

93. The Department of Industries and Commerce is running 5 leather common facility centres and 11 SSI centres in CD and NES areas besides 3 common facility centres in the industrial estates. Block loans are also given to Small Scale Industrialists through Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited, Bangalore. These schemes are proposed to be continued during the V Plan also. The schematic details are given below:

Leather Common Facility Centres (Five Centres)

Outlay for the Vth Plan 1974-79—Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Physical target for 1974-79—120 persons to be employed (five centres).

94. The scheme is intended to provide facilities to shoe makers who are not in a position to compete against large factories. About 50 pairs of footwear per day per centre are expected to be produced. Thirty shoe makers will be benefitted from each centres. These centres located at Bangalore, Gulbarga, Raichur and Belgaum will continue to function there itself.

Small Scale Industries in C.D. and N.E.S. Areas

Outlay for Vth Plan 1974-79—Rs. 20.00 lakhs
Physical target for 1974-79—11 Centres.

95. The scheme provides for the continuance of the eleven centres started as part of the activities of the department in the N.E.S. Blocks 100 people will be trained every year for the development cf Small Industries in Rural areas as already proposed.

Establishment of Common Facility Centres in Industrial Estates

Outlay for Vth Plan 1974-79—Rs. 20.00 lakhs
Physical target for 1974-79—3 Centres.

96. The Scheme provides for the establishment of Common Facility Centres in the Industrial Estates for the benefit of Small Scale Industrialists. The centres will work on a no profit and no loss basis. Hence, no returns are expected except depreciation and interest at rates fixed by Government. The centres located at Gulbarga, Mangalore and Harihar will continue to function there itself.

(i) Tool Room

Rs. 0.50 crore

97. The Government of Denmark have assisted the Government of Mysore to establish a Tool room in Industrial Estates, Rajajinagar, at a total cost of Rs. 1.6 crores. The building has been completed and production has started in the year 1972. It would take some time for the Tool Room to become self supporting and till such time expenses like customs duty on imported machineries, house rent for the Danish Experts, Administrative and establishment charges, stipend for trainees etc. estimated at Rs. 82 lakhs

has to be met by State Government. Expenditure for expansion and other incidental expenses amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs will also be met out of state funds. The outlay proposed for the fifth plan is therefore of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs. It is expected that the institution will be a self sufficient unit by the end of the fifth plan period.

(ii) Hire purchases of Machinery

Rs. 0.50 crores

98. The Corporation is not supplying machineries on hire purchase to all the applicants due to paucity of funds. To accelerate this scheme it is proposed to supply machinery worth Rs. 8 lakhs per year, preference being given to the applicants who cannot obtain their supplies from National Small Industries Corporation. This will not include the demand of the unemployed engineers.

99. For supplying machine on hire purchase to unemployed engineers, technicians and educated unemployed, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has to be provided per year during the Vth Plan. The total expenditure under this scheme is estimated to be Rs. 200 lakhs over a period of 5 years. Due to restricted allocation the provision during the Fifth Plan is limited to Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the scheme.

(iii) Testing Laboratories

Rs. 0.50 crores

100. A large scale expansion in the small scale sector has been planned. This would necessistate need for quality control of the product and hence it is necessary that testing facilities to be provided in the Industrial Estates. As a step in this direction a Electric and Electronic Testing Laboratory had been sanctioned and it had been set up in the Rajajinagar Industrial Estate. It is proposed to set up a testing laboratory for material testing during the Fifth Five Year plan.

(iv) Central Organisation for Electronic Industries at Peenya

101. Bangalore is the most suitable place for Electronic Industries as the environment is moisture free, dust free and there are no extremity of temperatures. Most of the leading large and medium Electronics Industries like B.E.L., I.T.I., H.A.L., REMCO, etc., are set up in Bangalore. Electronic Research Laboratories like N.A.L., I.R.D.E., C.I.L. and I.I.S.C., etc., are also located in Bangalore itself. It can be safely surmised that the Electronic Industries have enormous scope in Mysore State.

102. Government of Mysore have already set up a Functional Industrial Estate specially for Electronic Industries at Peenya and 30 units have already come up. In and around Bangalore, there are almost 500 small units engaged in the manufacture of electronics and electrical items. Since there were no testing facilities available for these small units and they were not in a position to get their products tested in I.I.S.C. or C.I.L. due to the heavy testing charges, etc., a testing laboratory has been established at an approximate cost of Rs. 2 lakhs in Industrial Estate, Rajajinagar. This laboratory is not fully equipped and is not able to take up testing work for all the products manufactured by small scale

industries. The capacity also is not enough as compared to the requirements. Therefore, it has been decided to establish a testing laboratory. The Central Organisation for Electronic Industries at Peenya.

103. The functions of this laboratory will be to assist small units in obtaining the technical know-how, provide technical training for the personnels, market survey for the products, testing the components and products, quality control, development of new products, supply of raw materials, etc. Since such an organisation will be a boon to the electronic and electrical industries, the testing laboratory is an essential project to be implemented as early as possible.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 crores is proposed for setting up of the above laboratories during the fifth plan.

(v) Marketing Assistance Scheme

Rs. 0.20 crores

104. Under the Marketing Assistance Scheme it is proposed to establish an exhibition building to exhibit the products of units in Industrial Estate, Rajajinagar, at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The products exhibited, will give an idea of the items manufactured in Industrial Estates in the State.

105. It is also proposed to expand the marketing assistance scheme and provide more marketing assistance to small scale industries specially in matters of Government purchases. In view of the crucial need to implement the scheme, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Plan.

106. Only very few products of the Small Scale Industries have reached the foreign markets and most of the products have good demand in African Countries, Arabian countries and East Asian countries. Therefore, there is a vast scope for the export of our products. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is to be provided for this purpose.

(vi) Sub-Contract Exchange

Rs. 0.05 crores

107. This scheme is already being operated by the Small Industries service Institutes, at Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. It is suggested that an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is earmarked during the Fifth Five Year Plan period for implementing the scheme through M.S.I.C.

(vii) Share Capital

Rs. 0.25 crores

108. In view of the heavy demand for raw materials and increased transactions by Mysore Small Industries Corporation, it is felt that the Share Capital has to be increased substantially. With this the Corporation will be in a position to supply imported raw materials required by the Small Scale Industrial units in the State and act as agents of the State Trading Corporation. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is therefore necessary for increase of Share Capital of M.S.I.C. during the Fifth Plan

The items namely from Tool Rooms to Share Capital (i to vii) will be implemented by Mysore Small Industries Corporation.

(b) Industrial Co-operatives

Provision Rs. 1.00 crore

109. Under the Industrial Co-operatives share capital to Industrial Co-operatives to strengthen their borrowing capacity, share capital contribution to Co-operative Industrial Estates and working capital assistance, etc., will be continued. Special attention will be paid to revitalisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies. Industrial Co-operative Banks will be extended assistance in the form of share capital contribution, medium term loan and contribution to bad debt fund. In view of the unemployment problem among the technically qualified persons, special assistance will be given to them to form Industrial Co-operatives and for the establishment of Co-operative Industrial Estates. The schematic details are given hereunder.

I. Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives

(a) Share capital contribution to Industrial Co-operatives Societies

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

110. It is proposed to augment the resources of the Industrial Co-operatives by subscribing to the share capital and thereby strengthen their borrowing capacity to that they could function effectively. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for this purpose during the Fifth Plan period.

(b) Working Capital Loans

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

111. It is necessary that assistance in the form of long-terms loans towards working capital of Industrial Co-operatives should be made available so that they could implement the schemes to be taken up by them effectively and usefully. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(c) Loan for construction of godowns

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

112. Godown facilities to the Industrial Co-operatives has been one of the felt needs. The Industrial Co-operatives being not able to invest adequate funds within their available resources do require financial assistance for construction of godowns. Therefore it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs as loan for construction of godowns for industrial co-operatives during Fifth Plan.

(d) Share Capital loan to artisan members of Industrial Co-operatives.

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

113. The artisans being not able to subscribe to the shares of Co-operatives in full to become member and to avail of the assistance chanelised through the Co-operatives, it is proposed to provide them loans to become members of Industrial Co-operatives during the Fifth Plan. This assistance will be necessary in the

initial stages of the formation of the society. It is therefore proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for this purpose.

(e) Managerial grants to New Industrial Co-operative Societies

Rs. 2.50 lakhs

114. During the initial stages of formation of Industrial Co-operatives, it will be necessary to provide them subsidy towards managerial costs as thehy will not be making adequate profits to be self supporting. This subsidy would be on a sliding scale besides being phased. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed during Fifth Plan for this purpose.

(f) Revitalisation of Industrial Co-operatives

Rs. 2.50 lakhs

115. It is proposed to revitalise the dormant Industrial Co-operatives by providing financial assistance. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during Fifth Plan.

(g) Grant-in-Aid to Mysore Industries Corporation

116. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to the Mysore Industries Corporation on agreed terms and conditions in the form of grant-in-aid during the Fifth Plan. Hence a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed.

II. Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives Banks

(a) Share Capital contribution to Industrial Co-operative Banks

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

117. In order that the Industrial Co-operative Banks cater effectively the needs of the Industrialists, it is proposed to strengthen their borrowing capacity by way of contribution to the Share Capital of the Industrial Co-operative Banks on matching basis. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during the Fifth Plan.

(b) Contribution to Bad Debt fund of Industrial Co-operatives Banks

Rs. 2.50 lakhs

118. Loans are being sanctioned under various schemes to Industrial Artisans and Entrepreneurs. It is likely there will be bad debts which the Industrial Co-operative Banks have to overcome. In order to enable them to overcome such anticipated bad debts, it is proposed to contribute to bad debt fund of the Industrial Co-operative Banks in the form of subsidy. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(c) Medium term loan to State Industrial Co-operative Banks Rs. 40.00 lakhs

119. At present short term loans are being provided to Industrial units and individual artisans and got reimbursed from the Reserve Bank of India under section 27(2)(B)(B) of Reserve Bank of India Act. The industrial units and individual artisans would require loan assistance on long term to stabilise their industries.

It is therefore proposed to provide medium term loan to industrial units and individual artisans through the State Industrial Co-operative Bank. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed.

III. Assistance to Engineers and Technicians Co-operative Societies

(a) Share Capital Contribution **Rs. 5.00 lakhs**

120. New Societies of unemployed engineers and technicians are being formed to bring them under Co-operative fold. It is necessary that the resources of such societies are augmented by way of share capital contribution which would increase their borrowing capacity to cater to the requirements of the members. Therefore a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(b) Managerial Subsidy **Rs. 5.00 lakhs**

121. The newly organised unemployed engineers and technicians societies would not be economically viable and do require financial assistance to subsidies the managerial cost of such societies during the initial stages. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards managerial subsidy of the above said categories of societies is proposed.

(c) Working Capital Loans

122. The newly started unemployed engineers and technicians societies would not be having adequate working capital to implement their schemes effectively. It is therefore necessary that such societies will have to be provided with adequate working capital. As such a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards working capital loan to newly started societies is proposed.

IV. Share Capital contribution to Co-operative Industrial Estates

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

123. There are already four Co-operative Industrial Estates existing at present. Four more such estates are expected to come up during the V Plan. With a view to augment the borrowing capacity of such new Industrial Co-operative Estates, it is proposed to participate in share capital structure of the new estates to come up. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided.

4. Industrial Estates

Rs. 6.00 crores

124. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 crores is proposed to the Industrial Estates during the Fifth Plan. This programme is being implemented by the Mysore Small Industries Corporation.

125. The demand for construction of industrial sheds is increasing day by day. It is therefore proposed to construct 2,000 more sheds during Fifth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to extend this programme to all the taluk headquarters having a population of 10,000 or more. It is intended to cover about 100 taluks during this period. This programme is also intended to help the intending educated unemployed to take up setting up of industries. The State has taken a lead in persuading large scale industries to set up their

ancillary units. Ancillary Industrial Estates for HMT and ITI are already functioning and construction of ancillary estates for HAL will begin shortly.

126. Negotiations are already under way with MSRTC. NGEF. BEML. Heavy Engineering Works, Shahabad and Mysore Kirloskar for setting up new Industrial Estates. Proposal to put up an ancillary estate for Vijayanagar Steel Plant has already been accepted in principle. The proposed break up is given hereunder.

(i) Additional sheds for ITI Industrial Estates	30 sheds
(ii) Ancillary Industrial Estate for HAL	30 sheds
(iii) Ancillary Industrial Estate for BEML	13 shdes
(iv) Ancillary Industrial Estate for Vijayanagar Steel Plant, Hospet	20 shehds
(v) Ancillary Industrial Estate for MSRTC	..12 sheds
(vi) Ancillary Industrial Estate for Heavy Engineering Shahabad	20 sheds

127. A functional Industrial Estate for electronic industries has already been set up in Industrial Estate, Peenya. It is proposed to set up functional Industrial Estates at (1) Bangalore and Belgaum for leather based industries with about 15 sheds (2) Wood based industries at Coorg and Shimoga with 15 sheds (3) Aluminium industries at Belgaum and Hubli with 25 sheds (4) Textile based industries at Davanagere and Harihar with 15 sheds and (5) Chemical Industries with 30 sheds at Peenya.

128. The total number of sheds proposed for ancillary and functional Industrial Estatses are as follows:

(i) ITI additional sheds	.. 30
(ii) HAL Ancillary	.. 30
(iii) BEML Ancillary	.. 13
(iv) MSRTC Ancillary	.. 12
(v) Vijayanagar	.. 20
(vi) Shahabad	.. 20
(vii) Electronics (Additional sheds)	.. 25
(viii) Leather based units	.. 15
(ix) Wood based units	.. 15
(x) Aluminium Industries	.. 25
(xi) Textile based industries	.. 15
(xii) Chemical Industries	.. 30
Total	.. 250

129. The investment involved for construction of sheds would be met partly by obtaining financial assistance from the Commercial Banks and partly under the plan allocation. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 crores is proposed for the industrial estate programme under plan allocation for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5. Handicrafts **Rs. 0.50 crores**

130. Mysore has been a pioneer in establishing and promoting several Handicraft and Cottage Industries. sie with Large Industries. The Art and Crafts of Mysore have not only attained a high standard of efficiency but also a wide reputation both in India and abroad. Handicraft and Cottage Industries play an important role in the economy of the country and have special significance in affording gainful occupation and means of livelihood to a large number of people.

131. The State is renowned for hhandicrafts such as Wood Carving. Ivory. Lacquer ware and Bidriware. which have earned reputation for their exquisite craftsmanship. Under the plan programmes several schemes are being implemented to place the handicrafts on firm footing. It is proposed to continue the schemes during the fifth plan also in addition. a scheme to establish a separate Handicrafts Estate and Common Facility Centre exclusively for Handicrafts will be taken up during the Fifth plan. It is also proposed to implement a scheme under which pension to the Artisans will be granted for their livilihood in old age. Further Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation which has been playing an important role in the development of handicrafts in the state will be strengthened by contributing towards its share capital.

The Schematic details are given below :—

(1) Buality marking Scheme **Rs. 2.50 lakhs**

132. This is entirely a service scheme. Sandalwood. Ivory and Wood inlay articles are tested and marked as to their quality.

(2) Survey of Handicrafts **Rs. 1.10 lakhs**

133. It is proposed to conduct a survey in the State with the object of finding out the resources and potential development of Handicrafts and also for identifying and developing lesser known handicrafts in the rural areas.

(3) Training Scheme **Rs. 1.50 lakhs**

	(Rs. in lakhs))
(*a*) Training of craftsmen at the central Handicrafts Development Centre/Regional Design Centre Bangalore. .	0.50
(*b*) Training Centre for Soap stone carving at Narvi ...	0.50
(*c*) Production *cum* training centre for bronze casting at the central Handicrafts Development Centre, Bangalore.	0.50
	1.50

The provision made is for purchase of raw materials. payment of stipend. etc.. in these centres.

(4) Celebration of All India Handicrafts Week **Rs. 1.50 lakhs**

134. The All India Handicrafts week is being observed every year all over the State with view to focus the attention of the Public to the importance to popularise the handicrafts.

(5) Participation of Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation — Rs. 5.00 lakhs

135. Participation in the Trade Fairs and Exhibitions will be organised both within the country as well as abroad during Fifth Five Year Plan. Since it is entirely a development activity, the cost of participation in exhhibitions and fairs will be met out by Government funds and grants will be sanctioned to the Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation for this purpose as and when required. During the course of fifth Five Year Plan grants be sanctioned at Rupees 1.00 lakh p.a. or rupees Five lakhs for the entire period.

6. Strenthening the share capital of Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation.

Rs. 16.00 lakhs

136. The Mysore State Handicraft Development Corporation is authorised and subscribed and paid up share capital is Rs. 50 lakhs and 18 lakhs respectively. The corporation proposed to undertake the following programmes during the fifth plan period.

(i) Renovation and modernisation of display of goods at the existing emporia.

(ii) Interior decoration of newly constructed emporium building at Irwin Road, New Delhi.

(iii) Opening of new emporia at big cities like Bombay and Calcutta. Even though the emporiam at Bombay has been closed down recently due to unsuitable location, a suitable premises at some Central place will be sought to locate the emporim at Bombay. Another emporium is being planned at Calcutta to push up sale of Mysore Handicrafts products in the eastern region of the country.

(iv) Development of export trade of various handicrafts products of Mysore for providing better marketing facilities to craftsmen as well as to increase foreign exchange earnings of the country.

(v) Stocking of handicraft products on a large scale by direct purchase from craftsmen to ensure fari returns to them by eliminating distriess selling among them.

(vi) Provision of assistance to Craftsmen by way of cash advances, etc., to enable them to purchase their requirements with regards to raw materials in time at reasonable prices.

(vii) Starting fresh production centres for certain selected crafts like Rosewood Inlay work, Bidriware, Pineapple fibre, Ivory carving and Stone carving, etc.

(viii) Training of personnel to man the emporia and production centres.

(ix) Opening of Raw material depots for craftsman at certain selected places.

137. The expansion programme on a modest scale will cost about 25 lakhs. These will be financed by Corporation own resources to an extent of 5 lakhs, another 4 lakhs by borrowings and the balance of 16 lakhs by fresh share capital

138. A sum of 16 lakhs will be needed for strengthening the share capital of the Corporation during the Fifth Five Year Plan and hence the same is provided in the Fifth Plan allocation

7. Procurement centre at Kinhal

Rs. 0.50 lakhs

139. The Craftsmen in Kinhal are preparing traditional figures like Gowri. Hanuman. Garuda. Lakshmi. etc. There is demand for these articles all over the country. The Craftsmen by nature do not like to work in a Common place and prefer to work independently. Hence. it is proposed to open a procurement Centre at Kinhal. This Centre will procure and arrange marketing of these articles. A sum of Rs. 50.000 is proposed for the centre for the Fifth Plan.

8. Design Cell for the production Centres of MSHDC

Rs. 0.40 lakhs

140. The Craftsmen need effective guidance and assistance with regard to supply of designs and patterns to enable them to produce goods in accordance with the market trends to suit the tastes of individual consumers.

141. The Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation has started production centres for certain crafts. The main objects of these centres is to organ production by adopting improved working techniques. The centres function more or less as model units to the artisans.

142. Supply of suitable marketble designs and patterns to production centres is very essential to make them more effective. The Designs Cells will function in close Co-ordination with the Regional Design Centre of the All India Handicrafts Board. It will be very helpful in conducting Market Research and evolving applied designs. A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs is made during the Fifth Plan for this purpose.

9. Construction expansion and development of Handicrafts Estates and Common Facility Centre.

Rs. 20.00 lakhs

143. Most of the Handicrafts artisans are working in their homes which do not have proper ventilation. light and enough working space. These Artisans also cannot afford to have modern wood working machinery and tools. It is therefore felt necessary to provide these artisans with proper amentities for carry on their hereditory crafts. The construction of Handicrafts Estates consisting of residence-**cum**-work shed facilities will go a long way in easing their present situation. It is therefore proposed to construct trial Handicrafts Estates consisting of ten residence-**cum**-work shed houses at four important places in the States **viz.**, at Sagar for Sandalwood Carvers. at Mysore for Inlay workers. at Channapatna for Lecquerware artisans and at Bidar for Bidriware workers. It is also proposed to put up Common Facility Centre in the Four Handicrafts Estates to be established at Mysore for inlay craft. Channapatna for Lacquerware. Sagar for Sandalwood Carving and at Bidar for Bidriware These centres will be equipped with modern

machinery and tools. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for the Fifth Plan.

10. Assistance to Handicraft Co-operative Societies

Rs. 1.50 lakhs

144. Financial Assistance by way of loans and grants is proposed to be given to the Handicrafts Co-operative Societies during the Fifth Plan.

6. COIR

(Provision Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

145. Mysore State has over three lakhs acres of land under coconut plantation. They are concentrated in the districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Mysore, Mandya, South Kanara and North Kanara. 60 crores of coconuts are produced per annum in the State and it is estimated that 60,000 tons of fibre could be produced out of the husks. At present, only very small quantity is being used for industrial purpose (i.e., 20 per cent) and the rest of the husks are being burnt as fuel. The possibilities for expansion of coir industry are widening in the State. Special attention, therefore, will have to be paid for the development of coir industry. It has also good export market and can earn valuable foreign exchange. More mechanised units will be started both in the Co-operative and private sector. Mechanised decortication units will be installed at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs for extraction of fibre besides installing power looms for coir. Training facilities will be extended to coir artisans and financial assistance will be extended to coir co-operatives. Other important schemes include the installation of modernised spinning, expansion of existing defibring and curing units, etc.

1. Assistance to Coir Co-operative Societies

(Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

146. At present, there are 36 Coir Co-operative Societies organised in the State during the II, III and IV Five-Year Plan periods including the Mysore State Central Coil Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bangalore. In accordance with the policy laid down by the Government of India, it is necessary to encourage Co-operatives for the development of Coir Industry. Hence, it is proposed to organise 10 Coir Co-operative Societies at the rate of two during the each year during the Fifth Plan in addition to encouraging the Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, which has shouldered the responsibility of Marketing the entire coir fibre and products manufactured in the State except in the case of few units which have direct marketing. In order to meet the expenses for starting new Coir Societies and to assist the existing Coir Co-operative Societies, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

2. Starting of Coir Mechanised units in the public Co-operatives

(Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

147. At present, 44 coir mechanised units are working in the State in the public, co-operative and private sectors utilising only about 20 per cent of theh total availability of husk in thhe State and

the balance of 80 per cent is being wasted. Hence, in order to utilise the raw material that is being wasted now, it is proposed to start new coir mechanised units in the public, co-operative and private sectors at the rate of two units during each year and a multipurpose project in the public sector.

3. Arganisational expenses

(Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

148. In order to implement the several schemes to be sponsored during the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to continue the existing staff and also appoint additional staff depending upon the necessity. Hence, in order to meet the expenses of the establishment, Jeep, expenses, etc., a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

4. Starting of Centralised Hackling and Grading Unit

(Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan to start and run a centralised Hackling and Grading Unit at Arsikere to be implemented through the Mysore—State Central Coir Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.

150. This society has its own building and other equipment at Arsikere. They have got godown facilities also. In order to maintain the quality of the fibre that is now manufactured in different units scattered all over the state, it is necessary to hackle and grade the fibre in a common place. Thihs system is in vogue in Ceylon. Ceylon is meeting 80 per cent of the total world's requirements of coir fibre. Hence, in order to maintain quality and grade to fix different rates, depending upon the quality, it is felt necessary to have centralised hackling and grading unit. Hence, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5. Installation of Motorised spinning units

(Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

151. At present only defibring units are working in the state and Spinning sector has not yet been improved. At present, yarn is being manufactured through old type of spinning wheel and motorised spinning units have been fabricated. Besides, powerloom factory is proposed to be started during the V Five Year Plan. In order to feed powerloom factory and to provide more employment, it is necessary to have more number of motorised spinning units to manufacture coir yarn. Hence, this scheme is included in the V Fve Year Plan to start motorised spinning units and to spend an amount of Rs. 30,000 per annum.

6. Installation of decorticated mechanised units for the extraction of coir fibre

(Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

152. At present only Ceylon type of drums have been started in the State for the manufacture of bristle, spinning and mattress fibres. Decorticated fibres can also be manufactured in these units by mixing all the three qualities; but the production and quality will not be at the rate expected. Hence, it is proposed to install 25 decorticators

at the rate of 5 during the each year with a financial outly of Rs. 0.60 lakh. in order to manufacture decorticated fibre out of dry husk available in plenty which was internal and external markets for the manufacture of curled rope which is used for rubberised products.

7. Installation of Powerlooms

(Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the Fifth Five Year Plan for the installation of powerlooms. It is proposed to install one powerloom factory in S. Kanara District with about 25 powerlooms. One biggest exporter of Kerala has come forward to take the responsibility of installing the power-looms factory, consume the yarn that is being produced in the State in the coir mechanised uits and market the same both in the internal and external markets. It is not yet decided as to whether this factory should be started in the private or public sector However, in order to meet the expenses for the implementation of this scheme, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8. Expansion of existing defibring and crulling units

(Rs. 2.00 lacks)

154. At present, 9 Government Coir Mechanised units are working in the State with 4 Ceylone type of drums only for the manufacture of bristle spinning and mattress fibre. But, in order to increase the production of improved quality fibre which has good market in overseas market it is necessary to introduce baby-hecklers so that the production may be increased from 100 bags to 300 bags per day of 8 hours work. Hence, it is proposed to install baby decorticator (Hacklers) in thehse 9 units with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

9. Organisation of Societies for the collection of husk

(Rs. 1 lakh)

155. At present, husk, which is the raw material for running the coir mechanised units, is being procured independently by each unit. Husk has to be purchased in particular seasons and stored. to be used all the year round by all the mechanised units in the state. It will be difficult to run the units if husks are not procured during the particulars seasons in the areas where there is concentration of coconut plantations. It is also possible to purchase at cheaper rates in bulk quantities if the same is purchased in untapped areas where abundant quantity of husk is available. In order to organise about three or four societies for collection of husk a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be included in the Five Year Plan. This will help to procure the husk required and supply the same to all units at a standard rate in order to maintain the rate of the coir fibre in the market. The Central coir Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bangalore, will arrange to provide a trunk for the transport of husk from unit to unit Hence. .Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the implementation of this scheme.

10. Training of Coir Artisans

(Rs. 1.00 lakh)

156. Coir Artisans are being trained at present at Artisan Training Institute run by the State Government and advance training

is being imparted at the Central Coir Research Institute. Alleppey. But, as the industry is being developed in the State in a rapid speed, it will be difficult to run and develop the units without trained personnel. Hence, it is necessary to organise a training unit for imparting training to coir artisans and others in a central place like Arsikere where all other facilities are available. In order to start one such centre during the Fifth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided.

11. Starting of rope manufacturing unit

(Rs. 1.00 lakh)

157. At present no rope manufacturing units are working in the State. Whereas in places like Calcutta and other areas, there are rope manufacturing units. There is good demand for the ropes. Hence, it is necessary to utilise the raw materials that are being sold in the internal and external markets now and to provide additional employment to the rural folk by starting rope manufaturing units at the rate of 5 per annum. There is enough raw materials for the manufacture of rope in the State. Marketing will have to be arranged for these ropes.

12. Publicity and Propaganda

(Rs. 0.50 lakh)

158. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan towards publicity and propaganda. At present, the Central Coir Board has undertaken to make publicity and progaganda at the All India level and in foreign countries whereas at the state level there are no such arrangements. It is necessary to enlighten the entrepreneurs and others interested in the industry by supplying them brochure, placards, handouts, screening of slides, advertisements through newspapers and screening of documentary films, etc. This will go a long way in developing the Industry. Hence Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan at Rs. 10,000 per annum.

13. Starting of Dye-Houses

(Rs. 0.50 lakh)

159. Though defibring units are working in the State and Coir products are being manufactured in some of the production units, there is no centralised dye house with full equipment for dyeing up coir yarn and fibre as is being done in Kerala. It is necessary to start one Big Dyeing Unit in the Central place and to start 3 small dye houses in different areas where fibre is manufactured and yarn mats and mattings, etc., are manufactured. Hence, it is proposed to start one Big Dye House at Arsikere and three Small Dye Houses in other areas to be selected depending upon the necessity. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan, to implement this scheme.

7. BEE KEEPING

160. Bee-keeping has become an important cottage Industry in certain concentrated areas in Coorg and Chikmagalur. There is vast scope to develop the Bee-keeping Industry in the State. There are

38 centres at present functioning for the development of Bee-keeping Industry in different parts of the State under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for the development of Bee-keeping industry during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8. GRANT IN AID TO KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRY BOARD.

Grant-in-aid to Khadi and Village Industries Board

(Rs. 0.10 lakh)

161. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs is proposed to continue the assistance to the Khadi and Village Industries Board as in the case of previous plan period.

9. Co-operative Spinning Mills

(Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

162. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made in the form of assistance to Co-operative Spinning Mills, as detailed below :—

1.	Gadag Co-operative Textile Mills, Hulkoti ..	Rs. 40 lakhs
2.	Belgaum Co-operative Spinning Mill ..	Rs. 10 lakhs
	Total ..	Rs. 50 lakhs

10. Assistance to Educated Unemployed

(Rs. 130.00 lakhs)

1. Industrial Estates—Rs. 10 lakhs per year *or* Rs. 50 lakhs.
2. Hire Purchase of Machinery—Rs. 10 lakhs per year *or* Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
3. Provisional for Seed or Margin money—Rs. 3 lakhs per year *or* Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
4. Organisation of Technician's Co-operative Societies—Rs. 3 lakhs per year *or* Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Industrial Estate

(Provision 50.00 lakhs)

163. There is a great demand for sheds in the Industrial Estate from the Education Unemployed. At present, the Mysore Small Industries Corporation Limited. is putting up sheds all over the State at District Headquarters. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to place a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs every year at the disposal of Mysore Small Industries Corporation to construct the sheds at district Headquarters and at Taluk level, wherever there is a demand. The plan envisages the construction of 24 to 32 sheds per year. The location of the sheds will be decided by the Mysore Small Industries Corporation Limited based on actual demand. The size of the sheds will vary according to the place and actual requirements from the enterpreneurs. The land required for these sheds will be found in the existing Industrial Estates to the extent possible. However, additional land will be required in certain locations.

Supply of Machinery and Equipment on Hire Purchase basis

(Provision 50.00 lakhs)

164. The very popular of assistance to Small Scale Industrial projects in supply of machinery on hire purchase basis. Under this scheme, which will supplement the scheme of M/s. National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, the complete requirement of indigenous Plant and Machinery will be provided on hire purchase in respect of schemes for the Educated Unemployed. The scheme will be implemented by the Mysore Small Industries Corporation limited, with some modifications. It is applicable either to new enterpreneurs or to the existing enterpreneurs who propose to expand their activities. It is likely that about 30 units will be assisted every year.

Provision of Seed or Margin Money

(Provision 15.00 lakhs)

165. Several Self-Employment Schemes for Educated Unemployed failed to get started as certain financial requirements of Banks and other financial institutions cannot be met by such enterpreneers. Most of the financial institutions do not advance 100 per cent of the financial requirements. Most of these institutions insist on a minimum of 10 per cent as margin or seed money. As it is difficult to secure a general relation of the margin money from the financial insitutions, the only method of enabling these schemes to mature and fufil their employment potentiality is to provide supplementary loan assistance to the enterpreneurs. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide 50 per cent of the margin money subject to a maximum to Rs. 15,000 per scheme.

Organisation of Technician's Co-operative Society

(Provision 15.00 lakhs)

167. Groups of projects with some commonality in the technical discipline could involve a capital risk beyond the capacity of single technician. However, groups of engineers of technical persons could take up this bunch of smaller units providing infrastructure facilities by way of such arrangements, division of manufacturing programme, common marketing arrangements, etc. Again a group of technicians could come together and take this up as a single manufacturing unit. Such a programme necessarily has to be implemented on Co-operative principles. It is proposed to assist under the scheme such Co-operatives through participation in share capital, provision of seed many provision of managerial subsidy and some elements of working capital, all forming a package of assistance against a good project report. It is proposed to assist three or four technicians Co- operative Socieities per year.

11. STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

(Provision Rs. 20 lakhs)

168. Department is providing Financial Assistance for starting Small Scale Industries or expanding the existing once under State Aid to Industries Act. The maximum amount of loan that could be sanctioned by the Department is up to Rs. 25,000 such of the Industries which are not entitle for assistance, under the State Finance Corporation Act, 1951. Every loan is sanctioned against 75 per cent of the

security offered and carries in interest of 10 per cent per annum subject to a rebate of 4 per cent for prompt payment of the instalments on or before the due dates. The loan is repayable within a period of 10 years and the repayment commences after two years. It has already been decided to channalise the Financial Programmes of assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act in the plan programme and necessary provision as already been made during 1972-73 and 1973-74. Thihs Assistance is proposed to continue during Fifth Plan Period also and therefore, the provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for this purpose. Out of this Rs. 4 lakhs will be spent for each year during the plan period. (Rs. 2.5 lakhs for Small Scale Industries and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for Large Industries).

12. LEATHER AND LEATHER BASED INDUSTRIES BOARD

(Rs. 1.00 crore)

169. The Government of Mysore have already constituted a Leather and Leather Based Industries Board which is only an advisory board to promote and foster the development of Leather Based Industries in the State.

170. It is now contemplated to convert this Board into a statutory corporation, so that the organisation could be effective and instrumental in implementing the several promotional measures for the development of Leather Industry.

171. Since, the provision of the programme of the Corporation have to be necessarily formulated after coming into being of the said Corporation only a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made for the entire period of the Fifth plan.

13. WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Rs. 0.50 crores)

172. At present, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Department of Industries and Commerce and the Khadi and Village Industries Board are attending to the activities of the Sheep and Wool Development Schemes. The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department has proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 28.55 lakhs for the year 1973-74. The Department of Industries and Commerce has proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 1,68,000 for running the Kolar and Ranebennur Spinning Centres. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs for woollen development schemes. The Khadi and Village Industries Board is receiving funds from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

173. It is proposed to have a Statutory Board for Sheep and Sheep bye-products Development and to bring under it all the activities undertaken by the above named Departments and to request the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to channelise the financial assistance through the sheep and sheep bye-products Development Board. This proposal is intended to have integrated development of sheep and sheep bye-products under the proposed statutory Board.

The Executive Committee of the Sheep and Wool Development Board has (after being authorised by the Board) examined the details of all the several schemes now undertaken by the different agencies and also funds suggested for the year 1973-74. The funds suggested by the several agencies are not sufficient to take up intensive development of sheep and sheep bye-products scheme. For this purpose, it is very necessary to have a well laid out administrative and technical staff attached to the Board. In the estimate a provision has been made to appoint both Technical and Administrative personnel required at the Board headquarters. Divisional and district levels and also to appoint non-official members as Directors for the industries pertaining to :

(i) Sheep Development and Research including meat ;
(ii) Co-operation and marketing ;
(iii) Wool Development and Industries, etc.

14. SERICULTURE

1. Establishment of Mulberry Nurseries-cum-Seed Farms

175. The object of the scheme is to multiply improved variety (M5) of mulberry in Government Mulberry Nurseries and Supply the cuttings to the sericulturists to replant their old gardens to improve the quality and quantity of mulberry. It is also proposed to utilise the available leaves to produce foreign race basic seed cocoons. These Nurseries are proposed to be continued during the Fifth Five-Year Plan as there is keen demand for M5 cuttings from the sericulturists.

(Provision—Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

2. Starting of Mysore Race Basic Seed Farms

176. The object of the scheme is to establish Mysore Race basic seed cocoon farms to meet the increasing demand for basic seed during the Fifth Plan Period.

177. Four Mysore Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farms started at Hosigekaval. Magadi. Doddaballapur and Hebbur were continued during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The work connected with the construction of buildings, sinking of irrigation wells and providing the required equipment for the Farms is expected to be completed. in respect of Magadi and Doddaballapur by the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan and the expenditure involved during the Fifth Plan period would be only maintenance expenditure amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. It is therefore proposed to transfer the expenditure and the farms to the Non-Plan Budget of the Department. The Farms at Hosigekaval and Hebbur would be continued during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and 5 more additional Farms are proposed to be started.

(Provision—Rs. 37.60 lakhs)

3. Starting of Exotic Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farms

178. The object of the scheme is the establishment of Farms for production of Exotic Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farms In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the basic Seed Farms established in Thandavapura. Horalahalli and K.P. Doddi were continued and the works

connected with the buildings and wells and providing equipment have been completed. The expenditure involved in continuing these farms forms the normal maintenance expenditure. Therefore the maintenance expenditure of these 3 Farms amounting to Rs. 3,47,000 per year is proposed to be transferred to the Non-Plan Budget of the Department. Besides the Farms started during the Fourth Five-Year Plan at M.M. Hills, Chowdasandra and Gattamaranahalli are proposed to be continued in Fifth Plan as they have yet to be provided with buildings, wells and equipments. It is also proposed to establish 5 more Farms for production of exotic basic seed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(Provision—Rs. 43.90 lakhs)

4. Starting of Government Grainages

179. The object of the scheme is to increase the production of Cross-Breed Disease Free Layings for supply to the Silk Worm Rearers. At present there are 50 Government Grainages producing annually about 2.40 crores of Cross-Breed Disease Free Layings. It is proposed to increase the production by about 1.25 crores over a period of 5 years in a phased manner. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 5 Grainages were started in Byranahalli, Chowdanakuppe, Kudur, Nagavalli and Mathikere. These would be continued during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period under Non-Plan Schemes and the Recurring Expenditure of Rs. 2.67 lakhs involved in continuing these four Grainages would be transferred to the Non-Plan Budget of the Department.

The expenditure involved in starting of 25 new Grainages is Rs. 64.90 lakhs.

5. Strengthening and Reorganisation of Government Cocoon Markets

180. The object of the Scheme is to strengthen the staff of the Government Cocoon Markets which have been established to provide marketing facilities for the Cocoon Producers keeping in view the volume of transactions and financial responsibilities involved. The Cocoon Markets started during the earlier plan period have to be provided with market yards, ware houses and office buildings and additional equipment for carry on the work smoothly and without inconvenience to the sellers and buyers of cocoons.

181. The expenditure on the maintenance of the existing Cocoon Markets which involves an annual expenditure of Rs. 11.78 lakhs is proposed to be transferred to the Non-Plan Budget of the Department.

(Provision—Fifth Plan Rs. 34.2 lakhs)

6. Formation of Ranges and creation of Supervisory squad

182. The object of scheme is to create an organisation for the effective implementation of the The Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production. Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959. 200 Ranges have been created with each range being placed incharge of a Sericultural Demonstrator. Besides, the Range Officer would attend to extension work in the range under his charge. The

work of the Range Officers in so far as they relate to the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act would be supervised by a Squad under the charge of a Deputy Director of Sericulture

(Provision—Rs. 68.45 lakhs)

7. Establishment of Pilot Centres

183. The object of the Scheme is to establish Demonstration Pilot Centres where all the best conveniences for the industry like proper lands for mulberry cultivation, best cultural operations for the mulberry and that too of the most useful variety, suitable buildings for rearing of silkworms, best silkworm seeds for rearing, the rearing being conducted on the most efficient lines, reeling of silk and providing of more qualified personnel to turn out most efficient work on the above said lines so that the Farm may be a Model one to exhibit what the maximum benefits that the industry is capable of achieving. given the best facilities at each stage.

184. The Pilot Centre started during Fourth Plan period at Kuderu in Chamarajanagar Taluk, is proposed to be continued during the Fifth Plan period as most of the works connected with buildings. wells and setting up of a reeling unit remain incompleted.

(Provision—Rs. 8.35 lakhs)

8. Establishment of Chawki Rearing Centres on Large Scale

185. Rearing of young silk worms for a period of about 10 days, i.e., upto II moult is an expert job so as to ensure healthy growth of worms in later stages. During these 10 days the worms need great care and nourishing food and better environmental facilities. As these requirements are lacking with most of the rearers. Demonstration Chawki Centres have been started. 50 Chawki Rearing Centres which were functioning by the end of the Fourth Plan are proposed to be continued during Fifth Five-Year Plan also. In the existing Chawki Centres mulberry leaves are supplied from the gardens of the sericulturists to rear the suitable young worms. As providing nutritious mulberry leaves is one of the main objectives of Chawki rearing. it is now proposed to convert 10 Centres into a Model Centres by providing two acres mulberry garden with a well, and additional staff so that the unit could function effectively to achieve better results.

(Provision—Rs. 32.00 lakhs)

9. Crash Programme for the Development of Silk Industry and Starting of Co-operative Societies

186. Under the Crash Programme for Sericultural Development approved by Government. it is proposed to double the production of silk over a period of 10 years from 1972-73 at an outlay of Rs. 80 crores. Government of India have given their concurrence for securing funds required in the form of loans from Commercial Banks. To minimise the burden of interest charged by Commercial Banks on the borrowers. it is proposed to subsidise interest element to the extent of 3 per cent sharing the expenditure between the State Government and Central Government on 50:50 basis. The expenditure on this interest subsidy is provided under this scheme

187. It is proposed to organise Co-operative Societies for silkworm rearers, silk worm reelers and licensed seed preparers so that the funds may be routed to the members through these Co-operative Societies. The State Government has to provide matching Share Capital contribution to each Society and sanction managerial subsidy on a sliding scale for a period of four years on 100 per cent, 75 per cent, 50 per cent and 25 per cent respectively and provide equipment grant amounting to Rs. 1,000 to each of the Co-operative Society. Necessary provision is made under this Scheme.

(Provision—Rs. 102.80 lakhs)

10. Departmental Loan for construction of Rearing Houses, Grainage Buildings, Loan and Loan-cum-subsidy for sinking of Wells, etc.

188. The object of the Scheme is to continue to advance loans to Sericulturists to sink irrigation wells, construction of rearing houses and Grainage buildings. in order to enable the rearers to increase the output of cocoons per unit area cultivated and the seed preparers to provide themselves with proper accommodation to carry on their Grainage operations.

(Provision—Rs. 11.35 lakhs)

11. Development of Non-Mulberry, Silk Industry

189. Under this scheme development of Tasar Silk Industry in Mysore State is taken up. This scheme is a continuation scheme from the Fourth Plan. There the plenty of host plants in Western Ghats to rear Tasar Silk Worms. Expert opinion is that the climatic conditions are quite suitable to exploit the potentialities for development of the Tassar Industry in Mysore State. The rearing of Tasar Worms without any investment whatsoever can be profitably taken up by the Hill Tribes, Scheduled Tribebs andScheduled Castes. Recently, the services of an export in the Industry has also been secured the Central Silk Board for the rapid development of this Industry.

190. As per the recommendations of the Research Co-ordination Committee of the Central Silk Board, it is proposed to start 8 tasar sub-centres in addition to the two tasar farms already existing.

(Provision—Rs. 21.30 lakhs)

12. Establishment of Large Scale Bivoltine Silk Farm at Dharmapura Village, Hunsur Taluk

191. The experiments conducted on large scale in the 4th year of the Fourth Five Year Plan on rearing of bivoltine reciprocal crosses proved successful and the average yield worked out to 35 kgs. of cocoons per 100 Disease Free Laying reared and the renditta obtained was 8 to 10 and the quality of silk was of International grade. Yield of silk per acre worked out about 40 kgs. The successful rearing of these bivotline rates has opened up possibilities of exporting raw silk also in addition to the export of fabrics as at present. Therefore, the Central Silk Board has programmed to produce and export about 800 metric tonnes of bivoltine silk by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. Mlsore is expected to contribute 300 metric tonnes of bivoltine silk. To achieve the above objective and to provide the basic seed needed for the production of the hybrid seed, a Farm is proposed to be established.

(Provision—Rs. 58.00 lakhs)

13. Scheme for supply of Chandrikes in Seed Area

192. The above scheme has been under implementation during the Fourth Plan period and it is proposed to continue during Fifth In Mysore Seed Area, seed cocoons are harvested before they are completely spun just to save hire charges on chandrikes and sericulturists being poor are not in a position to own chandrikes. Therefore under the scheme Chandrikes are supplied to the sericulturists in Mysore Seed one at subsidised cost through the Taluk Development Boards.

(Provision—Rs. 2.5 lakhs)

14. Scheme to Assist Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes construction of Common Rearing Houses, Loan-cum-subsidy for construction of Rearing and Grainage Buildings, sinking of wells, purchase of equipment, etc.

193. The above scheme is a continuation scheme from the Fourth Plan. Some of the scheduled caste and Tribes in the Sericultural areas have been showing interest in taking up to sericulture as a subsidiary occupation. They are so poor that they are not in a position to equip themselves with even the absolute necessities to practice Sericulture. State Government can encourage them by way of granting lands to grow mulberry. If they are supplied with necessary appliances, it is possible for them to take up this industry and develop the same considerably to their advantage. With this object in view certain facilities are proposed to be extended to them to become regular sericulturists and thus improve their economic conditions.

(Provision—Rs. 16.50 lakhs)

15. Development of Sericulture in New Areas

194. In recent years Agriculturists of Nothern Districts of the State like Chitradurg, Bellary, Bijaper, Dharwar, Shimoga have come forward enthusiatically to take up Sericulture and some area has been planted with mulberry and the results so far obtained are encouraging. Therefore to help and assist them who are entirely new to this industry in cultivation of mulberry and rearing of silkworms which is an expert job it is proposed to start 5 Demonstration-cum-seed Farms in the new areas during the plan period.

(Provision—Rs. 8.2 lakhs)

16. Demonstration of package of practices in the Mulberry fields and Rearing Houses of Sericulturists

195. The first Sericulture Seminar held at the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore, on 25th and 26th October 1972 has recommended Package of Practices for cultivation of Mulberry garden under rainfed and irrigated conditions and practice of improved techniques in rearing of silk worms with a view to increase productivity of quality silk in a unit area of mulbery. It is necessary to demonstrate these techniques in fields of sericulturists in order to make them popular among the sericulturists. Hence this scheme.

(Provision—Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

17. Strengthening of Staff for Speedy Execution of Development Schemes of the Department of Sericulture

196. With the expansion of work both in the Directorate of Sericulture and also in the Offices of the Deputy Directors in-charge of Zones on account of the massive development programme taken-up it becomes absolutely necessary to strengthen the staff both at the Directorate level and at the Office of the Deputy Directors, in each of the 3 Zones. Accordingly it is proposed to strengthen the administrative set-up for the effective implementation of the development programme.

(Provision—Rs. 15.45 lakhs)

18. Deputation of Officers within and outside the country

197. It is proposed to depute officers of this Department to countries abroad where Sericulture is highly advanced so that those officers could study the latest developments in those places so that after return, they can adopt such of those with modifications wherever need be in the State. Some of the Officers to be deputed should study the special branches of the Industry so that they can specialise on such work here to modify or improve the age old technique and make the work more scientific. It is necessary to depute at least one Senior Officer every year.

(Provision—Rs. 1 lakh)

19. Scheme for Publicity and Audio-Visual Education

198. The object of the Scheme is to collect information regarding the latest development in the various sectors of the industry and impart knowledge to the sericulturists in village parts by means of pamphlet, book-lets etc., and also arranging lectures with the assistance of Lanterne-slides, and Film Shows and Exhibitions. This will have to be done in an intensive scale for which there should be mobile staff to go from village to village and broad-cast among sericulturists. Under this scheme it is also proposed to hold Sericultural Exhibitions during Jathras and Shandy days when large number of people gather in such places.

(Provision—Rs. 1 lakh)

20. Establishment of Raw Material Bank

199. The fluctuations in the Silk Market has been the bane of the industry for decodes. As a result of these fluctuations both the producers and the consumers are put to great hardships. With a view to stabilise silk prices at a level economic both to the Producers and the Weaver it is necessary to stabilise silk prices. The Central Silk Board had constituted a sub-committee to study the reasons for the wide and frequent fluctuations in the Silk Market and to suggest measures for stabilisation of silk prices. The sub-committee in its report has recommended that raw material Banks have to be established both at the State Level and also at the Central Level. Under the proposal to establish the Raw Material Bank it is proposed to fix floor prices for different varieties of silk and purchase silk at the floor prices when the prices slump below the floor prices, build-up stocks of silk and release the stocks to the actual weavers when the rates show a ten-

dency to go beyond the ceiling. This would ensure economic prices to the producers besides ensuring supply of silk to the Weavers at the ceiling prices. Indeed the target of 27.5 lakh Kgs. fixed for the Fifth Plan largely depends upon the stability in prices of silk during the plan period.

200. The Raw Material Bank could be formed by setting up of a Raw Silk Corporation fully owned by Government. It could also be formed by the Mysore State Silk Marketing Co-operative Society with Governmental Assistance by participation in the share capital of the Society and having a supervisory control over the administration of the Society. The working funds required could be raised by the society through any commercial bank with Government guarantee. In either case, the required share capital will have to be provided by Government.

201. The silk to be purchased for the Raw Material Bank should be subjected to tests to assess the different qualities. This necessitates the strengthening of the establishment of the existing Government Silk Conditioning and Testing House and providing the additional equipment for which Foreign Exchange to the tune of 3 lakhs would be required. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made under this scheme.

21. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Production of Bivoltine Silk

202. Sericulture is an important agro-based Industry in Mysore State providing employment for more than 2 million people either directly or indirectly. The Industry provides subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists and brings them additional income. The development of this industry during these 20 years of planning has been rapid. The production of silk has increased from 7 lakh Kgs. at the beginning of the first plan to nearly 19 lakhs Kgs. at the end of 1972-73 and it is expected to reach 20 lakh Kgs. at the end of the Fourth Plan, if the present highly remunerative prices were to continue during the current year. In recent years Japan which had been producing annually about 20,000 tons of silk and exporting sizable quantity of the same to other countries has only been using its entire production to meet its domestic demand but has also started importing silk from South Korea and China. The price of silk in Japan has shot up from Rs. 175-00 per Kg. in 1971 to Rs. 360 per Kg. in 1973. The present trends of demand for silk in this country and other countries in the world indicate that the present high prices are likely to continue in the coming years. India has already entered the export market by exporting pure silk fabrics made from both handlooms and power-looms. The annual exports are ranging between Rs. 5 to 6 crores of rupees. The out-look for exports of silk fabrics for 1973 appears to be much brighter in that the exports of pure silk fabrics during January—May 1973 are reported to be Rs. 3.21 crores as against 2.11 crores during the corresponding period of 1972. Till recently the Indian exports had been limited to silk fabrics. In July 1972, a small quantity of 300 Kgs. of raw silk yarn produced in the Mysore Government Silk Filatures was exported to Japan to study the reaction of the Japanese fabrics manufacturers to the Indian raw silk. The Japanese have evinced greater interest in Indian Silk although the quality of multivoltine Indian silk falls very much below the International standard. But sustained export market for Indian Silk could be built up only by

exporting silk conforming to International Standards and therefore production of International Grade Silk in this country is necessary to build up a good export market.

203. The Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute. Mysore after a decade of Research has released two bivoltine races NN 6 D and KA and their hybrids in 1971 for field scale trials. The field scale trials have given very good results in that the hybrid cocoons have silk content of 17 per cent reelable length of 850 metres and renditta of 8—10 (number of units by weight of cocoons required to get 1 Unit by weight of silk yarn). The raw silk reeled from bivoltine races and their hybrids has come upto International Standards in quality. During the year 1972-73, four lakhs of Disease Free Layings of Bivoltine Hybrids were released to sericulturists and results have been very satisfactory. Encouraged by these results the Department of Sericulture with the collaboration of the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute has programmed to release 20 lakh laying during 1973-74, the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The estimated production of Bivoltine Hybrid cocoons during 1973-74 is about 5,00,000 Kgs. It is proposed to take up production of Bivoltine Silk on much a bigger scale. The target for production of bivoltine silk has been fixed at 600 tons by the end of the Fifth Plan at annual rate of increase of120 tons. To achieve this target it is necessary to organise Seed Farms for both Basic and Commericial Bivoltine Seed. A scheme to establish a large scale Bivoltine Seed Farm has been included as Scheme No. 12 in the State's Fifth Five Year Plan. The estimated requirement of commercial hybrids seed would be about 250 lakhs laying by the end of the Fifth Plan. The total No. of Grainages to be started for production of 250 lakhs layings would be 50 at 5 lakhs of laying per Grainage. Against which, it is proposed to start only 35 Grainages with a total capacity of 175 lakhs layings. The balance of about 75 lakhs of layings is proposed to be met from the production of the 25 Grainages proposed to be started under Scheme No. 4 of the State Plan. The seed cocoons required in the preparation of Bivoltine Hybrids have to be got reared through selected seed rearers by providing them incentives and the required technical guidance. The incentives to be provided are :

1. Supply of Basic Seed Layings at Subsidised Cost.
2. Supply of Chawki Rearing Equipment free of cost.
3. Technical guidance through special extension staff.
4. Assured purchase of seed cocoons at Rs. 40 per 1,000.

204. The total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 163 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years. The Scheme is proposed to be financed entirely by Central Assistance for the following reasons :

1. The production of Bivoltine Silk anticipated under the Scheme is about 600 tons valued at about Rs. 20 crores. Even 50 per cent of this production is exported, the country would earn foreign exchange worth of Rs. 10 crores at the existing level of prices of silk both in this country and in the world markets.

2. It would also meet the requirement of the Gold Zari Industry of Surat which was being met till recently by imported silk.

3. It would also meet the requirement of manufacturers of high quality pure silk brocades and similar types of superfine fabrics needing high quality raw silk.

205. The Department of Sericulture has the required organisation and technical competence to implement the scheme. The Scheme has been worked out in detail and would require Rs. 163.149 lakhs during the Fifth Plan.

ANNEXURE I

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Summary Statement of State Outlays

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	Fourth Plan				Fifth Plan proposed			1974–79				
		Approved outlay	1969–73	1973–74	1969–74	*Total*	*Capital*	*Foreign Exchange*	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Handlooms ..	170.00	55.62	13.55	69.17	175.00	48.00	..	35.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00
2.	Powerlooms ..	25.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	25.00	.	..	5.00	7.00	6.00	3.00	4.00
3.	(*a*) Small Scale Industries	175.00	38.86	11.50	50.36	250.00	200.00		50.00	55.00	55.00	45.00	45.00
	(*b*) Industrial Co-operatives	50.00	32.58	3.00	35.58	100.00	..	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
4.	Industrial Estates ..	140.00	167.82	121.00	288.82	600.00	600.00	.	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
5.	Handicrafts ..	25.00	2.83	1.50	4.33	50.00	36.00	..	10.00	12.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
6.	Coir ..	10.00	10.61	17.25	27.86	30.00	2.00	..	6.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	6.00
7.	Bee-keeping ..	10.00	0.20	0.10	0.30	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
8.	Khadi and Village Industries (State Share).	5.00	0.50	0.10	0.60	10.00	..	.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9.	Co-operative Spinning Mills	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	10.00	12.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
10.	Assistance to Educated Unemployees.	..	..	..	..	130.00	100.00	..	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
11.	Loans under S.A.I. Act	..	25.00	25.00	50.00	20.00	20.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
12.	Leather and Leather Industries. Board.	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	.	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
13.	Wool Development Board	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
14.	Sericulture ..	215.00	135.58	45.00	180.58	550.00	115.00	3.00	103.00	109.00	115.00	113.00	110.00
	Total ..	825.00	471.60	239.00	710.60	2,150.00	1,171.00	3.00	423.00	446.00	446.00	418.00	417.00

ANNEXURE II.

Village and Small Industries.

	Physical Targets		
	Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan
	(Target)	(likely achievement)	(Targets)
(1) *Small Scale Industries*—			
No. of new units likely to established.	5,000	4,000	10,000
No. of additional employment likely to be created.	50,000	32,000	1,00,000
(*a*) for technically qualified persons.	6,000	4,000	20,000
(*b*) Others (Skilled and unskilled).	44,000	28,000	80,000
(2) *Industrial estates/areas*—			
No. of new estates/areas proposed to be set up (along with No. of sheds):			
(*a*) urban areas.			
(*b*) Semi-urban areas			
(*c*) Rural areas.			
No. of persons likely to be employed in			
(*a*) construction activities			
(*b*) industrial activities			
(i) technically qualified persons.			
(ii) others.			
3) *Handloom industry*—			
Production :			
(*a*) within the co-op. fold	450 M.M.	500 M.M.	600 M.M.
(*b*) outside ..	..	..	..
Sales through emporia ..	Rs. 5.75 lakhs	Rs. 6.00 lakhs	Rs. 8.50 lakhs
Exports ..	..	NA	..
No. of persons likely to be provided with.			
(*a*) fuller employment ..	1.4 lakhs	1.6 lakhs	2 lakhs
(*b*) new employment ..			
(4) *Powerlooms*—			
Production ..	700 M.M.	750 M.M	900 M.M.
No. of persons likely to be employed.	0.75 lakhs	1 lakhs	1.25 lakhs
(5) *Handicrafts*			
Sales through emporia ..	Rs. 2.50 lakhs	Rs. 2.10 lakhs	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Exports ..	Rs. 3.5 lakhs	Rs. 3.5 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakh
No. of persons likely to be provided with			
(*a*) fuller employment		..	
(*b*) new employment ..	..	..	..
(6) *Coir industry*—			
(Only fibres) ..	3500 MT	4000 MT	5000 MT
[illegible]	Rs. [illegible] lakhs	Rs. 32 lakhs	Rs. 40 lakhs
Sales through emporia ..	Rs. 4.00 lakhs	Rs. 4.25 lakhs	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Exports ..	..	..	..
No. of additional persons likely to be employed.	600	660	1000

(only departmental & aided unit s).

ANNEXURE III

List of Schemes Proposed for Fifth Plan

Sl. No.	Item	Fifth Plan (proposed) Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	1974-79 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	*Handlooms*—								
	1. Creation of a separate Directorate of Handlooms.	15.00	..	..	3.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.50
	2. Staff for Reserve Bank of India Credit Scheme	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	3. Handloom Designing and Training Centre ..	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30
	4. Training of Weavers ..	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.15
	5. Big Dye House	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.80
	6. Subsidy towards interest	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.80
	7. Improved appliances	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30
	8. Managerial grants	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	9. Loans towards Share Cap.	1.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	10. Asisstance to 3 Apex Societies	20.00	20.00	..	4.00	4.60	4.60	3.40	3.40
	11. Revitalisation of Weavers Co-op. Societies ..	15.00	12.00	..	3.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.50
	12. Participation in share Capital	15.00	15.00	..	3.00	3.60	3.60	2.40	2.40
	13. Rebate on Sales	45.00	..	..	9.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.00
	14. Housing Colonies	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.80
	15. Contributory Thrift Scheme	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.15
	16. Block grants on Sales turn-over	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.80
	17. Collective Weavers Centres	6.00	..	..	1.20	1.40	1.40	1.00	1.00
	18. Establishment of Sales and Show Room ..	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30
	19. Publicity and Propaganda	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	20. Calendering and Finishing Plant	8.00	..	..	1.60	1.75	1.75	1.45	1.45
	21. Setting up of Sizing Plants	8.00	..	..	1.60	1.75	1.75	1.45	1.45
	22. Printing of Cloth Woolen and Silk ..	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30
	Total ..	175.00	48.00	..	35.00	110.00	40.00	30.00	30.00

2. *Power looms* ..	25.00	..	..	5.00	7.00	6.00	3.00	4.00
3. *(a) Small Scale Industries—*	..							
1. **Leather Common Facility Centres** ..	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
2. Small Scale Industries in C.D. & N.E.S. areas.	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3. Common Facility Centres in Industrial Estates.	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
4. **Tool Room**	50.00	50.00	..	10.00	12.00	12.00	8.00	8.00
5. Hire Purchase of Machinery	50.00	50.00	..	10.00	11.00	11.00	9.00	9.00
6. **Testing Laboratory**	50.00	50.00	..	10.00	12.00	12.00	8.00	8.00
7. Marketing Assistance	20.00	20.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
8. Sub Contract Exchange	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9. **Share Capital**	25.00	25.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total ..	250.00	200.00	..	50.00	55.00	55.00	45.00	45.00
(b) Industrial Co-operatives—								
1. Share Capital Contribution	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2. **Working Capital loan**	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3. **Construction of Godown**	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. Share Capital loan to Artisan Members ..	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. Managerial grants to new Industrial Co-operatives Societies.	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
6. Revitalisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies.	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
7. Grant in aid to Mysore Industries Corporation	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
8. Share Capital contribution to Industrial Co-operatives.	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9. Contribution to the Bad Debts Fund ..	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
10. Medium term loans to State Industrial Co-operative Bank.	40.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
11. Share Capital contribution to Technicians Co-operative Societies.	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12. Managerial subsidy	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13. Working Capital loans	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
14. Share Capital contribution to Co-operative Industrial Estates.	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total ..	100.00	..	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	*Industrial Estate :*								
	1. Industrial Estate	600.00	600.00	...	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
5.	*Handicrafts :*								
	1. Quality Marking Scheme	2.50	...	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	2. Survey of Handicrafts	1.10	...	...	0.22	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.21
	3. Training Scheme	1.50	...	...	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.25
	4. Celebration of All India Handicrafts Week ...	1.50	...	...	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
	5. Participation of Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation.	5.0	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	6. Strengthening the Share Capital of Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation.	16.00	16.00	...	3.20	4.00	3.30	2.75	2.75
	7. Procurement Cente at Kinhal	0.50	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	8. Design Cell for the production centre of M.S.H.D.C.	0.40	...	...	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07
	9. Construction, Expansion and Development of Handicrafts Estates and C.F.C.	20.00	20.00	...	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.50
	10. Assistance ro Handicrafts Co-operative Societies.	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.40	0.22	0.26	0.52
	Total	50.00	36.00	..	10.00	12.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
6.	*Coir :*								
	1. Assistance to Coir Co-operative Societies ..	2.00	2.00	..	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.40
	2. Starting of Coir mechanised units ..	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
	3. Organisational expenses	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
	4. Starting of Centralised hackling and Grading units.	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.25	0.25
	5. Installation of motirised spinning units ..	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.25	0.25
	6. Installation of decorticated mechanised units for extraction of coir fibre.	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
	7. Installation of Powerlooms	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	2.00
	8. Expansion of existing defibring and curling units.	2.00	.	..	0.40	0.40	0.10	0.30	0.50
	9. Organisation of Co-operative Society for collection of husk.	1.00	...	..	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.20
	10. Training of Coir Artisans	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.20
	11. Starting of Rope manufacturing unit ..	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	12. Publicity and Propaganda	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	13. Starting of Dye House	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Total ...	30.0	...	...	6.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	6.00

7. *Bee-Keeping :*								
Development of Bee-keeping	10.00	...	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
8. *Khadi and Vil Industries; Board :*								
Grant-in-aid to Khadi and Village Industries Board	10.00	...	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9. *Co-operative Spinning Mills*								
Assistance to Co-operative Spinning Mills ...	50.00	50.00	...	10.00	12.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
10. *Assistance to Educated Unemployed :*								
1. Industrial Estate	50.00	50.00	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Hire purchase of machinery	50.00	50.00	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Provn. for Seed or Margin money ...	15.00	...	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
4. Technicians Co-operative Society ...	15.00	...	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total ...	130.00	100.00	...	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
11. *State Aid to Industries :*								
1. Loans under State Aid to Industries Act ...	20.00	20.00	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
12. Leather and Leather Industries Board ...	100.00	...	...	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
13. Wool Development Board	50.00	...	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
14. *Sericulture :*								
1. Establishment of Mulberry Nurseries-*cum*-Seed Farms.	7.00	2.00	..	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2. Starting of Mysore Race Basic Seed Farm ..	37.60	15.75	..	6.80	6.60	7.30	8.10	8.80
3. Starting of Exotic Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farms.	43.90	19.75	..	8.75	9.50	7.80	8.55	9.30
4. Starting of Government Grainages	64.90	3.75	..	4.80	8.90	13.00	17.10	21.00
5. Strengthening and Reorganisation of Government Cocoon Markets.	34.20	22.20	..	4.90	6.90	7.90	7.90	6.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Formation of Ranges and creation of Supervisory squad.	68.45	..	..	13.69	13.69	13.69	13.69	13.69
7.	Establishment of Pilot Centre ..	8.35	1.00	..	2.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
8.	Establishment of Chawki Rearing Centres on large scale.	32.00	5.00	..	5.70	6.10	6.40	6.80	7.00
9.	Crash Programme for the Development of Silk Industry and starting of Co-operative Societies.	102.80	..	..	21.20	21.10	21.90	21.90	16.70
10.	Departmental loan for construction of Rearing houses, Grainage Buildings, Loan and Loan-*cum*-Subsidy for sinking of wells, etc.	11.35	..	..	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
11.	Development of Non-mulberry Silk Industry	21.30	1.20	..	4.70	4.60	4.00	4.00	4.00
12.	Establishment of large scale Bivoltine Silk Farm at Dharmapura Village Hunsur Taluk.	58.50	33.09	..	9.40	16.30	17.20	8.50	7.10
13.	Scheme for supply of chandrikas in seed area	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
14.	Scheme to assist scheduled castes and scheduled tribes—construction of common Rearing houses loan-*cum*-subsidy for construction of Rearing and Grainage buildings, sinking of wells, purchase of equipment, etc.	16.50	1.54	..	2.90	3.20	3.40	3.30	3.30
15.	Development of Sericulture in new areas ..	8.20	3.25	..	1.00	1.30	1.60	2.00	2.30
16.	Demonstration of package of practices in the mulberry field and rearing houses of Sericulturists.	10.00	1.12	..	3.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
17.	Strengthening the staff for speedy execution of development schemes of the department of sericulture.	15.45	0.35	..	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09
18.	Deputation of Officers within and outside the country.	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
19.	Scheme for publicity and Audio Visual ..	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
20.	Establishment of Raw Material Bank ..	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	550.00	115.00	3.00	102.57	109.76	114.67	112.72	110.37

CHAPTER 19

ROADS

Introduction

1. Roads form the basic infrastructure for economic development, and adequate attention has been paid on development of road net work in the State since the beginning of plan periods. The existing railway net work is inadequate and the inland water transport system is yet to be developed. As a result, improvements to the road net work has gained significance. The physical and the financial progress made in the development of roads since the First Five Year Plan, and anticipated by the end of the Fourth Five year Plan is noted below :—

Item	*Achievement during the*				*Fourth Plan*
	First Plan 1951–56	*Second Plan* 1956–61	*Third Plan* 1961–66	*Annual Plans* 1966–69	1969–74 *(anticipated)*
1. New length formed in K.M.	658	943	1664	694	1267
2. Existing road length improved in K.M.	1785	1595	4582	2287	5989
3. Existing road length asphalted in K.M.	..	2586	5560	2202	3548
4. Existing road length cement concreted in K.M.	..	133	1	..	..
5. Length of rural roads formed in K.M.	..	..	18340	1852	4690
6. Number of major bridges completed.	10	36	122	120	150
7. Plan outlay incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	696.77	961.68	1640.35	869.84	2118.23

2. The main emphasis during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been to over come certain major deficiencies like low standards of surface, major unbridged crossings and regional imbalances. The anticipated levels of development by the end of the Fourth Plan by classification of roads with reference to the requirements of the All India Plan 1961-81 is indicated below :—

Sl. No.	*Classification of Roads*	*Road length as on* 31-3-1972	*Road length anticipated as on* 31-3-1974	*Road length required as per* 1961–81 *Plan*
1.	National Highways ..	1968	1968	3892
2.	State Highways ..	6005	6700	7101
3.	Major District Roads ..	14213	15000	15530
4.	Other District Roads ..	9573	10000	19513
5.	Village Roads :—			
	(*a*) Incharge of P.W.D. ..	18725	19000	22466
	(*b*) Incharge of Taluk Boards ..	23438	25000	
	(*c*) Incharge of Forest Department	2434	2500	
		44597	46500	22466
	Total ..	76356	80168	68502
	Road length per Sq. K.M. ..	0.39	0.42	0.36

3. Although the total length of roads is expected to be above the length required as per the All India Plan 1961-81, the length of roads in respect of higher categories of roads like National Highways. States Highways. major district roads and other district roads is far below the targets fixed in the All India Plan of 1961-81. Only the length of village roads is more than the All India Plan. and this category of roads requires to be upgraded to higher classifications.

4. An over-all view of the road net work in the State anticipated by the end of the Fourth Plan can be had from the table noted below :—

	Details	*Position as on* 31-3-1972	*Position anticipated as on* 31-3-1974
1.	Road length incharge of P.W.D.	50484 Km.	52668 Km.
2.	Road length incharge of Taluk Boards	23438 Km.	25000 Km.
3.	Road length incharge of Forest Department	2434 Km.	2500 Km.
4.	Total Road length in the State	76356 Km.	80168 Km.
5.	Total lentgh of surfaced roads	42947 Km.	45000 Km.
6.	Total length of unsurfaced Roads	33409 Km.	35168 Km.
7.	Road length per Sq. Km.	0.39 Km.	0 42 Km.
8.	Road length of surfaced road per Sq. Km.	0 22 Km.	0 24 Km.
9.	Road length of unsurfaced road per K.M.	0 17 Km.	0 18 Km.
	(i) Motorable road	0 08 Km.	0 09 Km.
	(ii) Non-motorable road	0 09 Km.	0 09 Km.
10.	Number of inhabited villages directly connected by		
	(i) All weather roads and motorable roads	10299 (39%)	10400 (40%)
	(ii) Motorable and fair weather roads	5412 (20%)	5600 (21%)
	(iii) Non-motorable and un-metalled roads	4453 (17%)	4500 (17%)
11.	No. of inhabited villages not connected by any road	6245 (24%)	5909 (22%)
12.	No. of villages with a population of over 1500 in densely populated and 1000 in dispersed population areas.	5349	5349
	(i) Directly connected by all-weather and motorable road.	3049 (57%)	3049 (57%)
	(ii) Directly connected by fair weather and motorable road.	1011 (19%)	1050 (20%)
	(iii) Directly connected by unmetalled and non-motorable road.	788 (15%)	749 (14%)
	(iv) Number of villages not connected by any road	501 (9%)	501 (9%)

5. A major impedement for realistic road planning during the Fourth Plan has been disproportionate spill over works carried over from the previous plans. The quantum of such spill over works to the Fourth Plan amounted to Rs. 747 lakhs against the total Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 1,000 lakhs. Inspite of this heavy spill over works, it became essential to take up new works not only to improve the road net work but also to provide gainful employment during periods of scarcity experienced during the Fourth Plan. As a result. the anticipated expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 2118.23 lakhs. Even this level of expenditure would leave a large number of spill over works to the Fifth Five Year Plan which is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3,276 lakhs.

6. With the State Re-organisation in 1956, certain districts with relatively under developed road system have been integrated to the composite State. Sufficient attention was given to accelerate the pace of road development in these districts during the previous

plan periods. However, they yet continue to be below the State average. The development of roads in all the 19 districts of the State since 1956 is analysed in the following table :—

Statement showing the road length per square kilometer in all the Districts of Mysore State during the period from 1956 to 1974

Sl. No.	*Name of the District*	*Road length per sq. Kilometer in*						*Antici-pated*
		1956	1961	1966	1969	1971	1972	1974
1.	Bangalore ..	0.35	0.35	0.44	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.54
2.	Belgaum ..	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35
3.	Bellary ..	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.32
4.	Bidar ..	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.39	0.39
5.	Bijapur ..	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.30	0.32
6.	Chickmagalur	0.28	0.30	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.42
7.	Chitradurga ..	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.35
8.	Coorg ..	0.22	0.27	0.35	0.37	0.47	0.52	0.54
9.	Dharwar ..	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.34	0.39
10.	Gulbarga ..	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.23	0.25
11.	Hassan ..	0.32	0.34	0.39	0.44	0.49	0.51	0.53
12.	Kolar ..	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.57	0.59
13.	Mandya ..	0.70	0.76	0.89	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.10
14.	Mysore ..	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.47	0.53	0.59	0.61
15.	North Kanara	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.40
16.	Raichur ..	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.25
17.	Shimoga ..	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.41	0.47	0.49	0.51
18.	South Kanara	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.43	0.44	0.46
19.	Tumkur ..	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.42
	Total for the State	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.42

7. The districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bijapur, Bellary are thus still backward as compared to the State average. In addition, there are certain backward taluks even in the developed districts. These taluks have also been identified as noted below :—

Sl. No.	*District*	*Name of the backward taluk*	*Road length per Sq. Kilometer as on 31-3-1972*
1.	Bangalore ..	1. Kanakapura ..	0.29
2.	Belgaum ..	2. Khanapur ..	0.21
		3. Ramdurg ..	0.29
		4. Raibag ..	0.27
3.	Bijapur ..	5. Bagewadi ..	0.29
		6. Indi ..	0.29
		7. Sindgi ..	0.29
		8. Bagalkot ..	0.26
		9. Bilgi ..	0.18
4.	Chickmagalur ..	10. Narasimharajapura ..	0.26
5.	Chitradurga ..	11. Molkalmura ..	0.26
6.	Dharwar ..	12. Haveri ..	0.29
		13. Gadag ..	0.25
		14. Mundargi ..	0.20
		15. Navalgund ..	0.27
		16. Ron ..	0.22
7.	Kolar ..	17. Gudibanda ..	0.25
8.	Mysore ..	18. Kollegal ..	0.21
9.	North Kanara ..	19. Ankola ..	0.29
		20. Sirsi ..	0.26
10.	Tumkur ..	21. Sira ..	0.29
		22. Pavagada ..	0.28

8. A detailed survey was conducted by the Statistical Unit of the Public Works Department to ascertain the accessability of villages. All the 175 taluks in the State covering 26,409 inhabited villages as per 1961 census were surveyed and the result of which is summarised below :—

			Percentage
1	Total number of inhabited villages (1961 Census) ..	26,409	..
2.	Number of villages connected by metalled and motorable, and all-weather roads .. :	10,299	(39)
3.	Number of villages connected by non-metalled and fair-weather roads		
	(a) Motorable roads	5,412	(20)
	(b) Non-motorable roads	4,453	(17)
	(c) Total	9,865	(37)
4.	Number of villages not connected by roads—having nearest roads within a distance of.—		
	(a) 5 Kms. and below	5,038	(19)
	(b) Above 5 Kms. but less than 10 Kms. ..	1,077	(4)
	(c) Above 10 K.Ms.	133	(1)
	(d) Total	6,245	(24)

9. The 'Approach to Fifth Five Year Plan' adopted by the National Development Council envisages as part of a National Programme of Basic Minimum Needs, provision of all-weather roads to villages with a population of 1,500 and above in densely populated areas and villages with a population of 1,000 and above in thinly populated areas. A detailed assessment has been made adopting taluk as a unit to identify such villages. District-wise breakup of the analysis is noted below :—

(in numbers)

District	*No. of villages with a population of 1000/1500 and above as per 1971 Census*	*No. of villages connected by metalled and all weather Roads*	*No. of villages connected by fair weather Roads*	*No. of villages connected by katcha and non-motorable Roads*	*No. of villages unconnected by any Roads*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bangalore	149	82	21	42	4
2. Belgaum ..	481	339	88	27	27
3. Bellary ..	328	159	17	107	45
4. Bidar ..	209	55	101	31	22
5. Bijapur ..	576	285	179	77	35
6. Chickmagalur	187	119	10	54	4
7. Chitradurga	358	212	51	36	49
8 Coorg ..	131	99	6	26	..
9. Dharwar ..	402	226	70	83	23
10 Gulbarga ..	466	174	118	46	128
11 Hassan	50	32	2	10	6
12 Kolar	89	58	20	3	8
13 Mandya	170	131	31	5	3
14 Mysore ..	364	231	63	43	27
15 North Kanara	145	118	13	..	14
16 Raichur	380	162	53	75	60
17 Shimoga ..	177	117	19	32	9
18 South Kanara	510	363	94	31	22
19 Tumkur	207	87	44	60	15
Total	5349	3049	1011	788	501

10. As could be seen from the table, according to 1971 Census, the number of villages with a population of 1,500 and above in densely populated areas and 1,000 and above in thinly populated areas is 5,349. Out of them 3,049 are connected by all-weather roads; whereas the balance of 2,300 villages do not have all-weather approach roads. A comprehensive scheme was drawn to provide all-weather roads to these 2,300 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.43 crores. During May 1973, the Minimum Needs Programme of the State was considered by the Planning Commission at New Delhi. As a result of these discussions it is now proposed to provide only all-weather roads to 501 villages not connected by any roads. This would involve construction of 3,006 K.Ms. of new roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crores.

11. A detailed Road Traffic and Transport Survey is conducted every fifth year since 1961-62. The last detailed survey was organised during 1971-72. A Sample Survey of Road Traffic and Transport was conducted during 1972-73.

12. The detailed survey conducted during 1971-72, discloses that there is 8 per cent annual increase in vehicular traffic on National Highways, and 4 per cent annual increase on other roads in the State with 1961-62 as the base year. A significant fact revealed by the survey was that there is a steady decrease in animal drawn vehicles during the years. This decrease is 1.5 per cent in respect of National Highways and 3 per cent annual decrease in respect of other roads.

13. The Sample Survey on Road Traffic conducted during 1972-73 shows that there is an annual increase of 5 per cent in respect of heavy vehicles and 4 per cent in respect of light vehicles. The observed annual decrease is about 2 per cent in respect of slow moving vehicles like bullock carts. On this basis, the estimated average number of vehicles plying per day of 24 hours during the year 1972-73 would be :—

Category of Vehicles	*Average Number of Vehicles per day of 24 Hours*	
1. Motor cars and Light Vehicles	49,510	
2. Motor cycles	23,263	
3. Lorries and Buses (4 wheeled)	3,378	
4. Passenger Buses (6 Wheeled)	29,885	
5. Lorries (6 Wheeled)	55,173	
6. Other Heavy Vehicles	3,428	1,64,637
Carts		
(*a*) Rubber Tyred	5,274	
(*b*) Iron Tyred	64,343	69,616

14. The Origin and Destination Survey conducted as part of Road Traffic Survey shows that nearly 78 per cent of the road traffic is concentrated within a radius of 50 K.Ms. Traffic between 50 K.Ms. and less than 200 K.Ms. accounts for about 18 per cent, and long distance traffic exceeding 200 K.Ms. accounts for only 5 per cent.

15. It is thus obvious that the heaviest traffic is on State Highways, major district roads and other district roads. Greater attention has to be paid to improve the surface of these roads by upgrading them to ensure smooth flow of traffic. The need to upgrade and improve the existing major district roads and other district roads can be seen from the table noted below :—

(*In K. Ms.*)

	Total length by category of surface				
	Cement Concrete	*Black top*	*Water bound mecadam*	*Un-metalled*	*Total*
State Highways ..	351	5512	180	2	6005
Major District Roads ..	23	10136	3501	253	14213
Other District Roads ..	1	2569	5718	1285	9573

Fifth Five-Year Plan

16. It is with this background that the broad objectives for road development in the State has been drawn for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The objectives would be :—

(1) Completion of all spill over works,

(2) Reducing regional imbalances,

(3) Upgrading and improving existing State Highways, major district roads and other district roads to the standards fixed in the All India Road Plan.

(4) Improving existing un-metalled and partly motorable and partly non-motorable village approach roads.

(5) Construction of new village approach roads to connect villages having a population of 1,500 in relatively thickly populated areas, and villages having more than 1,000 population in areas of dispersed population,

(6) Creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

17. To achieve these objectives a total Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 55 crores is visualised. The breakup of this outlay as per broad schemes to be implemented is noted below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*For spillover schemes*	*New schemes*	*Total for Fifth Plan*
1	2	3	4
1. Formation of roads	221.00	230.00	451.00
2. Improvement to roads	200.00	210.00	410.00
3. Asphalting of roads	154.00	406.00	560.00
4. Bridges	689.00	340.00	1029.00
5. Minimum Needs Programme ..	..	1000.00	1000.00
6. Rural communication	2000.00	..	2000.00
7. Road research	..	10.00	10.00
8. Surveys	..	15.00	15.00
9. Tools and Plants	..	10.00	10.00
10. Road statistics, Planning and evaluation.	12.00	3.00	15.00
Total	3276.00	2224.00	5500.00

18. Major emphasis will be on rural communications which accounts for Rs. 30 crores as against the total Fifth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 55 crores thus constituting 54.5 per cent of the total outlay. For Basic Minimum Needs Programme, the outlay is Rs. 10 crores. A comprehensive 'integrated programme of rural communication' to provide on an average, 80 K.Ms. of new roads in each of the 175 taluks in the State has been drawn, and it is being implemented depending upon resources available. During the Fifth Plan, Rs. 20 crores is proposed for this rural communication programme.

19. With this proposed investment on road development, the anticipated physical targets to be achieved during the Fifth Plan would be :—

1.	Formation of roads ..	962 K.Ms.
2.	Improvement to roads ..	2200 K.Ms.
3.	Asphalting of roads ..	2256 K.Ms.
4.	Bridges ..	150 (Numbers)
5.	Construction of all-weather village roads under Basic Minimum Needs Programme ..	3006 K.Ms.
6.	Improvement to rural roads under R. C. Programme (surfaced) ..	4000 K.Ms.
7.	Formation of R.C. roads (gravel)	2000 K.Ms

20. With the achievement of these physical targets, the total road length incharge of P.W.D. would increase to 65,100 K.Ms. from the anticipated road length of 50,700 K.Ms. at the end of the Fourth Plan. All the 501 villages having a population of 1,000 to 1,500 and above which are not connected by any road would be provided with all-weather roads. The total length of roads in the State including road length incharge of Taluk Development Boards, Forest Department and other agencies anticipated at the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan would be 90,000 K.Ms. ; of which surfaced roads is 64,000 K.Ms. and un-surfaced roads would be 26,000 K.Ms. The road length per Sq. K.M. would be 0.47 surfaced road would be 0.34 and un-surfaced road 0.13.

21. Studies on employment generation has shown that Rs. 1 crore of investment on roads 10,435 man-years are generated as against 5,200 in agriculture, 7,000 in irrigation and 5,000 in housing. On an average 50 to 55 per cent of the total investment on roads is towards labour cost. The cost of labour content in various schemes of road construction is estimated as under :—

Scheme	Percentage of labour cost
1. New formation ..	43
2. Improvements ..	43
3. Asphalting ..	30
4. Bridges ..	30
5. Rural Roads ..	60

22. An assessment has been made of the machinery and road building materials required during the Fifth Five-Year Plan with the proposed outlay of Rs. 55 crores as noted below :—

1.	Road rollers	..	128 (numbers)
2.	Asphalt mixers	..	100 (numbers)
3.	Asphalt boilers	..	100 (numbers)
4.	Trucks	..	200 (numbers)
5.	Steel for bridges	..	10,000 M. tonnes
6.	Bitumen	..	14,000 M. tonnes

23. Construction of bridges needs greater attention. Resources are not sufficient to complete the bridge works on hand and those proposed during the Fifth Plan. To attract institutional finances for construction of major bridges, a State Bridges Construction Corporation is being considered. By levy of tolls on vehicles passing such bridges, it would be possible to repay the loans borrowed from financing institutions. Details of such a Corporation is being worked out, and share capital contribution to the proposed Corporation may become essential.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

24. State roads of economic and inter-State importance, ore carrying roads and the West Coast road were taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Since 1972-73, the West Coast Road has been upgraded as a National Highway and accounted for under Central Sector Scheme. The anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Five-Year Plan on these Centrally Sponsored Schemes is noted below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure on Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
	State Roads of Economic and Inter-State importance	*Ore carrying roads*	*West Coast Roads*	*Total*
1969–70	2.78	18.61	39.12	60.51
1970–71	5.00	23.89	31.96	60.85
1971–72	11.16	20.13	19.67	50.96
1972–73 (anticipated) ..	19.95	11.45	..	31.40
1973–74 (Budget) ..	23.20	14.80	..	38.00
Total ..	62.09	88.88	90.75	241.72

25. There is yet a fairly long stretch of State roads of economic and inter-State importance which needs to be improved. A sum of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed on these Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Fifth Plan.

Annual Plan 1974-75

26. A sincere beginning is sought to be made during 1974-75 to achieve the Fifth Plan objectives. An outlay of Rs. 880 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Provision during the year 1974–75*			*Physical targets (K.Ms.)*
	Spill over scheme	*New scheme*	*Total*	
1. Formation of roads ..	70.00	10.00	80.00	160
2. Improvement to roads ..	70.00	5.00	75.00	375
3. Arphalting of roads ..	60.00	20.00	80.00	320
4. Bridges	175.00	10.00	185.00	..
5. Rural Communication (other than minimum needs programme).	300.00	..	300.00	615
6. Minimum Needs Programme of providing all-weather roads to all Villages having a population of 1,500 in thickly populated areas and 1,000 in thinly populated areas.	..	150.00	150.00	430
7. Road Research	..	2.00	2.00	..
8. Surveys	..	3.00	3.00	..
9. Tools and Plant	..	2.00	2.00	..
10. Road Planning, evaluation and Statistics.	2.00	1.00	3.00	..
Total	677.00	203.00	880.00	1900

27. Emphasis will be on the spill over schemes for which a provision of Rs. 677 lakhs is proposed out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 880 lakhs.

28. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed on roads of economic and inter-State importance, and ore carrying roads.

STATEMENT I

Roads Development Programme in the Fifth Plan

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Total cost of Schemes*	*Fourth Plan Outlay*	*Likely expenditure upto 31-3-1974*	*Proposed Outlay for Fifth Plan*					
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total 1974-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	SCHEMES FOR REMOVAL OF DEFICIENCIES IN THE EXISTING SYSTEM									
	A. Missing Road Link									
	(i) SPILLOVER WORKS—									
1	Formation of a deviation Road from Bangalore Varthur Road from Military Hospital to join the newly constructed C.C. Pipe Culverts of 7 Km. beyond Domlur Village in Bangalore South Taluk.	14.22	..	0.80	70.00	70.00	81.00	..	..	221.00
2.	Construction of Gulbarga-Gabur Road	12.55	..	12.51						
3	Formation of Road from Nalwar Railway Station to Santhe.	10.00	..	8.76						
4.	Formation of Road from Yadgir to Raichur (Siddapur-Handapur Section).	12.12	..	1.56						
5	Construction of approach Road to Aluminium Factory near Belgaum.	20.93	..	19.58						
6.	Construction of Belgaum-Sanqulinm Road *via.* Kanakumbi Jamboti Chorla Road.	28.66	..	4.06						
		98.48	..	47.27						
7.	Other works costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs ..	928.24	..	758.45						
	Total—A (i) ..	1,026.72	..	805.72	70.00	70.00	81.00	..	..	221.00
	(ii) NEW WORKS	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	15.00	97.00	98.00	230.00
	Total—A (i)+(ii) ..	1,026.72	154.11	805.72	80.00	80.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	451.00

B. Missing Major Bridges

(i) SPILLOVER WORKS—									
1. Construction of bridge across Lakshmanthirtha river near Hunsur.	11.13	..	2.84	175.00	180.00	190.00	144.00	..	689.00
2. Construction of fresh bridge across Hemavathy river near Katte Kyathanahalli, K.R. Pet.	10.00	..	1.12						
3. Construction of bridge across Cavery river, Mahadevapura village, Srirangapatna Taluk.	14.55	..	5.02						
4. Construction of bridge across Tunga river near Shimoga Town.	23.60	..	0.25						
5. Construction of bridge across Bhadra river at Bhadravathi.	12.00	..	0.25						
6. Construction of bridge across Dudaganga river near Bedihihal.	14.41	..	12.75						
7. Construction of bridge across Krishna river near Darur on Athani Jalth Road.	30.00	..	0.35						
8. Construction of bridge across Malaprabha river near Ramadurga.	16.98	..	1.77						
9. Varada river near Banavasi	12.20	..	11.10						
10. Construction of high level cause way across Bhima on Afzalpur-Devongon-Aimel road.	28.80	..	28.71						
11. Construction of high level cause way across Gangavalli river in mile No. 17 of Sanikatte-Hebbal road.	17.70	..	3.84						
12. Construction of high level cause way across Malaprabha river near Gonikoppa on Hubli-Sholapur road.	25.00	..	3.25						
13. Construction of high level cause way across Cauvery river near Keralapur, Arkalgud Taluk.	11.74	..	7.07						
14. Construction of high level cause way across Mallarpatna bridge across Gurpur river.	12.00	..	0.81						
15. Construction of bridge across Sitanadi near Baskur ..	20.83	..	18.90						
16. Construction of bridge across Kollur river in Coondapur	13.00	..	7.75						
	272.27	..	105.78						
17. Other Works costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs ..	1,537.89	..	973.48						
Total—B (i) ..	1,820.16	..	1,079.26	175.00	180.00	190.00	144.00	..	689.00
(ii) NEW WORKS	..	..	..	10.00	15.00	20.00	75.00	220.00	340.00
Total—B (i)+(ii) ..	1,820.16	386.86	1,079.26	185.00	195.00	210.00	219.00	220.00	1,029.00

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	C. Improvements to Low Grade Sections									
	(i) SPILL OVER WORKS—									
1	Improvements to Sringeri–Nemar–Halagur Matholi–Gangamula road in Koppa Taluk.	12.50	..	2.41	70.00	70.00	60.00	..	..	200.00
2	Improvements to Vandane Lambapura–Mensi road and Sambapur.	10.00	..	3.38						
3	Improvements to Hagari Magod–Narbastikere road ..	15.00	..	0.11						
4.	Improvements to Karwar Mallapur road from Mile 10/0 to 20/0.	10.00	..	0.30						
5	Improvements to existing Devarayandurga road taking off a new road from Carshed to Pravasimandira.	13.75	..	4.57						
6.	Widening and remetalling of Lingugar–Sindhnoor road	11.69	..	8.34						
7.	Improvements to road Devdurg–Tintini bridge, *via.*, Jalahalli.	13.55	..	11.94						
8.	Improvements to Sedam–Sulepet road	15.21	..	14.57						
9.	Improvements to Kadamakal Subramanya road ..	12.47	..	0.15						
10.	Improvements to Dharwar–Goa road	18.14	..	9.30						
11.	Improvements to Mercara–Subramanya Kadu–Kadamakal road	15.01	..	0.10						
		147.32	..	55.19						
12.	Other works costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs ..	365.95	..	258.08						
	Total—C (i) ..	513.72	207.27	313.27	70.00	70.00	60.00	..	..	200.00
	(ii) NEW WORKS	..	..	..	5.00	10.00	20.00	85.00	90.00	210.00
	Total—C (i)+(ii) ..	513.27	207.27	313.27	75.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	410.00

D. Replacement of Existing

(i) SPILL OVER WORKS—										
1. Weak Major Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	.	.			
2. Strengthening Weak Pavements	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.
3. Single Lane Sections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
4. Improvements and asphalting of Jog Bhatkal road ..	10.00	..	6.94	..	..	..	...	..	..
	10.00	..	6.94						
5. Other Works costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs ..	601.02	..	450.08						
Total—D (i) ..	611.02	128.46	457.02	60.00	60.00	34.00	..	..	154.00
ii) NEW WORKS	..	..	..	20.00	30.00	66.00	140.00	150.00	406.00
Total—D (i)+(ii) ..	611.02	128.46	457.02	80.00	90.00	100.00	140.00	150.00	560.00
E. 1 Minor Bridge/Culverts									
2. Submersible bridge, causeways, dips with high level bridge/culverts.					Nil				
F. 1. Additional facilities to cater for traffic roads ..					Nil				
2. Widening into two lane carriageway					Nil				
3. Providing hard shoulders 5 ft. wide on either side of the single lane carriage.					Nil				
4. Construction of by-passes									
G. 1. Replacement of rail level crossing by over/under bridge.									
2. Works costing Rs. 10 lakhs					Nil				
3. Works costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs ..	95.75	..	51.90	(These are included under bridges)					
Total—G ..	95.75	..	51.90						

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
H. 1. Widening roads for four lanes					Nil				
2. Improvements to geometries									
3. Miscellaneous works like raising of formation, etc.									
4. Expansion of existing network strategic roads ..									
5. Roads in mining areas									
6. Roads in backward areas									
7. Roads in hill areas									
8. Roads in Coastal areas									
9. Roads in Industrial area									
10. Roads in area served by Special Projects like Irrigation Projects and Tourist Centres. ..									
I. Rural Communication									
(i) SPILLOVER									
1. Rural Road Works taken up under the Integrated Comprehensive Programme.	2800.00	100.00	400.00	300.00	350.00	400.00	450.00	500.00	2000.00
(ii) NEW WORK-									
Rural road works under the Minimum Needs Programme of providing all weather roads to villages having a population of 1000 to 1500 and above.	1050.00	..	..	150.00	200.00	210.00	215.00	225.00	1000.00
Total—I(i)—(ii)	3850.00	100.00	400.00	450.00	550.00	610.00	665.00	725.00	3000.00

J. Other Supporting Schemes									
1. Road Research		3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
2. Surveys		10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	15.00
3. Tools and Plant		5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
4. Road Statistics		5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
Total—J		23.00	23.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
Grand Total (A to J)	7821.17	1000.00	1078.27	880.00	1005.00	1106.00	1216.00	1293.00	5500.00

Break up for the grand total

1. Spill over from Fourth Plan				677.00	732.00	767.00	597.00	503.00	3276.00
2. New Works to be taken up during the Vth Plan				203.00	273.00	339.00	619.00	790.00	2224.00
3. The break up of the programme as under :									
4. Rural Roads of which				450.00	550.00	610.00	665.00	725.00	3000.00
5. Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads connecting villages with a population of 1500 and above).				150.00	200.00	210.00	215.00	225.00	1000.00
6. Other Rural Roads				300.00	350.00	400.00	450.00	500.00	2000.00
7. Other Roads				430.00	455.00	496.00	551.00	568.00	2500.00

Note.—Schemes costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs and above only have been listed out. Schemes costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs have been grouped and shown as one item under each head.

STATEMENT II

Physical programme for road development in the Fifth Plan

(in Kms.)

	As on 31-3-1969	*As on* 31-3-1972	*As on* 31-3-1974 (*anticipated*)	*As on* 31-3-1979 *proposed*
1	2	3	4	5
1. Surfaced*	34.374	38.146	39.500	51.200
2. Unsurfaced*	10.162	10.370	11.200	13.900
3. Total*	44.536	48.516	50.700	65,100
4. Rural roads out of total road length (including other district roads and village roads) of which ..	23.677	28.298	30.000	39.000
1.1. Rural roads covered by minimum needs programme (i.e. connecting villages with population of 1.500 and above) (in Kms.) ..	14.000	15.245	15.245	18.251
1.2. Roads other than rural roads (3—4).	20.859	20,218	20.700	26,100

Note :—*Road length does not include the length of National High ways which come under the Central sector, and also roads under the control of T.D.Bs and Forest Department. These figures pertain to only State fund schemes.

STATEMENT III

RURAL ROADS

Minimum Needs Programme

1	*As on* 31-3-1972 2	*As on* 31-3-1974 3	*As on* 31-3-1979 *proposed* 4
1. Total number of villages in the State (inhabited villages).	26.409	26.853*	26.853
2. of (1) above, the number of villages not connected by an all weather road.	16.110	16.453	14.153
3. of the number at (2) above, the number of villages with a population of 1.500 and above.	2.300	2.300	
4. Length of all weather roads to be constructed to connect only 501 villages out of all villages at (3) (Kms)**		..	
(1) New Construction (Kms) ..			
(2) Improvements (Kms)	3,006	3006	
5. Estimated cost of construction (Rs. lakhs) ..			
(1) New Constructions Rs.			
(2) Improvements	1000.00	1000.00	
Total Rs. (lakhs)	1000.00	1000.00	

Note —*No. of inhabited villages in the State have increased as per 1971 census.

**No. of villages with a population of over 1,500 in densely populated and 1,000 in areas with dispersed population.

The programme proposed under the Minimum Needs Programme is to connect 501 villages which are not connected by any road. The remaining 1799 villages which are connected by Katcha roads are proposed to be improved under the scheme for Rural Communication

CHAPTER 20

ROAD TRANSPORT

Introduction

1. In any scheme of economic development, transport which forms part of the basic infra-structure plays a vital role. The economic activity generated in all fields of development will be reflected in the increasing demand for transport of all types, including passenger road transport. In keeping with the pace of development, the passenger transport services have to be adequately augmented.

2. The State Government in Mysore accepted a policy of progressive nationalisation of passenger transport services in the State on a phased programme as early as 1948 and in pursuance of this objective, the State Transport Department was constituted in September 1948. The Department which made a modest beginning with a fleet of 120 buses could not make much headway during the First Plan Period. As a result of the States Reorganisation and nationalisation of B.T.C. Ltd., the Department expanded in size and during the Second Five Year Plan period no expansion programmes could be implemented as the Department was preoccupied with the reorganisation and consolidation of the existing operations in the integrated areas. In August 1961 the Government constituted the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation to manage the affairs of State Transport in Mysore State. The Formation of the Corporation marked the beginning of a period of expansion and development of transport services in the State and a major step in the direction of fulfilment of the ultimate goal of complete nationalisation envisaged by the State Government as far as back as 1948.

Progress of nationalisation

3. The formation of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation coincided with the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. During these 12 years the Corporation has expanded its coverage and grown in size.

4. During this period the Corporation implemented eight schemes of nationalisation of services, the particulars of which are given in the following table :—

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Date of Implementation*	*Number of Schedules*	*Daily Service Kms.*
I—Third Plan Period.—(1961–1966)				
1.	Hassan	26-10 1961	138	33.153
2.	Mysore	5-3-1962	65	19,265
3.	Anekal	15-3-1963	17	2.240
4.	Bellary	1-7-1965	105	23,115
			325	77,773

II. Annual Plans—(1966-1969).—				
1.	Kanakapura	1-12-1966	50	11.288
2.	Mangalore	1-7-1968	90	20,612
3.	Shimoga	1-7-1968	77	20,048
4	Kolar	1-1-1969	120	29,731
			337	81.679
	Total : (1961-1969) ..		662	1,59,452

5. During the first four years of the Fourth Plan (1969-1973), no schemes of nationalisation could be implemented. A scheme of expansion in Koppal pocket of Raichur District has been notified and the Government approval is awaited.

6. As on 31st March 1973, the extent of nationalisation is estimated to be 69 per cent in terms of area covered. Nationalisation is complete in six districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, North Kanara, Bellary and Hassan. In the three districts of Hyderabad Karnatak, though nationalisation of passenger transport was complete on all the major roads at the time of integration, the development of the area and construction of new roads has created traffic potential in several pockets in Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts and these require to be nationalised. In the remaining districts only a part of the area or only certain important road sections have been nationalised. The extent of nationalisation in terms of passengers buses operated is estimated at 54 per cent.

Augmentation of Services

7. Over the eleven year period 1961 to 1972, the Corporation has provided augmentation of services in the existing areas at the rate of 6 per cent per annum in terms of schedules and 8 per cent per annum in terms of scheduled kilometres. This was exclusive of the expansion of the services in new areas. The augmentation was by 5 per cent in respect of mofussil services, 6.5 per cent in respect of Bangalore City services and 18.0 per cent in respect of other city services over the 12 year period. The extent of augmentation was not uniform over the entire period. During the Fourth Plan Period the augmentation was by 8 per cent per annum is respect of mofussil services and 4 per cent in respect of Bangalore City services with an overall average of 7 per cent.

Plan Outlays and Resources

8. The outlay, the actual expenditure and the source of finance during the Third Five Year Plan, Annual Plans and the Fourth Plan period are indicated in the following table.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Period*	*Outlay Proposed*	*Actual Expenditure*	*Source of Finance*			
				State Govt	*Central Govt.*	*Internal Resources*	*Debenture Loans*
I	*Third Plan :—* (1961-1966)	425.00	637.87	135.54	37.33— +166.00	299.00	..

2. *Annual Plans :—*						
1966-67 ..	204.88	115.76	19.75	6.58	89.43	
1967-68 ..	173.91	324.32	20.00* +170.29	6.66	127.37	..
1968-69 ..	240.00	434.28	20.00	6.66	407.62	
Total ..	618.79	874.36	230.04	19.90	624.42	..
3. *Fourth Plan :—*						
1969-70 ..	365.00	256.46	..	18.00*	18.46	220.00
1970-71 ..	311.00	255.21	..	15.00*	20.21	220.00
1971-72 ..	425.00	252.98	..	23.76*	228.32	..
1972-73 (anticipated) ..	390.00	286.00	50.00	51.00@	20.00	165.00
1973-74 (anticipated) ..	372.00	576.00	50.00	25.00	201.00	300.00
Total IV Plan ..	1863.00	1625.75	100.00	132.76	487.99	905.00

Note—*Represents the value of Dharmambhudi Tank Bed treated as capital contribution from the State Government and the corresponding proportionate contribution received from the Union Government.

@Includes Rs 26 lakhs received towards backlog.

9. The performance of the Corporation during the Third Plan and Annual Plans was based on self-reliance with a major proportion of the expenditure financed from internal resources.

10. During the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided under the State Plan. The Corporation has raised Rs. 605 lakhs by way of debentures during the first four years of the Fourth Plan. A sum of Rs. 300 lakhs will be raised by debentures during 1973-74.

11. The physical targets achieved in terms of passenger buses and additional service Kms. during the plan period are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Period	*Expansion*		*Augmentation*		*Total*	
		Buses	*Daily Service Kms.*	*Buses*	*Daily Service Kms.*	*Buses*	*Daily Service Kms.*
1.	Third Plan (1961-66) ..	399	77.773	85	3.647	484	1.17.420
2.	Annual Plan (1966-69)	410	81.679	261	54.784	671	1.36.463
3.	Fourth Plan :						
	(a) 1969 to 1973 ..	..	..	694	1,14,000	694	1,14,000
	(b) 1973 to 1974 (anticipated)	250	55,000	100	22,000	354	77,000

12. During the year 1973-74, the final year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Corporation proposes to implement some schemes of expansion and consolidation. Besides the scheme of expansion in Koppal pocket of Raichur district which is awaiting approval of the Government, it is proposed to take up nationalisation of routes in Davangere-Chitradurga Sector and the Inter-State Services between Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. Taking over of contract carriage services is also under consideration as a part of augmentation and consolidation of services. As a result of these programmes, it is expected that about 350 vehicles will be added to the fleet, with an increase of about 77,000 Kms. in the daily operations at the end of the year. The net addition to the capital is expected to be of the lue of Rs. 461.00 lakhs during the year 1973-74.

Growth in Retrospect

13. From 1961 to 1974, the Corporation has expanded its coverage and grown in size. The comparative position at the beginning of the Third Plan and the anticipated position at the end of the Fourth Plan furnished in the table given below indicates the growth of the Corporation.

Sl No.	Factor	*As on*			
		31-3-1961	31-3-1969	31-3-1973	31-3-1974 (*anticipated*)
1.	Fleet ..	1598	2705	3382	3732
2.	Schedules in Operation ..	1040	2080	2500	2795
3.	Daily Scheduled Kms. (Lakhs).	2.12	4.66	5.80	6.57
4.	Capital Investment (Crore Rs.) ..	8.62	23.76	34.26	42.02
5.	Operating Divisions ..	6	11	11	12
6.	Depots ..	37	57	60	65
7.	Regional Workshops ..	2	2	2	2
8.	Employees ..	9518	19524	23350	26000

14. The growth rate achieved represents 9.3 per cent per annum in respect of fleet and 12 per cent per annum in respect of schedules over the 12 years upto 1973. At the close of the Fourth Plan, the growth rate is expected to be of the order of 10 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The extent of nationalisation which was 47 per cent in terms of area covered in the State is expected to reach 70 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Fifth Five Year Plan Objectives and Strategies

15. The Corporation is well poised for further development of passenger transport in the State. Certain broad objectives for the Fifth Plan would be :

(i) To plan for a phased programme of replacement of old vehicles which are overdue for replacement so that mechanical efficiency of the fleet could be maintained at a fairly higher level to ensure trouble free service to the public and economy in operational cost.

(ii) To provide adequately for the natural growth in traffic from year to year by augmentation and consolidation of the services in the areas already nationalised to meet the increase in the traffic needs of the public.

(iii) To provide for expansion of services in the areas not covered so far by nationalisation by taking over of routes in pockets contiguous to the areas already nationalised or in areas where services have been partially nationalised in order to stabilise operations in these areas by eliminating unfair competition by private operators and also to improve earnings of the operations in the nationalised areas.

(iv) To provide adequate amenities to passengers by construction of bus stations, wayside shelters and city passenger shelters, and amenities to the employees by construction of quarters, rest houses, etc., both in the areas already nationalised and in the areas that come up newly with the implementation of the schemes proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Programme of Replacement

16. There has been a considerable backlog in the replacement of old vehicles as the replacement programme suffered considerably during the Third and the Fourth Plan Periods. The number of vehicles due for replacement, having completed their stipulated life is expected to be about 1,000 at the end of 1973-74.

17. During the Fifth Plan period it is estimated that about 1,300 vehicles will complete their stipulated life and come up for replacement based on the present life of the vehicles and the average kilometres likely to be covered by a vehicle in an year. Thus the total number of vehicles that become due for replacement during the Fifth Plan will be about 2,300 vehicles.

18. It is quite essential to provide for the replacement of the old vehicles at an accelerated rate not only to clear the heavy backlog at the commencement of the Fifth Plan, but also to meet the current needs of replacement during the Fifth Plan with a view to keep the fleet in a mechanically fit condition and ensure a trouble free service to the travelling public and economy in operational costs. With this objective it is proposed to provide for replacement on a phased programme. The total requirement is estimated to be 2,000 vehicles during the Fifth Plan period, at the rate of 400 vehicles per year.

Programme of Augmentation and Consolidation

19. Keeping the growth rate achieved upto 1973 and the actual needs of the different types of services, it is felt that a provision for augmentation of services at six per cent for mofussil and city services other than Bangalore and at 10 per cent for Bangalore City Services will be the minimum requirement to meet the situation. For obvious reasons the growth rate for B.T.S. achieved so far is not adequate and it is necessary to set it right at least in the next few years if the needs of metropolitan city of Bangalore are to be met satisfactorily.

20. Besides, the existing schemes, **viz.,** Hubli, Belgaum, Bijapur, North Kanara, Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mysore schemes which are held as partial schemes requires to be modified by providing for "total exclusion" so that the encroachment by private operators under some pretext or other is avoided. Such a consolidation of services in the existing areas by modification of the schemes is necessary to improve the operational efficiency and earning potentials.

21. It is therefore proposed to provide for augmentation and consolidation of the existing services by operating about 825 schedules with an additional 1,000 vehicles during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The augmentation and consolidation proposed will provide for a growth rate of 6.5 per cent per annum on existing scheduled operations.

Programme of Expansion

22. Nearly 46 per cent of the passenger transport services (in term of buses on road) are yet to be nationalised in the State to complete the nationalisation. It is estimated that about 2,000 vehicles are required to achieve this objective. Though complete nationalisation of passenger transport services in the State is an accepted policy, its implementation has necessarily to be phased in view of large financial outlay required for the purpose, the problem of procurement of chassis and other equipments. The availability of trained manpower required for this purpose over a short period may also pose a problem.

23. Keeping in view these restraints, it is proposed to stagger the programme of complete nationalisation over a period of 10 to 12 years and take up during the Fifth Plan a restricted programme with the objective of meeting the growing demands of the travelling public at least to some extent by providing a co-ordinated system in areas already nationalised by bringing under monopoly operation the contiguous pockets not covered now. This will ensure consolidation and stabilisation of operations in the areas already nationalised and also in areas where services have been partially nationalised besides stepping up the earning potential in those areas by elimination of unfair competition from private operators. It is proposed to implement eight schemes of expansion during the five year period in Bidar, Gulbarga, Mercara, Mysore, Mandya, Chickmagalore and Chitradurga Districts. All the schemes are intended to cover the gaps that exist in the schemes already implemented and bring in the contiguous areas and partly nationalised areas under monopoly operations. The requirement of vehicles for implementation of this restricted programme, by which about 610 schedules will be added is estimated at 750 during the Fifth Plan period.

24. As a result, 12 new depots will be established at convenient operational centres and two new operating divisions will be formed. Besides, as the programmes of nationalisation and augmentation will increase the fleet strength by about 1,750 vehicles, it becomes necessary to establish a new Regional Workshop to cater to the increased work load of reconditioning, body building, etc.

25. The phasing of nationalisation schemes and the yearwise vehicle requirements, establishment of depots, divisions, etc., is indicated below:

Statement showing phasing of the Schemes of expansion and consolidation during 1973 74 and the Fifth Five Year Plan, (1974 75 to 1978 -79)

Year	*Revenue district or Pockets*	*No. of Schedules to be introduced*	*No. of vehicles to be added (including spares)*	*New Depots to be started*	*New Divisions to be established*
Final Year of the Fourth Plan					
1973—74					
1.	Koppal Pocket of Raichur Dist.	90	110	(1) Koppal	
2.	Interstate Route ..	75	75	(2) Kushtagi (3) Sindhnoor	Raichur
3.	Davanagere-Chitradurga Road Section.	50	65	(1) Davanagere	
4.	Contract Carriages ..	80	100		
	Total 1973-74 .	295	350	(4) Depots	1 Division

Fifth Five Year Plan

1974—75				
1. Bidar Dist. and Chincholi Tq. of Gulbarga District.	85	100	(1) Bidar (2) Chincholi	
2. Mercara Dist (Remaining portions).	45	50	(1) Virajpet	
1975—76				
1. Eastern part of Kolar District.	45	50	(1) Mulbagal/K.G.F.	
2. Eastern Sector of Mysore Dist.	85	100	(1) Kollegal (2) Chamarajanagar	Mandya
1976—77				
Mandya District	125	150	(1) Mandya (2) Nagamangala	
1977—78				
1. Remaining portion of Chickmagalur Dist.	60	75	(1) Koppa	
2. Chitradurga Dist. (Challakere Pocket)	85	100	(1) Challakere	Chitradurga
1978—79				
Remaining parts of Chitradurga.	80	100	(1) Hosadurga (2) Harihara	
Total Fifth Plan	610	725	12 Depots	2 Divisions

Amenities to Passengers and Employees

26. In any scheme of development of road transport in public sector, provision of amenities to the passengers should receive adequate attention. It is prepared to make adequate provision for implementing a phased programme of construction of passenger amenity structures such as bus stations, rural wayside shelters and city passengers shelters. The programme envisages construction of 25 bus stations, 500 rural wayside shelters and city passenger shelters during the Fifth Plan period.

27. Similarly, provision of amenities to the employees will also be taken into consideration. Besides availing the facilities available under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, provision will be made for construction of quarters for the employees under the Corporation's own programme on a phased programme. It is proposed to construct about 1,000 quarters, during the Fifth Plan period.

28. The capital outlay required for these measures is detailed below :—

Item	*Unit*	FIFTH PLAN 1974–75	 1975–76	 1976–77	 1977–78	 1978–79	 *Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Vehicles for augmentation and consolidation	No.	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
2. Vehicles for nationalisation.	No.	150	150	150	175	100	725
3. Vehicles for replacement	No.	400	400	400	400	400	2,000
4. Total Vehicles required	No.	750	750	750	775	700	3,725

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Cost of Vehicles	Rs. lakhs	795	795	795	823	742	3,950
6. Outlay on operational structures	Rs. lakhs	40	40	40	40	40	500
7. Outlay on amenities.	Rs. lakhs	30	30	30	30	30	150
8. Outlay on plant, machinery, equipment, etc.	Rs. lakhs	20	20	20	20	20	100
9. Total capital .. outlay.	Rs. lakhs	885	885	885	913	832	4,400

Employment Potential

29. Road transport operation is a labour intensive industry and provides maximum employment opportunities. The direct employment potential is about nine per vehicle put on road. The additional employment potential that would be generated during the Fifth Plan period by implementation of road transport schemes is indicated below.

30. The estimates in the table do not take into account the the indirect employment potential of the road transport schemes which is estimated to be of the order of 4 to 5 per vehicle.

Sl. No.	*Categories*	*Additional Employment potential generated*
1.	*Technical*—	
	(*a*) Officers and Supervisory	80
	(*b*) Skilled	1.130
	(*c*) Semi and Unskilled	2.970
		4.180
2.	*Traffic Operations* —	
	(*a*) Officers and Superivsory	240
	(*b*) Drivers	2,900
	(*c*) Conductors	2.870
		6.010
3.	*Others*-	
	(*a*) Officers and Supervisory	180
	(*b*) Ministerial	1,530
	(*c*) Subordinate	300
		2.010
	Total ..	12.200

Assessment of Financial Requirements

31. The total financial outlay required is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 4,400.00 lakhs. The break up of this outlay is indicated in the following table:

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Outlay in Lakhs Rs.*
1.	*Purchase of Vehicles*—	
	(*a*) For replacement (2,000 Vehicles at Rs. 1,06,000 each)	2,120.00
	(*b*) For Augmentation and Consolidation (1,000 Vehicles at Rs. 1,06,000 each).	1,060.00
	(*c*) For expansion (725 Vehicles at Rs. 1,06,000 each).	770.00
	Total Vehicles	3,950.00
2.	*Land and Buildings*—	
	(*a*) Operational structures	200.00
	(*b*) Amenity structures	150.00
3.	*Others*—	
	Plant machinery equipment and departmental vehicles	100.00
	Total Outlay ..	4,400.00

Assessment of Financial Resources

32. Replacement of vehicles would be entirely financed from the internal resources of the Corporation, mainly from the depreciation fund reserves. Thus the outlay of Rs. 2,120.00 lakhs required for the replacement programme will be met from the internal resources of the Corporation.

33. The financial needs for development programme, **viz.,** augmentation, expansion and consolidation, amounting to Rs. 2,280.00 lakhs will be met from other sources such as contributions from the State and the Central Governments and institutional loans.

34. The resources for the implementation of the development programmes (excluding replacements) would be as under :—

	Sources	Rs. in lakhs
1.	Contributions from the participating Governments in the ratio of— 2:1, *i.e.,* Rs. 500.00 lakhs from the State Government and Rs. 250.00 lakhs from the Central Government.	750.00
2.	Institutional finance including market borrowings	1,530.00
	Total ..	2,280.00

Conclusion

35. With the implementation of the programmes of augmentation, consolidation and expansion of passenger transport services in the State envisaged under the Fifth Five-Year Plan, nationalisation of passenger transport services in the State would have been completed in all but four districts of the State covering 83 per cent of the area. The districts left over for completion during the Sixth Plan period are Tumkur, Shimoga, Mangalore and Magadi pocket of Bangalore district and Pavagada Taluk of Chitradurga District.

36. At the end of the Fifth Plan period, the Corporation would be operating about 4,230 scheduled services daily, covering 9.75 lakhs Kms. The fleet strength of the Corporation will increase to 5,457, with a total capital investment of Rs. 74.02 crores and a total strength of 38,200 employees working in 14 divisions and three Regional Workshops.

Annual Plan 1974-75

37. In pursuance of the board objectives to be followed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, for the year 1974-75 a total outlay of Rs. 885 lakhs is proposed as detailed below :

	Source	1974-75 (Rs. inlakh)
1.	State Plan	100
2.	Central Government (Railways)	50
3.	Internal resources	424
4.	Loans from financing institutions	311
	Total	885

38. With this investment it would be possible to put an additional 350 vehicles on road and replace 400 vehicles. In the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Mercara as part of the phased programme of expansion and consolidation, 130 new schedules will be introduced. For better operations of these new schedules and the existing ones, new depots at Bidar, Chincholi and Verarajpet are to be started. Suitable passenger amenities like bus shelters will also be provided.

ROAD TRANSPORT—STATEMENT—I

Programme of Mysore State Road Transport Corporation in the Fifth Plan

Sl. No.	*Items*	*As on*			*Proposed Programme for Fifth Plan*					*Total*
		31-3-1969	31-3-1973	31-3-1974	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1974-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Total number of buses on road in the State ..	5200	5800	6230	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Number of buses on road (held in the Public Sector ..	2705	3399	3732	4082 (350)	4432 (350)	4782 (350)	5157 (375)	5457 (300)	1725
3.	Percentage of 2 above to above	52.0	58.0	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Total Daily Service Kilometreage (Lakhs) ..	9.10	10.40	11.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Daily service kilometreage operated exclusively by Public Sector buses (Lakhs).	4.66	5.80	6.60	7.28 (0.68)	7.96 (0.68)	8.64 (0.68)	9.35 (0.71)	9.91 (0.56)	**3.31**
6.	Daily service kilometreage on which both public and private sector buses operate (Lakhs).	4.44	4.60	4.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Percentage of 5 above to 4 above	51.0	56.0	59.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	No. of trucks as operated by the Undertaking ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Figures in bracket indicate annual net increase anticipated.

ROAD TRANSPORT—STATEMENT—II

Outlay on Programme of Mysore State Road Transport Corporation in the Fifth Plan

Items	*Fourth Plan Outlay*	*Anticipated upto* 31-3-1972	31-3-1974	*Proposed outlay for Fifth Plan* 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	*Total* 1974-79
1. Purchase of buses (excluding buses for replacement) ..									
(*a*) For existing routes :—									
(i) Number	800	567	677	200	200	200	200	200	1000
(ii) Cost	660.00	453.60	643.78	212.00	212.00	212.00	212.00	212.00	1060.00
(*b*) For new routes :—									
(i) Number	..	..	350	150	150	150	175	100	725
(ii) Cost	..	..	371.00	159.00	159.00	159.00	187.00	106.00	770.00
(*c*) Total :—									
(i) Number	800	567	1027	350	350	350	365	300	1725
(ii) Cost	660.00	453.60	1014.78	371.00	371.00	371.00	399.00	318.00	1830.00
2. Purchase of trucks, if any :—									
(i) Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Workshop, including works on buildings 4. Staff quarters and Passenger Amenities ..	200.00	161.00	279.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	350.00
5. Other expenditure including purchase of auxillary Vehicles	75.00	37.71	72.71	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
6. Grand Total	935.00	655.31	1366.49	461.00	461.00	461.00	489.00	408.00	2280.00
7. Buses to be purchased for replacement :									
(i) Number	975	312	733	400	400	400	400	400	2000
(ii) Cost	804.00	237.00	683.26	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	2120.00

ROAD TRANSPORT—STATEMENT—III

Source of Finance for the Programme of Mysore State Road Transport Corporation in the Fifth Plan

Sl. No.	Items	Fourth Plan	*Anticipated Expenditure on*		*Proposed outlay for Fifth Plan*					Total 1974–79
			31-3-1972	31-3-1974	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Plan Outlay :—									
	(a) From Internal Resources of the Undertaking ..	..	392.64	909.08	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	2120.00
	(b) From State Government's Contribution ..	..	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
2.	Railway's Contribution	..	56.76	132.76	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
3.	Loans from financial Institutions including Banks ..	..	440.00	905.00	311.00	311.00	311.00	339.00	258.00	1530.00
4.	Other sources, if any	..	2.91	2.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Grand total	..	892.31	2049.75	885.00	885.00	885.00	913.00	832.00	4400.00

Note.—The Outlay's shown above are inclusive of the expenditure on replacements.

CHAPTER 21

PORTS AND HARBOURS

(Including Inland Water Transport)

Introduction

1. The State has a coastline of 287 Kms. adjoining South Kanara and North Kanara Districts. There are 19 Ports, 14 in North Kanara and 5 in South Kanara District. For Inland water transport, there are 72 inland waterways, and 690 ferries spread over 17 districts in the State. The development and management of ports and inland water transport system is under the control of State Ports Department with headquarters at Karwar.

The ports in these two districts are:

South Kanara:

1. Mangalore
2. Malpe
3. Hangarkatta
4. Coondapur
5. Baindur

North Kanara:

1. Bhatkal
2. Shirali
3. Murdeshwar
4. Manki
5. Honnavar
6. Kumta
7. Tadri
8. Gangavali
9. Ankola
10. Belekeri
11. Chendia
12. Binge
13. Karwar
14. Majali.

2. All these ports are fair-weather ports, closed for traffic for nearly 4 months during the South-West Mansoon, from 15th May to 15th September each year. Mangalore Port is being developed as a major port by the Central Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.30 crores for 30 ft. draft vessels initially, and capable of being deepened to 50 ft.

3. Karwar port is being developed as an intermediate port under Centrally Sponsored Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 539.20 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. But due to meagre release of funds by Central Government, the progress has not been brisk.

4. Out of the other 17 minor ports, the 6 ports at Belekeri, Tadri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur and Malpe have been taken up for development during the Fourth Plan. The development visualised is to improve navigational efficiency with a view to improve port performance. It involves provision of navigational channels of about 6 ft. depth, alongside facilities for sailing vessels, cargo storage areas, transit sheds, cargo handling equipment and buildings for offices and staff.

5. This has greatly increased the traffic handled at these ports. The estimates of traffic handled, anticipated by the end of Fourth Plan and projections made for the Fifth Plan period are noted below :

(*Tonnes*)

Sl No	*Name of the Minor Port*	1970-71	1973-74 (*Anticipated*)	1978-79 (*Estimate*)
1.	Karwar Port	2,90,438	6.00.000	35.20.000
2.	Belekeri	2,78,567	5,00,000	5,80,000
3.	Tadri	13,327	20,000	99,100
4.	Honnavar	15,262	40,000	1,49,100
5.	Bhatkal	652	5,000	85,000
6.	Coondapur	1,41,157	2,50,000	8,00,000
7.	Malpe	22,896	25,000	85,100
8.	Hangarkatta Port	1,604	3,000	10,000
	Total	7,63,903	14,43,000	53,28,300

6. For the development of inland water transport system on the recommendations of the Bhagavathi Committee Report on Inland Water Transport (1970) ; a special Technical Cell is being created within the State Port Department for regulatory and technical control of ferries and waterways. As a trial measure, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, navigation is being developed in the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal between Gangavathi and Raichur. This scheme is supported by suitable measures for establishment and operational charges under State Plan schemes. At present 3 boats are deployed in the canal for cargo service.

7. A beginning has been made in introducing modern ferry services at Dhannur in Bijapur District. Over 700 ferry projects in the State are under investigation.

The number of ferries in the 17 districts is noted below :

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of ferries.
1.	North Kanara ..	68
2.	South Kanara ..	134
3.	Coorg ..	21
4.	Mysore ..	74
5.	Mandya ..	12
6.	Bangalore (Rural) ..	3
7.	Hassan ..	12
8.	Chickmagalur ..	16
9.	Shimoga ..	64
10.	Chitradurga ..	8
11.	Dharwar ..	34

12.	Bellary	43
13.	Raichur	42
14.	Gulbarga	68
15.	Bidar	11
16.	Bijapur	47
17.	Belgaum	33
	Total	690

8. The anticipated expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan on State Plan Schemes is Rs. 75.64 lakhs against a total outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs.

Fifth Five Year Plan

9. Traffic potentials, both fisheries and general cargo have been increasing at these minor ports. Cargo handled, only at the 8 minor ports being developed, is anticipated to increase from 7.64 lakhs tonnes as during 1970-71 to 14.43 lakhs tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. Based only on the existing observed rate of growth, the projected total cargo expected to be handled by the end of the Fifth Plan is 53.28 lakhs tonnes. There is thus an imperative need to further develop these seven minor ports. Hangarkatta, another minor port will also have to be developed in view of felt need.

10. There is a fast growing trend in shipping technology to deploy bigger vessels both for coastal traffic and iternational trade. the future coastal vessels would require 12 ft. to 18 ft. depth of water in the navigational channels, and international trade vessels may eventually require about 60 ft. depth. The minor ports in the State primarily cater to the needs of coastal traffic with a depth of about 6 ft. at present. In view of increasing coastal traffic and trend in future shipping technology, there is need to provide for deeper depths at the ports already being developed and simultaneously equip them with other basic port facilities. This would involve procurement of suitable dredgers, river stabilization works, training backwaters, landing places for cargo, etc.

11. The growing coastal cargo and passenger traffic can be developed on proper lines providing relatively cheap transport facilities. It would be economically viable and profitable to deploy suitable vessels for movement of cargo and passenger traffic among important minor ports in the State.

12. Development of ports facilities is only one aspect of development. The other important issue would be the development of hinterland. It would be necessary to develop port based industries not only to feed the ports but also to develop the general economy of the hinterland.

13. Inland water ways can provide cheap transport facilities at competetive rates if they are scientifically developed. Large number of ferries at present are depending upon out moded boats which are hazardous to the passengers.

14. Due to financial constraints the several schemes visualised for the development of the minor ports could not be completed. Further, certain navigational aids have been procured on deferred payment basis from French suppliers. As a result, a large number of schemes would be spill over to the Fifth Five Year Plan.

15. In the light of this background, the broad objectives for development of minor ports and inland water ways in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan would be :

1. To complete spill over schemes.

2. To improve port facilities to meet the needs of changing shipping technology.

3. Integrated development of minor ports and their hinterland.

4. Development of inland water ways and ferries on scientific lines.

16. To achieve these objectives a total investment of Rs. 850 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Out of this, Rs. 330 lakhs would be for spill over schemes and Rs. 520 lakhs for new schemes. The breakup of the proposed outlay is noted below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Scheme/Port*	*Spill over*	*New*	*Total*
1.	General	62.67	190.00	252.67
2.	Belekeri	4.86	..	4.86
3.	Tadri	1.74	24.00	25.74
4.	Honnavar	2.76	104.00	106.76
5.	Bhatkal	5.29	12.50	17.79
6.	Coondapur	63.88	65.00	128.88
7.	Malpe	1.80	54.75	56.55
8.	Hangarakatta	..	9.75	9.75
9.	Others	..	10.00	10.00
10.	Inland Water Transport	187.00	50.00	237.00
	Total	330.00	520.00	850.00

17. Certain highlights of the schemes to be completed and proposed are mentioned below :

1. General Schemes

18. Certain common items of development for all the minor ports are under implementation, primarily to improve the navigational facilities and items of infrastructure. These would be a spill over to the Fifth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 62.67 lakhs. To improve the depth of navigational channels from the existing level of 6 feet to the proposed 16 feet to 18 feet at selected minor ports, a suitable dredger is proposed to be procured. This constitutes the new scheme with an outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs. This would greatly benefit the minor ports in the State.

2. Development of Belekeri Port

19. Suitable navigation aids are under installation at this port. Facilities for mechanised cargo handling is nearing completion. A provision of Rs. 4.86 lakhs is made to meet these spill over items.

3. Development of Tadri Port

20. At present this port has only a depth of 5 feet. In view of increasing cargo traffic, especially salt from the salt pans of Tadri to Karwar, and vessels of deeper draught that would be ultimately deployed, it is proposed to improve the depth to an average of 15 feet to 18 feet. Suitable navigational aids and landing places are contemplated. An outlay of Rs. 25.74 lakhs is proposed for these measures.

4. Development of Honnavar Port

21. This is an important minor port between coondapur and Karwar. The cargo traffic has increased steadily and it is anticipated to reach a level of 40,000 tonnes by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and by the end of the Fifth Plan about 1.49 lakh tonnes is estimated to be handled annually at this port.

22. In view of its importance it is proposed to improve the depth at this port from the existing 6 feet level to an average of 15 feet to 18 feet. The navigational aids and landing places are to be further improved to match the improvement in depth. A total outlay of Rs. 106.76 lakhs is proposed.

5. Development of Bhatkal Port

23. There is scope to further improve the depth at this port from the existing level of 3 feet to about 6 feet. Supporting navigational aids, landing places and protective measures are contemplated with a total outlay of Rs. 17.78 lakhs.

6. Development of Coondapur Port

24. This is one other important minor port next only to Karwar in terms of traffic handled. The hinterland is also capable of feeding the traffic requirements. From the anticipated level of 2.50 lakhs tonnes to be handled at the end of the Fourth Plan it is estimated that about 8 lakhs tonnes would be handled by the end of the Fifth Plan.

25. At present the port has only a depth of 6 feet and it is proposed to improve it to an average depth of 15 feet to 18 feet. Navigational aids, cargo handling equipment, landing places and workshop for vessels are contemplated. A total outlay of Rs. 128.88 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs. 63.88 lakhs is for spill over schemes and Rs. 65 lakhs for new schemes.

7. Development of Malpe Port

26. This port is being developed as a fisheries harbour. To supplement this effort, inorder to meet the requirements of general cargo and passenger vessels also, it is proposed to further augment

the cargo handling equipment and improve landing places. Suitable navigational aids are also proposed. A total outlay of Rs. 56.55 lakhs is proposed.

8. Development of Hangarakatta Port

27. This is a fast growing minor port where landing places, navigational aids and improvement of depth are visualised. An outlay of Rs. 9.75 lakhs is proposed.

9. Others

28. There is already a growing volume of both coastal and international cargo and passenger traffic. With the further development of the selected minor ports and their hinterland there would be greater scope for shipping operations during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Movement of oil, coal, salt, timber, tiles, ore, grains, etc., can be profitably handled if suitable vessels are deployed making the best use of the port facilities to be developed.

29. Preliminary studies have shown that it would be economically viable and profitable to operate modern vessels on the west coast of the State. The formation of a State Shipping Corporation is under the active consideration of the State Government, to be formed as a joint sector venture. Tentatively, it is contemplated to transfer certain floating assets of the State to the proposed Shipping Corporation as share capital contribution. The assets to be transferred are floating crafts which are under use at the minor ports. Certain shipping firms have evinced interest to join the proposed Shipping Corporation and the details of this joint sector project are being worked out. Provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed as share capital contribution to this State Shipping Corporation.

30. For an integrated development of the minor ports and their hinterland, especially in terms of creating facilities for port based industries being established, a State Port Facilities Development Corporation is under the active consideration of Government. Here again, certain firms are evincing interest and as such this Corporation is also proposed to be in the joint sector. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed as share capital contribution to this joint sector venture.

Inland Water ways

31. A comprehensive set of schemes have been drawn to further develop navigation on Tungabhadra, Left Bank Channel between Gangavathi and Raichur. Further, inland water ways are proposed to be developed at 5 places and modern crafts introduced at several important ferries. These have been done in consultation with the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Shipping and they would be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

32. In support of these comprehensive measures, certain items of operational costs, maintenance of vehicles, crafts, navigational aids and supporting establishment are contemplated as State Plan Schemes. The nucleus technical unit already created for hydrographic survey and traffic survey is to be further strengthened. The Mysore Ferries,

Canals and Inland Vessels Bill, which is under consideration of Government would be passed as an enactment. This would involve the creation of suitable regulatory staff both for inland water ways and ferries. An outlay of Rs. 237 lakhs is proposed for further development of inland water ways and ferries.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

33. Karwar port is being developed as an intermediate port under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 539.26 lakhs. The first stage development of this port was completed during the Second and Third Plans by creating facilities for a lighterage port. As a result, the cargo handled at this port was 2.90 lakhs tonnes during 1970-71 and it is anticipated to reach 6 to 8 lakhs tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. In view of revolutionery changes in ore loading operations it has now become necessary to provide port facilities commensurate with the World standards.

34. Provision was made for creating fast ore loading facilities at the port in the Fourth Plan at a cost of Rs. 539.26 lakhs. As the project report could not be finalised in time, most of the items of the project will be spill over to the Fifth Plan for which a total outlay of Rs. 770 lakhs has been made, which includes an outlay of Rs. 494.57 lakhs for spill over schemes and Rs. 275.43 lakhs for new schemes. The new schemes envisage creation of general cargo handling facilities mainly for raw-materials for the port based industries such as the Caustic Soda Factory, which is coming up near the port.

35. The Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation have given an assurance that if the facilities visualised in the plan are provided, a minimum of 10 lakhs tonnes of iron ore per year will be exported through Karwar.

36. The Mines and Metals authorities have indicated an increase in iron ore exports from the Bellary-Hospet region from the present 2.3 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes annually in the next 10 to 15 years. It becomes necessary therefore to plan for additional port and railway facilities to cater to the increased quantum of future exports.

37. On economic considerations it is seen that Karwar Port is preferable to Madras or Goa for Bellary-Hospet ore exports. The relative figures of costs of exports from these three ports is noted below :

Details of Cost	*Karwar*	*Marmugoa*	*Madras*
1. Prices per day metric ton loading station (Mine Head)	17.08	17.08	18.50
2. Mines to Port Freight : ..	21.84	24.92	30.83
(a) Railway	..	..	..
(b) Road	8.00	15.00	15.00
3. Handling charges at the port ..	10.50	10.50	10.50
4. Export duty	8.86	8.86	8.86
5. Freight subsidy for foreign buyers ..	0.18	0.18	0.18
6. Loading port analysis	1.38	1.38	1.38
7. Establishment charges	1.48	1.48	1.48
8. Destinational and analysis & risk ..	+0.70	0.70	0.30
9. Interest on blocked capital ..	1.24	1.24	1.48
10. Sales Tax			
	71.26	81.34	88.51

38. The capital investment required for developing the port and railway facilities at Karwar being Rs. 50 crores for Port and Rs. 22 crores for Railway, will also be the cheapest, being only about 1/3 the cost involved in developing the Madras or Goa sectors. With the developments proposed in the Fifth Plan, the Port will be able to handle upto 5 million tonnes of ore export per annum without any further investment on the port.

39. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the traffic through the port when developed and connected by a railway will reach at least 3.5 million tonnes by 1978-79.

40. The additional investment required at that time will be the cost of construction of Hubli-Karwar railway which is of the order of Rs. 22 crores and compares favourably to the development of railway to Madras or Goa sectors. Detailed proposals have already been sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Shipping for consideration. It involves a total provision of Rs. 770 lakhs which includes an outlay of Rs. 494.57 lakhs on spill over schemes.

41. This investment would help to fully instal the navigational aids, improve landing places with suitable ore loading equipment and also general cargo handling equipment. Keeping in view the future cargo traffic to be handled at this port, the depth is proposed to be further increased, supported by suitable navigational aids. A dredger for proper maintenance of depth is also contemplated. The scheme-wise details and phasing of the proposed outlay during the Fifth Five Year Plan are availáble at Statement-IV.

42. Intensive commercial navigation introduced in Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal between Gangavathi and Raichur has proved to be popular. To further develop this waterway, improvements to the canal lineings, turning basins, regulators and acquaduct and supporting measures for repair of floating vessels and transport vehicles are contemplated during the Fifth Plan.

43. Inland water transport is proposed to be introduced in 5 other places. For proper maintenance of depth in the inland waterways, dredger and ancilliary equipment are sought to be procured. A boat building yard would be established for the construction of suitable crafts for both inland waterways and ferries.

44. Primitive ferry boats are proposed to be replaced at 24 selected ferries by providing 50 boats fitted with out-board in-board motors. For future development of interland waterways, hydrographic and traffic survey is proposed to be conducted in respect of 72 selected waterways. For all these comprehensive set of schemes for development of interland waterways and ferries on scientific lines during the Fifth Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 1,260.30 lakhs is proposed. The details have been drawn in consultation with the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Shipping to which the proposals have been sent, and they are available at Statement-V.

Annual Plan—1974-75

45. A total outlay of Rs. 117.38 lakhs is proposed for the year 1974-75 for further development of Ports and Inland Waterways. The breakup of the same for the broad schemes to be implemented is noted below :

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Scheme/Port*	*Outlay for* 1974-75
1.	General	61.42
2.	Belekeri Post	1.20
3.	Tadri Port	1.00
4.	Honnavar Port	4.40
5.	Bhatkal Port	3.65
6.	Coondapur Port	10.85
7.	Malpe Port	5.56
8.	Hanagarakatta Port	0.30
9.	Others	2.00
10.	Inland Waterways	27.00
	Total	117.38

46. With this proposed outlay a good beginning can be made to achieve the objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan. On Centrally Sponsored Schemes the proposed outlay in brief would be :

		(Rs. lakhs)
1.	Karwar Port	257.24
2.	Inland Waterways	167.35
	Total	424.59

STATEMENT—I.

MINOR PORTS.

Ootlay on Minor Ports Programme in the Fifth Five-Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Total cost*	*Fourth Plan Outlay*	*Anticipated expenditure upto 31-3-74*	*Proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan* 1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	*Total* 1974–1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	**General**	*Spill over schemes,*								
1	Provision of Office building for the State Port Office	7.00	7.00	0.53	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	.	7.00
2	Electrification and water supply .. .	1.91	1.50	0.82	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	.	1.00
3	Land acquisition for future expansion of Ports ..	14.39	1.00	4.09	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	2.00
4	Tools and plants and equipments for mechanical installation for floating crafts.	29.34	29.00	6.32	2.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	18.00
5	Preliminary investigation including survey of ports areas, taking borings etc.	44.00	6.00	15.80	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	15.00
6	Extra cost on establishment for execution of port developmental works	45.79	16.00	13.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
7	Provision for lighted marking buoys moulded in glass reinforced laminated plastic (10 Nos.).	5.00	2.00	1.30	0.20	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.50	4.20
8	Provision of final payment for spill over schemes ..	1.74	1.30	0.87	0.47	..	..	.	..	0.47
		New Schemes.								
9.	Procurement of dredger self propelled with arrangement for maintenance of minor ports, channels, approaches	200.00	..	..	50.00	90.00	50.00	..	..	190.00
	Total ..	349.17	63.80	42.93	61.42	105.25	67.25	10.00	8.75	252.67

B. Development of Belekeri Port.	*Spill over schemes.*								
1. Provision of Beacon light at Kukral island ..	2.00	0.80	0.51	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.86
2. Provision for mechanised cargo handling equipment	9.82	5.00	6.97	0.50	1.00	0.25	0.25	..	2.00
3. Provision of lighted beacon on the western tip of the island north of the ore wharf.	2.50	2.50	0.51	0.50	1.00	0.25	0.25	..	2.00
Total ..	14.32	8.30	7.99	1.20	2.15	0.65	0.65	0.21	4.86
C. Development of Tadri Port.	*Spill over schemes*								
1. Improvement of existing light to have a range of 10 miles	3.00	3.50	1.26	1.00	0.50	0.24	..	..	1.74
2. Construction of staff quarters ..	..	0.30	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	New Schemes.								
3. Providing a jetty to cater to vessels drawing 12' to 13' of water.	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
4. Improving the depth over the sand bar and approach channel leading to the wharf.	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	10.00
5. Providing lighted channel marking buoys (8 Nos.) ..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	8.00
6. Providing a lighted fairway buoys at the entrance to channel.	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	4.00
Total ..	27.00	3.80	1.46	1.00	2.50	0.24	11.00	11.00	25.74
Development of Honnavar Port.	*Spill over schemes.*								
1. Provision of Beacon light	1.70	0.80	0.61	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.76
2. Dredging alongside the Lighterage wharf	4.57	6.00	2.73	0.50	1.00	0.50	..	..	2.00
3. Provision of transit shed	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Staff quarters	..	0.30	0.47	..	..	..	..	..	..
	New Schemes								
5. Construction of Signal station	2.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	2.00
6. Improving depth over the sand bar and approach channel leading to the warf.	20.00	..		..	..	5.00	8.00	7.00	20.00
7. Provision of cargo handling equipment (5 tons capacity).	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Providing river training works for improving the depth over bars.	100.00	..	..	2.75	6.25	10.00	20.00	20.00	59.00
9	Providing a wharf jetty to cater to vessels drawing 12' to 13' of water	12.00	..	..	..	..	4.00	6.00	2.00	12.00
10.	Providing lighted channel marking buoys 6 Nos. ..	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	4.00	6.00
	Total ..	167.27	8.10	3.81	4.40	8.40	19.65	41.15	33.16	106.76
E.	**Development of Bhatkal Port.**	*Spill over schemes.*								
1.	Provision of Guiding light at Bhatkal Port	0.86	0.40	0.64	0.40	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.44
2.	Provision of quarters for staff	0.45	0.30	0.25	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.20
3.	Provision of passenger and cargo facilities	2.20	2.20	1.23	0.50	0.54	..	..	..	1.04
4.	Provision of a lighted buoy on outer rock ..	3.00	3.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	..	..	2.00
5.	Provision of an unlit buoy Lat. 13°57' long 74°31' ..	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	..	0.80
6	Provision of an unlit buoy on rocky patch on north anchorage	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	..	..	0.80
		New Schemes.								
7.	Transit shed	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00
8.	Providing protective groyne in the northern side to get tranquility in the harbour basin.	15.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00
9.	Improving the depth in the approach channel near the wharf	5.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	..	..	..	5.00
10	Providing light at Hulimadi Hill	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.25		0.50
	Total ..	31.01	7.90	3.52	3.65	5.39	6.33	2.33	0.08	17.78
F.	**Development of Coondapur Port.**	*Spill over schemes.*								
1	Beacon light at Tippusultan gudda ..	1.62	0.80	0.61	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.88
2	Provision of new approach road to the existing wharf at Ganguli	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50
3	Provision for mechanical cargo handling equipment ..	5.02	5.00	1.02	..	0.50	1.50	1.50	0.50	4.00

4. Construction of Transit shed	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	..	..	..	1.50
5. Provision of River Training works for depths on bar ..	140.25	14.00	0.25	5.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	55.00
6. Staff quarters	..	0.30	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Improvement to the existing light at Kodi with Red sector.	3.00	3.00	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
	New Schemes.	..	..						
8. Construction of Signal Station	2.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	2.00
9. Providing a crane about 10 tons capacity	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	2.00	8.00
10. Provision of a lighted buoy to indicate the submerged rock	7.00	..	..	..	2.00	3.00	2.00	..	7.00
11. Provision of a lighted fairway buoy at the entrance to the channel.	4.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	4.00
12. Provision of lighted channel marking buoy (8 Nos.) ..	8.00	..	..		..	2.00	6.00	..	8.00
13. Provision of slipway and workshop for repairing departmental floating crafts including machinery.	15.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
14. Provision of lighterage wharf jetty to cater to 12' to 13' draft for sailing vessels.	12.00	..	..	0.50	0.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	12.00
15. Improving depths near the bar and approach channel leading to the wharf.	15.00	..	..	0.25	0.25	4.00	5.50	5.00	15.00
16. Providing stacking platform and a jetty to cater to deep draft vessels on Coondapur side.	4.00	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	1.50	1.50	4.00
Total ..	227.898	25.10	5.23	10.85	29.30	26.60	38.05	24.08	128.88.
G. Development of Malpe Port.	*Spill over schemes.*								
1. Improvement of existing light at Dariabahadurgad ..	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.28
2. Improvement of existing leading light	1.67	1.90	0.15	0.25	0.27	1.00	..	..	1.52
3. Staff Quarters	..	0.30	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		New Schemes								
4	Improving the depths in the approach channel in the wharf	12.00	..	..	..	4.00	6.00	2.00	..	12.00
5	Construction of a jetty wharf for berthing of vessels of of 12' to 13' water.	14.00	..	..	2.00	4.00	6.00	2.00	..	14.00
6	Providing lighted fairway bouy at the entrance of the channel.	4.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	4.00
7.	Providing cargo handling equipment for lifting heavy cargo (upto 5 tonnes).	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00
8	Providing river training works to improve depth over sand bar.	20.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	..	10.00
9.	Improvement of existing leading light	1.90	..	..	0.25	0.50	1.00	..	..	1.75
10	Providing lighted channel marking buoys (8 Nos.) ..	8.00	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	8.00
	Total ..	67.37	3.00	0.70	5.56	17.83	27.06	6.06	0.04	56.55
H.	**Development of Hangarkatta Port.**	*New Schemes*								
1.	Providing jetty (2 Nos.) for berthing of vessels ..	2.25	..	..	..	1.25	1.00	..	..	2.25
2.	Improving depths alongside the jetty and approaches ..	5.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	3.00	..	5.00
3.	Construction of quarters for staff	0.50	..	..	0.30	0.20	..	..	..	0.50
4	Providing lighted channel marking buoys (2 Nos.) ..	2.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	2.00
	Total ..	9.75	..	..	0.30	1.45	4.00	4.00	..	9.75
I.	**Others.**									
1.	Token provision towards share capital participation in the proposed Joint Sector Shipping Corporation.	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Token provision towards share capital participation in the proposed Port Facilities Development Corporation in the Joint Sector.	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Total ..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
	Grand Total (A to I) ..	881.790	120.00	65.64	90.38	174.27	153.78	115.24	79.32	613.00

STATEMENT II

MINOR PORTS

Estimate of traffic to be handled by minor ports at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Minor Port*	1970—71	1973—74 (*anticipated*)	1978—79 (*Estimate*)
1.	Karwar Port ..	2,90,438	6,00,000	35,20,000
2.	Belekari ..	2,78,567	5,00,000	5,80,000
3.	Tadri ..	13,327	20,000	99,100
4.	Honnavar ..	15,262	40,000	1,49,100
5.	Bhatkal ..	652	5,000	85,000
6.	Coondapur ..	1,41,157	2,50,000	8,00,000
7.	Malpe ..	22,896	25,000	85,100
8.	Hangarkatta Port ..	1,604	3,000	10,000
	Total ..	7,63,903	14,43,000	53,28,300

ANNEXURE—A.

Statement showing the commoditywise cargo to be handled at the minor ports which will handle a traffic of more than 2,00,000 tonnes annually at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan.

	Name of the Commodity	*Traffic to be handled (lakh tonnes)*	
		Karwar and Belekeri	*Coondapur*
1.	Iron ore	16.00	2.00
2.	Manganese ore	4.00	2.00
3.	Salt	3.00	0.70
4.	Timber and Saw materials	0.50	0.50
5.	Tiles and ridges	0.50	1.00
6.	Firewood	0.20	0.10
7.	Fish & fish meal and oil accessories ..	0.80	0.70
8.	Fish manure	0.20	
9.	Forest produce	0.20	
10.	Coir and its products	0.20	
11.	Asphalt	0.60	
12.	Miscellaneous	1.10	1.00
13.	Fuel, oil, Kerosene and diesel	1.05	
14.	Caustic soda	1.00	
15.	Rock phosphate for Chamundi chemicals ..	0.50	
16.	Sulpher for Chamundi chemicals	0.50	
17.	Bleached wood pulp for West Coast Saw Mill	0.50	
18.	Hardware	0.10	
19.	Cotton	0.05	
20.	Oil traffic for Refinery in the Goa region ..	10.00	
	Total ..	41.00	8.00

STATEMENT III

Schemewise outlay on Inland Water Transport in the Fifth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Total cost	IV Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expr. upto 31-3-1974	Proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan					
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total 1974-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A. Spillover Schemes									
1	Provision of mechanically propelled launches at selected ferries (Not assisted by Central Government).	27.30	2.00	5.60	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2	Provision of boats with outboard and inboard motors to replace existing outdated wooden boats and rafts, etc. at ferries (Not assisted by Central Government)	10.45	1.00	1.55	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3.	Provision for staff for Ferries, regulation of traffic on various inland waterways including ferries and for development of inland water transport.	206.60	1.50	2.10	10.00	30.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	144.00
4.	Purchase of road transport Units for field Hydrographic Survey and Traffic Survey Units and construction Division. Inland Water Transport Regulatory Staff.	8.75	0.50	0.75	4.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	8.00
	Total ..	253.10	5.00	10.00	21.00	39.00	43.00	42.00	42.00	187.00
	B. New Schemes									
1	Provision for meeting the maintenance and operation cost of vehicles, floating crafts, navigational aids, etc.	44.00	..	..	5.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	44.00
2	Miscellaneous and contingencies	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	6.00
	Total ..	50.00	..	..	6.00	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.50	50.00
	Total (A+B) ..	303.10	5.00	10.00	27.00	48.00	53.00	53.50	55.50	237.00

STATEMENT IV

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

PORTS AND HARBOURS

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Scheme	*Approximate estimated cost*	*Fourth Plan Outlay*	*Anticipated expenditure upto 31-3-1974*	*Proposed outlay during the Fifth Five Year* 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	*Total*
	SPILL OVER									
	Development of Karwar Port									
1.	Improvement of Koney light	2.32	0.50	0.84	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.21	1.16
2.	Two leading lights at Shimshigudda and Kurmagad Islands.	3.72	0.85	0.97	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.31	1.70
3.	Provision of lighted buoy for Parkar rock	8.79	3.20	3.46	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	5.60
4.	Provision of channel marking buoy and aids to pilotage :									
	(*a*) Fairway buoy 1 No. (*b*) Channel marking buoys 10 Nos.	22.00	11.00	11.46	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	11.00
	(*c*) Transits									
5.	Land acquisition for further expansion of Ports	32.78	21.00	19.71	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.25	0.25	5.00
6.	Experimental dredging and Hydrotechnical studies	23.20	2.80	4.32	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
7.	Electrification and water supply	4.45	1.70	1.59	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	2.00
8.	Provision of quarters for staff.	5.63	1.50	1.44	0.40	..	0.40	0.40	0.30	1.50
9.	Provision of Maintenance Dredger	70.00	20.00	0.89	19.11	..	..	.	.	19.11
10.	Provision of mechanised cargo handling equipments	8.85	6.85	5.93	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	2.00
11.	Provision of labour amenities	1.61	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	.	.	1.00
12.	Ore loading terminal with mechanical ore loading equipment and ancillary such as repair facilities including slipway and workshop. Provision of mooring boat and inspection launch for maintenance of buoys, etc.	390.00	390.00	10.05	184.54	195.46	..	.	.	380.00
13.	Provision of general cargo handling equipment	2.00	2.00	0.50	1.50	..	.	.	..	1.50
14.	Provision of sea going Tug for salvage operations and assisting to sea going vessels including sailing vessles.	50.00	50.00	1.00	20.00	29.00	..	..	.	49.00
	Total Spill Over	625.35	512.00	62.66	234.74	234.15	10.09	9.84	6.75	495.57

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Sl No.	*Scheme*	*Approxi-estimated cost mate*	*Fourth Plan Outlay*	*Antici-pated expendi-ture upto 31-3-1974*	*Proposed outlay during the Fifth Five Year* 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	NEW SCHEMES									
15	Providing mooring berth with landing facilities for coastal Ocean going steamers to cater to Caustic Soda Factory and proviidng a diversion road to the road runnig the Port area.	25.00	..	..	15.00	10.00	..			25.00
16	Dredging the approach channel for berthuig of ore carriers alongside the terminals and approach channel to the mooring berths of ocean going steamer berth.	140.00	..	..	5.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	45.00	140.00
17	Navigational aids for approach channel turning basins and berths.	20.00	..	..	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	20.00
18.	Provision of 20 Tons fixed crane alongside wharf ..	15.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	10.00	.	15.00
19.	Provision of 1 No. Tug of 15000 B.H.P.	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	20.00	50.00
20	Provsion of lighted buoy for rock 'Awash' bearing 0.96 Deg. distance 900' from Oyster rock.	3.00	..	..	..	0.50	1.50	0.50	0.50	3.00
21.	Provision of dry stone masonry wharf with jatties at Kodibag.	3.00	..	..	0.50	1.50	1.00	..	..	3.00
22.	Procurement of one new Trailing Section Hopper Dredger about 1500 cubic metres capacity.	500.00	..	..	..	..	3.43	5.00	10.00	18.43
	Total New Schemes ..	756.00	..	..	22.50	37.00	45.93	90.50	78.50	274.43
	Grand Total ..		512.00	62.65	257.24	271.15	56.02	100.34	85.25	770.00

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

STATEMENT V

Schemewise outlay on inland water transport in the Fifth Plan.

(*Rs. in Lakhs*).

Sl. No.	*Schemes*	*Total Cost*	*IV Plan Outlay*	*Antici-pated expenditure upto 31-3-74*	*Proposed Outlay for the Fifth Plan* 1974-75	75-76	76-77	77 78	78-79	*Total* 1974-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Intensive commercial navigation in Tungabhadra Left Bank canal between Gangavati and Raichur—additional facilities for better and more economical navigation in the canal.									
	(*a*) Providing turning basin at 8 wharves for easy navigation and shelter.	8.00	..	..	3.00	2 00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00
	(*b*) Raising of linings on both sides of the canal from mile 24 to 100 to prevent damage to embankments due to wave action.	60.00	..	..	20.00	15.00	10 00	10.00	5.00	60 00
	(*c*) Providing pick up and delivery vans	2.50	..	..	1.00	1.50	..	..	..	2.50
	(*d*) Establishment of workshop and repair facilities for floating crafts and transport vehicles at Canal site.	2.50	..	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..	2.50
	(*e*) Providing quarters for staff of the project in the vicinity of field of activities.	8.50	..	..	3.00	3.00	2.00	0.50	..	8.50
	(*f*) Providing clear vent way and head room at bridge, regulators and acquaduct between mile 24 to 100 and providing locks to navigate upto Raichur and for facilitating movement of bigger crafts.	300.00	..	..	10.00	40.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	300.00
2.	Procurement of Dredger for maintaining 9 ft. minimum depth of water in inland waterways and ferries and riverine ports in coastal area. (Proportionate cost).	75.00	..	..	2.00	20 00	40.00	10.00	3.00	75.00
3.	Procurement of dredging equipment for maintaining standard service depth exclusively for Inland Waterways and ferries in other than coastal areas.	50.00	..	..	20.00	30 00	..	..	..	50.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
4.	Setting up of boat building yard for construction of particular type of crafts suitable for Inland Waterways and Ferries.	60.00	..	..	10.00	20.00	30.00	..	..	60.00
5.	Providing terminal facilities such as wharves, locks navigational aids, etc., at 25 Ferries working round the year and 50 seasonal ferries including slipway, dry dock, etc.	410.00	..	..	50.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	410.00
6.	Development of 7 Nos. of Waterways and river including provision of passenger and cargo service (inclusive of dredging, navigational aids, etc).	220.00	..	..	30.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	40.00	220.00
7.	(a) Replacement of primitive ferry boats by new machanised boats at 25 selected ferries.	20.00	..	..	4.00	8.00	8.00	..	..	20.00
	(b) Providing 50 boats fitted with out-board/in-board motors to replace existing out-dated crafts.	7.50	..	..	3.00	3.00	1.50	..	..	7.50
8.	Spare motors 10 Nos.	1.00	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	.	..	1.00
9.	Financial assistance to meet losses in the initial year with regard to initial cost of development, purchase of equipment, time log in the growth of traffic, etc.	15.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	15.00
10.	(i) Cost of Hydrographic and traffic survey in respect of 72 waterways.	14.40	..	..	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.40	14.40
	(ii) Cost benefit study for movement of ore along Kali river to Karwar port.	0.50	..	..	0.40	0.10	..	..	.	0.50
	(iii) Hydrographic and techno-economic study for movement of ore in respect of link canal between existing Mangalore Port and Mangalore Harbour.	1.40	..	..	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.15	.	1.40
11.	Providing training to staff in Navigational techonology	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
12.	Hydrographic and Techno-economic studies in respect of other waterways and canals such as Ganga Cauvery Link Canal, new canal between Coondapur and Mangalore, etc.	3.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	3.00
	Total	1,260.30	..		167.35	291.80	290.70	266.85	243.60	1,260.30

CHAPTER 22

TOURISM

1. The rich potential for tourist development in our State still largely remains unexploited. Whether in the sphere of our ancient cultural heritage and historical places, or in terms of places of scenic beauty and health resorts or in the modern context of industrial and other technological developments, our State has a lot to offer to the tourists. Despite all its potentialities, this sector has all along received a relatively low priority in our Developmental programmes.

2. One of the reasons for this slow pace of tourist development is the lack of adequate amenities not only at the tourist centres but along the routes leading to those places. The Department of Tourism has therefore been concentrating on the building up of this necessary infrastructure for development of tourism. During the Plan periods, as many as 25 rest houses have been completed. However, a number of tourist resorts still remain uncovered by such amenities. It is similarly necessary to step up the publicity programmes.

Progress during the Third and Fourth Plans

3. During the III Plan, a number of schemes were taken up as spill—over schemes from the previous plan. Among the works completed during this period were the Tourist Rest Houses at Jogfalls and KRS and L.I.G. rest houses at Ihole, Mangalore, Tunga Bhadra Dam and Bidar. The Tourist Canteen at Hampi was also similarly completed, besides effecting improvements to the buildings at Nandi Hills.

4. The development of Tourism picked up considerable tempo in the IV Plan when a fairly large number of works were taken up and completed. Among the more important of such works, mention can be made of the following:

Family Quarters on Nandi Hills.
Tourist Canteen on Nandi Hills.
Tourist Rest House on Mahadeswara Hills.
Tourist Rest House at Devarayana Durga.
L.I.G. Rest House at Magod Falls.
L.I.G. Rest House at Talacauveri.
Tourist Rest House at Gokak Falls.
Tourist Rest House at Gulbarga.
Pavilion at Belur.
Tourist Canteen at Somanathapur.
Tourist Rest House at Vanivilasa Sagar.

5. Remodelling of the Travellers' Bungalow at Sringeri and addition of 10 single rooms, one dining hall to the annexure at Bijapur were also taken up during the Fourth Plan period.

Programmes for the Fifth Plan

6. The main emphasis underlying the various programmes in this sector during the Fifth Plan period is on the provision of adequate facilities of minimum acceptable standards at the various tourist centres. Important tourist complexes with a relatively large complement of visitors will be paid particular attention in this regard. On the publity side, for promotion of tourism, it is proposed to bring out attractive folders, tourist maps, posters, coloured films, etc. The provision for such publicity programmes is Rs. 5 lakhs.

7. Among the other important programmes, mention could be made of the Nehru Loka Scheme and the proposal to present attractively the highlights of selected tourist resorts, by means of Son-et-Lumiere arrangements. Important places like Srirangapatna, Bijapur (Golgumbaz), Hampi are selected for such light and sound arrangements during the fifth Plan, with central assistance. Similarly, the illumination arrangements at the famous Brindavan gardens are sought to be redone, besides providing a swimming pool at that place. In order to see wild life in its natural surroundings, accommodation and minibus arrangements are to be made at Nagarhole, Bandipur, Bannerghatta and Bhadra Sanctuaries. Adequate provision has been made for the Management cell for running some of the Canteens like the one at Somanthpur by the Department and also for equipping the existing tourist bungalows.

8. In addition to the Department of Tourism, the Tourist Development Corporation which was recently constituted would be undertaking quite a few programmes for Tourist Development. However, these activities of the Corporation are not included in the provision under this sector, as the corporation is expected is raise its own resources through financing institutions and implement its programmes on commercial line.

9. The programmes of the Department of Tourism can be classified depending on whether they are financed by the State or Central Government. Regarding the progirammes to be taken up with assistance from Government of India, a list of such schemes proposed to be posed for Central assistance is included as a separate statement (B) below. The Schemes which would be actually taken up through Central Assistance will naturally have to be decided in course of time. As such, the provision of Rs. 150 lakhs made in the State Plan for tourist development covers only the State schemes.

10. The following are the main schemes to be taken up in the State Sector :—

List A

Sl. No.	Scheme	Rs. in lakhs
1.	Development of Bhadra Sanctuary—Provision of Tourist Rest House and Minibus . .	5.00
2.	Nagarhole wild life sanctuary—Tourist Rest House, Mini Bus, Improvements to internal roads, etc. . .	5.00
3.	National Park at Bannerghatta—Acquisition of land, communication, water facilities, etc., (The cost on buildings will be met by the Government of India) . .	2.00

Sl. No.	Scheme	Rs. in lakhs
4.	Sanapura Sanctuary (Hampi Area) Rest House, Minibus, Watch Tower ..	2.00
5.	Construction of Tourist Home and rennovation of 10 tenements and parks at Ramghad Hills ..	5.00
6.	Construction of approach road to Vanivilas Sagar	1.00
7.	Construction of approach road to Jogimatti and canteen facilities ..	2.00
8.	Providing 50 rooms in the campus at Chamundi Guest House, Mysore ..	15.00
9.	Kitchen Block and Dining room and Staff quarters for Tourist Rest House at K. R. Sagar ..	3.00
10.	Annexure to Tourist Home at K.R.S.—Construction of 15 rooms with canteen facilities ..	3.00
11.	Tourist Cottages with canteen facilities at	
	(a) Biligiri Rangan Hills ..	3.00
	(b) Himavad Gopalswamy Hills ..	3.00
12.	Swimming Pool at Brindavan Gardens at K.R.S. ..	2.00
13.	Provision for construction of a tourist rest house with canteen facilities at Gokarana ..	2.00
14.	Construction of a tourist rest house with canteen facilities at Sringeri ..	2.00
15.	Construction of dormitory type of accommodation with canteen facilities at Melkote ..	2.00
16.	Providing boating facilities at Vanivilasa Sagar, Shantisagara and Ranganathittoo ..	4.00
17.	Construction of rope way at Sravana Belagola and Kemmannagundi ..	3.00
18.	Construction of approach road and Tourist Rest House at Lushington falls ..	3.00
19.	Tourist Rest house at Bidar with canteen facilities ..	1.00
20.	Tourist rest house at Raichur with canteen facilities ..	2.00
21.	Laying of garden and illumination at Vanivilasa sagar ..	15.00
22.	Construction of approach road, rest house with canteen facilities at Mathyalamadu ..	2.00
23.	Construction of rest house with canteen facilities, approach road at Mekedatoo ..	2.00
24.	Approach road and canteen facilities at Devarayanadurga.	1.00
25.	A tourist canteen and approach road at Ramohalli ..	1.00
26.	Hesaraghatta-Improvements, Tourist Canteen Rest House and boating facilities ..	3.00
27.	Provisions for improvement to the existing tourist homes, by way of constructing annexures, kitchen, maintenance of furniture, etc. ..	10.00
28.	Putting up of Hoardings on National Highways ..	5.00
29.	Development of Dam sites of Malaprabha Neel Sagara (Dharwar) and Rakkankope (Belgaum) and Thippagondanahalli ..	3.00
30.	Opening of Tourist Receptionist-cum-Guide Centres at Badami, Belur, Hampi, Jogfalls, Srirangapatna and Belgaum ..	7.00
31.	Improvement of environment of Tourist sports ..	5.00
32.	Putting up of descriptive boards at Tourist Centres ..	3.00
33.	Building for the State Tourist Department at Bangalore, Mysore ; Show room and Auditorium facilities ..	10.00

Sl. No.	Scheme	Rs. in lakhs
34.	Publicity and Managements cell ..	10.00
35.	Provision of transport facilities to tourist wing	1.00
36.	Training programme for staff and promotion of Guide service ..	1.00
37.	Entertainment facilities to Tourists ..	1.00
	Total ..	150.00

11. The schemes which are proposed to be posed for full Central assistance have been formulated dividing the regions of the State into separate tourist zones and considering the requirements of the tourist centres in each complex. The schemes so drawn up are :

LIST B

Sl. No.	Scheme		Rs. in lakhs
	Mysore Complex		
1.	Nehru Loka—proposed National and amusement complex to be taken up in a phased basis ..		50.00
2.	Maharaja's palace converting it as Museum with provision for Son-et-Lumiere ..		50.00
3.	Construction of a motel at Srirangapatna ..		3.00
4.	Son-et-Lumiere at Srirangapatna ..		5.00
5.	A dorimotry at Mysore with canteen facilities .. (provision includes cost of site)		3.00
6.	Shelter, Watch Tower, canteen with toilet facilities at Ranganathittoo Bird Sanctuary ..		5.00
7.	Re-doing the illumination at Brindavan Gardens ..		50.00
8.	Toilet facilities at :		
	Chamundi Hills ..	0.50	1.00
	Somanathpur	0.50	
	Hassan Complex		
9.	Construction of a dormitory at Hassan ..		3.00
10.	Providing mini bus to Hassan complex ..		1.00
11.	Construction of a tourist canteen at Belur ..		2.00
12.	Coffee. Kiosk. Toilet facilities at Halebid ..		2.00
13.	Construction of a rest house **cum** canteen with toilet facilities, illumination, etc., at Sravanabelagola ..		3.50
14.	Construction of approach roads in between :—		
	(a) Sravanabelagola—Channarayapatna ..	8 miles	5.00
	(b) Hassan—Helebid ..	18 miles	
	(c) Belur—Halebid ..	10 miles	
15.	Development of Kemmannagundi—K. R. Hill Station :		
	(a) Accommodation, water supply, drainage, communications, etc. (The industries in private sectors will be induced to construct guest houses) ..		50.00

Bijapur Complex

Sl. No.	Scheme	Rs. in lakhs
16.	Flood Lighting of Gol Gumbaz ..	5.00
17.	Providing mini bus to Bijapur complex ..	1.00
18.	Integrated Development of Aihole, Pattadakal and Badami canteen with toilet, drinking water facilities ..	10.00
19.	Construction of a tourist rest house at Badami (near Banashankari) ..	2.00
20.	Approach roads to Aihole from Bagalkot, Aihohle— Pattadakal, Bagalkot—Badami ..	5.00
21.	Construction of additional 15 rooms with canteen faciliteis at Bidar ..	3.00
22	Providing transport facilities at Badami, Bagalkot (Recommendations made by Monument development committee) :	
	(a) 40 seater coaches .. 2	
	(b) 20 seater coaches .. 1 ..	4.00
	(c) Ambassador Cars .. 6	
23.	Luxary coach at Belgaum for Bijapur complex ..	1.00

Hampi Complex

24.	Flood Lighting : Son-et-Lumiere at the ruins	5.00
25.	Construction of a Youth Hostel at Hampi ..	3.00
26.	Development of Ramghad Hill Station :	
	(a) Approach road	
	(b) Water supply	
	(c) Communications	
	(d) Social and Canteen facilities ..	10.00
27.	Approach roads from Krishna temple to Vijayavittala temple ..	2.00
28.	A mini bus for the Hampi ruins ..	2.00

West Coast Complex

29.	Integrated development of Malpe and Maravanthe :	
	(a) Acquisition of lands	
	(b) Communication etc. ..	3.00
30.	Construction of Beach cottages at Malpe, Karwar, etc., with canteen facilities ..	5.00
31.	Construction of a motel at Maravanthe ..	4.00
32.	Improvements to beaches in North Kanara, Karwar, Binaga, Arga and Belikere ..	10.00

Sharavathi Complex

33.	Construction of a tourist lodge at Jog Falls with dormitory type of accommodation facilities with Canteen	
34.	Construction of a rope-way at Jog Falls ..	5.00

Miscellaneous

35.	Construction of Air-strips at Hassan, Bijapur and improvements to the existing Air-strip at Mysore ..	8.00

Sl. No.	Scheme		Rs. in lakhs
36.	Construction of camping sites at :		
	(a) Bannerghatta	..	3.00
	(b) Belgaum		3.00
	(c) Bandipur	..	3.00
	(d) Chitradurga	..	3.00
	(e) Amrutheswar	..	3.00
37.	Construction of motels at :		
	(a) Bijapur		
	(b) Belur		
	(c) Kunigal (Hassan-Bangalore Road)		
	(d) Gulbarga		
	(e) Raichur and		
	(f) Bellary—at Rs. 3.00 lakhs each	..	18.00
	Total	..	358.00

Phasing of Fifth Plan Outlay :

12. The total outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs on the various tourist development programmes in the State Plan is proposed to be incurred during the different years as under :

1974—75	..	30 lakhs
1975—76	..	30 lakhs
1976—77	..	30 lakhs
1977—78	..	30 lakhs
1978—79	..	30 lakhs
		150 lakhs

Manpower requirements

The different programmes are expected to generate the following employment opportunities :

B.A./B.Sc.—6
Other educated persons 6

and a large No. of skilled and unskilled workers on construction works.

CHAPTER 23

GENERAL EDUCATION

Introduction

1. One of the important factors which determines the level of economic and social development is the progress made in the field of education in the country. In fact, the political system that this country has adopted, demands an enlightened and well informed adult population. The pace of economic and social development in the country has not been as quick as the nation would like to see. Among the contributory factors for the slow rate of growth is the lack of adequate progress in educating the younger generation both in terms of numbers as well as the quality and the type of education that is needed to meet the demands of development.

2. The State at present is well poised for rapid economic development. The nature and quality of manpower required for development largely depend upon the avenues for economic development. Agriculture and allied occupations contribute nearly 62 per cent to the total State income whereas the national proportion is 49.7 per cent. Secondary and tertiary economic activities contribute only 13 per cent and 11.7 per cent to the total State income. There is ample scope for further industrial development and in trade and commerce. The long range economic goals of the State would be to increase the levels of agricultural production, encourage subsidiary occupations to agriculture, assist rapid industrialisation and develop the necessary infrastructure for trade and commerce.

3. The educational system in the State has been gradually built up to meet the economic and social needs. But a disconcerting feature is that the manpower generated is yet to be fully utilised in economic activities. Repeated innovation and changes in the system of education would create problems which need to be tackled later. During the previous plans it has been possible to develop the required institutions to create the needed skilled technical manpower and expand the facilities for general education. This rapid expansion has reflected on the quality of education imparted in the institutions at various levels.

4. The State has adopted the pattern of education enunciated in the National Policy on education. The present educational system provides for 10 years of general education, 2 years of pre-university education and 3 years of collegiate education which is in line with the National Policy on Education. The pattern is 7 years of elementry education followed by 3 years of secondary education and 2 years of pre-university education, while the degree course is of 3 years duration. Mysore is one of the few States that has adopted this pattern indicated in the National Policy.

5. The medium of instruction at the elementary stage is Kannada. the predominant mother tongue, with due safe-guards to linguistic minorities for whom schools have been started when the strength is

15 in each class. At the other levels of education Kannada and English continue to be the medium of instructions. The national language, Hindi is being progressively encouraged even from the elementary classes.

Progress and problems

6. There has been rapid expansion in schooling facilities available at all levels since the beginning of the plan periods. The investment on general education has increased rapidly during the plan periods as could be seen from the figures noted below :—

			(*Rs. in lakhs*)
1.	First Plan	(1951-56)	102.60
2.	Second Plan	(1956-61)	1,072.00
3.	Third Plan	(1961-66)	1,388.44
4.	Annual Plans	(1966-69)	495.28
5.	Fourth Plan	(1969-74)	1,739.14 (anticipated)

7. In fact, the expenditure on education in the State has increased from 3.1 per cent of the total State Plan expenditure during 1969-70 to 7.1 per cent. anticipated at the end of 1973-74. The average expenditure on education would thus be 5.1 per cent of the total State Plan outlay during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

8. As a result of this increasing investment on education, the number of institutions and enrolment, at various levels have grown rapidly. The position anticipated at the end of the Fourth Plan at various levels of education and also nature of education can be seen from the table noted below :

Position anticipated at the end of the Fourth (Plan 1973-74)

Level	*No. of Institutions*	**Enrolment (in lakhs)*	*Percentage age of age group*	*Out-turn Annual average (in lakhs)*
1	2	3	4	5
1. Junior Primary— (6 to 10 years)	21,800	31.91	97	3.91
2. Senior Primary— (10 to 14 years)	11,200	9.40	41	1.86
3. Secondary— (13 to 16 years)	2,180	4.79	23	0.53
4. Teacher Training—				
(a) Teacher Training Institutes	102	0.16	..	0.062
(b) B.Ed. Colleges	28	0.032	..	0.028
Pre-University	504	1.20	..	0.15
6. Collegiate—				
(a) Arts/Commerce	61	0.231	...	N.A.
(b) Science	16	0.128	...	N.A.
(c) Arts/Science	87	0.27	...	N.A.
7. University (Post-graduate) ..	8			
(a) Arts/Commerce				...
(b) Science	—	0.05	...	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
8. Technical Education—				
(*a*) Engineering	17	0.076	..	0.015
(*b*) Polytechines	32	0.053	..	0.017
(*c*) Industrial Training Institutes	16	0.052	..	N.A.
(*d*) Rural Artisan Training ..	42	0.028	..	N.A.
9. Medical Education—				
(*a*) Medical Colleges ..	9	0.09	..	0.011
(*b*) Medical-Post-graduate ..	4	0.01	..	0.002
10. Agricultural Education—				
(*a*) University/Colleges ..	3	0.019	..	N.A.
(*b*) Schools	8	0.003	..	N.A.

**Note.*—Figures indicate the total of all classes at that level.

9. This growth in education has unfortunately been at the cost of the quality of education imparted at various levels. Apart from meeting the needs of natural growth, it has been the endeavour during the Fourth Plan to improve the quality of education. But it has not been well spread to have a real impact on the improvement of quality. Again, it has not been possible to achieve compulsory primary education by enroling cent per cent of the children in the age group 6 to 10 years.

10. The other issues that need attention are the problems of wastage and stagnation and vocationalisation of education. These are problems common with the rest of the country and they need to be tackled with reference to the social and economic conditions of the State. With the future in view, the youth need to be guided to be useful citizens.

Fifth Five Year Plan

11. The problems faced during the previous plans and the issues to be tackled are quite clear. With that background the broad objectives for the Fifth Five Year Plan are :

(1) To achieve 100 per cent enrolment of children in the age group 6 to 10 years.

(2) To ensure a minimum of 50 per cent enrolment of children in the age group 10 to 13 years.

(3) To improve the enrolment of girls, children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society.

(4) To reduce wastage and stagnation, especially at elementary education level.

(5) To improve the quality of secondary education.

(6) To improve science education in secondary schools.

(7) To progressively make education to meet economic needs.

(8) To consolidate and make pre-university education a terminal course.

(9) To consolidate and improve the quality of collegiate education.

(10) To improve the quality of post-graduate education at the universities.

(11) To improve science education at colleges and universities.

(12) To promote social education and cultural activities.

(13) To encourage youth services and sports.

(14) To build up enlightened citizens.

12. A comprehensive set of measures are visualised at all levels of education to achieve the Fifth Plan objectives. In order to attain hundred per cent enrolment of children in the age group 6 to 10 years, and retain 50 per cent of children in schools in the age group 10 to 13, apart from providing the physical facilities for education, well conceived incentive measures are proposed.

13. In the sphere of secondary education the emphasis will be mostly on qualitative improvement. A beginning would be made to introduce vocationalisation at secondary level. A serious attempt is proposed to introduce vocational courses in pre-university education and thus make it to be gradually a terminal course. At the collegiate and university levels of education, again the emphasis will be on qualitative improvement and improved facilities for science education.

14. To achieve the Fifth Plan objectives a total investment of Rs. 12,000 lakhs is proposed as detailed below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Fifth Plan proposed outlay*
1.	Pre-Primary Education	139
2.	Elementary Education	6,429
3.	Secondary Education	550
4.	Teacher Training	367
5.	Mid-day meals	3,000
6.	Pre-University Educaton	175
7.	Collegiate Education	150
8.	University Education	550
9.	Social Education	50
10.	Cultural Programmes	200
11.	Youth Services and Sports	250
12.	Others	140
	Total ..	12,000

15. With this investment, the physical levels of development anticipated at the end of the Fifth Plan, targets under certain important programmes for the Fifth Plan in relation to the levels previously achieved are noted below :

Sl. No.	*Item*	1968 69 *position*	1973–74 *likely position*	*Develop-ment in V Plan (Tar-getted)*	1978–79 *likely posi-tion*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	*Number of Schools—*				
	(*a*) Junior Primary ..	21.668	21.800	1.000	22.800
	(*b*) Senior Primary ..	10.422	11.200	500	11,700
	(*c*) Secondary ..	1.838	2.180	290	2.470

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	*Enrolment*—				
	(*a*) Standards I–IV (Lakhs) ..	29.16	31.91	7.57	39.48
	*(*b*) Percentage of age group ..	102.00	97.00	..	113.00
	(*c*) Standards V–VII (lakhs) ..	7.76	9.40	3.28	12.68
	(*d*) Percentage of age group ..	39.9	41.00	..	51.00
	(*e*) Standards VIII–X (lakhs) ..	4.32	4.79	0.47	5.26
	(*f*) Percentage of age group ..	23.00	23.00	..	23.00
3.	*Number of Teachers*—				
	(*a*) Junior Primary Schools :				
	(i) Total	33,917	33,932	18,925	52,857
	(ii) Trained	21,626	30,540	19,660	50,200
	(iii) Percentage trained ..	63.8	90.00	..	95.0
	(*b*) Senior Primary Schools :				
	(i) Total	58,804	66,030	8,200	74,230
	(ii) Trained	43,906	59,400	11,100	70,500
	(iii) Percentage trained ..	74.7	90.0	..	95.00
	(*c*) Secondary Schools :				
	(i) Total	21,343	24,000	1,200	25,200
	(ii) Trained	13,041	18,000	3,500	21,500
	(iii) Percentage trained ..	61.3	75.00	..	85.00
4.	Percentage out turn of matriculates per 10,000 population	15.5	21.5	..	28
5.	College enrolment in lakhs (Arts, Science, Commerce).	1.05	1.56	..	2.10

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*This includes underaged and overaged children.

The highlights of broad programmes to be implemented are narrated in the following paragraphs.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

16. Some progress has been made in expanding the facilities for education. The Second All India Education Survey conducted about five years ago revealed that in our State, we have schooling facilities for nearly 95 pe rcent of the children within a walking distance of 1.5 K.M. But it is unfortunate that all children that should be in the school even in the compulsory age group 6-10 years are not yet brought into the school throughout the State.

17. Another disturbing feature in the present educational set up is the enormous wastage due to dropout and the number of children who stagnate particularly in the lower primary standards. It is also necessary to closely examine the curriculum that is offered and the extent to which it not only caters to the requirements of individual pupils, but also meets the demands of a developing society in various fields of activity including economic, social and political. The inability of the adult population to cope up with the changes taking place in society clearly demonstrates some of the serious weaknesses of our educational system in not preparing the people through appropriate programmes of education. It is therefore necessary in any programme

of development and re-construction of education that not only expansion of educational facilities is provided, but also the right type of education with certain standards of quality.

18. Even 10 years after the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education, it has not been possible to reach 100 per cent enrolment in the age group 6-10 years. During the previous plan periods extensive schooling facilities have been provided to meet the requirement of additional enrolment. But no special efforts and specially designed programmes were undertaken to achieve 100 per cent enrolment. It is only now, in the Fifth Plan, a firm target of achieving 100 per cent enrolment in the age group 6-10 has been envisaged.

19. Therefore, it has become imperative to think of suitable programmes and proper strategy to achieve the taget without fail. It is necessary to do some real planning and, in doing so, it is necessary to take stock of the present rate of development and to decide the pace of progress to be made during the five years of the Fifth Plan to reach the desired targets of enrolment.

20. From the experience gained it is found that a most critical point has been reached and it is necessary to attract the last 10 per cent of the children of the school going age who come from the weaker sections of the society. It is necessary to identify the difficulties and drawbacks encountered during the previous plans and take suitable steps to overcome such difficulties so that the desired rate of progress could be kept up.

21. During the earlier plan periods, schooling facilities were provided to meet the needs arising out of additional enrolment, and no firm targets of enrolment were fixed. In the Fifth Plan it is envisaged to achieve 100 per cent enrolment in the age group 6-10 and a minimum of 50 per cent enrolment in the age group 10-13. In this context, it may be noted that the last 10 per cent of the children to be enrolled form the hard core of the problem and suitable measures have to be thought of to overcome the problem. Simultaneously, it will be necessary to think of programmes for ensuring regular attendance and avoidance of wastage. Along with expansion, it is equally important to ensure improvement in quality also.

The Present Position

22. Before discussing the targets of enrolment and the strategy to be employed in the Fifth Plan, it is necessary to make an assessment of the likely position by the end of the Fourth Plan. This will give an idea of the development flowing from stage to stage.

23. **Classes I—IV.** It is expected that by the end of 1973-74, the number of junior primary schools will be 21,800 with an enrolment of 31.91 lakhs in Classes I-IV. Out of the total enrolment, it is estimated that the enrolment in Class IV will be 5.01 lakhs, which is about 16 per cent of the total enrolment in junior primary standards. The number of children likely to pass from Class IV is estimated to be 3.91 lakhs which means that about 78 per cent of the children in Class IV pass the class examination and will be eligible for admission to Class V.

24. **Classes V to VII.**—The estimate is that there will be 11,200 schools with a total enrolment of 9.40 lakhs. Among these, the enrolment in Class VII is likely to be 2.82 lakhs. The out turn from Class VII is likely to be 1.88 lakhs accounting for about 67 per cent as compared to the enrolment.

25. **Classes VIII to X.**—So far as secondary school stage is concerned, the number of institutions will be 2,180 and there is likely to be an enrolment of 4.79 lakhs. As regards the out-turn, it is estimated that 0.53 lakh will pass the X Standard examination ; the enrolment in Standard X being 1.27 lakhs. This will mean that the out-turn will be about 42 per cent of the enrolment in Standard X.

26. The main emphasis in the Fifth Five Year Plan is on developing elementary education with a view to achieving 100 per cent enrolment in the age-group 6-10 years and 50 per cent enrolment in the age-group 10-13 years. Consequent on the development of elementary education envisaged, it is necessary to provide for the development of secondary education also to meet the requirements of increasing enrolment.

27. Detailed proposals on the Basic Minimum Needs Programme for Elementary Education were prepared on the basis of the proposed targets of enrolment at the primary stage. After estimating the likely position of enrolment by the end of the Forth Plan, it was proposed to reach the target of 100 per cent enrolment of the children in the age-group 6 to 10 years during the third year of the Fifth Five Five Year Plan itself. Since it was propsed to adopt measures for reducing wastage and stagnation, it was assumed that it would be possible to improve the transfer rate from standard to standard. Based on these factors, the estimated enrolment during the five years of the Fifth Plan was worked out.

28. The position regarding enrolments in the State at the beginning and the end of the Fourth Plan and the targets *initially proposed* by the State Government for the Fifth Plan are given in the following table :

	1968–69 *position*	1973-74 *likely position*	*Percentage enrolment in* 1973-74	*Addl. in* 1969-74	1974-79 *Addl. target*	*Target* 1978-79	*Percentagee enrolment in* 1978-79
				(Enrolment figures in lakhs)			
Classes I–IV— (Age-group 6–10)							
Boys ..	16.77*	18.13*	107	1.36	5.48	23.61	131
Girls ..	12.39*	13.78*	86	1.39	5.06	18.84	111
Total ...	29.16	31.91	97	2.75	10.54	42.45	121
Classes V-VII — (Age-group 10–13)							
Boys ..	5.25*	6.05*	51	0.80	3.18	9.23	72
Girls ..	2.51*	3.35*	30	0.84	2.02	5.37	45
Total ..	7.76	9.40	41	1.64	5.20	14.60	59

*Estimated

29. As indicated in the above table, it was estimated that the enrolment in Standards I-IV would increase by 10.54 lakhs and in Standards V-VII by 5.20 lakhs. Therefore, it was necessary to provide schooling facilities for meeting this additional enrolment. At the same time programmes for qualitative improvement, for reduction of wastage and stagnation, for improving physical facilities in schools and for fostering education of girls and children belonging to SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society were included. The total estimated cost under elementary education as presented in that document was Rs. 86.63 crores.

30. The proposals prepared by the State Government were discussed in May 1973 with the Planning Commission at Delhi. During discussions, it was suggested that the additional enrolment that was proposed during the Fifth Plan was on the very high side as compared to the performance during the Fourth Plan. In classes I-IV it was as high as five times the rate of growth achieved during the Fourth Plan period. It was also observed that the estimated additional enrolment in Standards V-VII was about three times the rate of growth achieved during the Fourth Plan period and therefore, it was suggested that it is necessary to have more realistic targets.

31. Accordingly, it was agreed to scale down the additional enrolment in Standards I to IV to 2½ times that of the Fourth Plan in the case of boys, and four times in the case of girls. Similarly, in Standards V-VII it was agreed that we could scale down the additional enrolment to two times the rate of growth noticed in the Fourth Plan period. The revised estimates of enrolment have been worked out on this basis. As per the revised targets, the enrolment during the Fifth Plan are as follows :

Age-group		1973–74	1978–79	*Additional enrolment*
		(Figures in lakhs)		
Population (6–10 years)	Boys	16.90	18.00	1.10
	Girls	16.00	17.00	1.00
	Total	32.90	35.00	2.10
Enrolment	Boys	18.13 (107%)	21.53 (120%)	3.40
	Girls	13.78 (86%)	17.95 (106%)	4.17
	Total	31.91 (97%)	39.48 (113%)	7.57
Population— (10–13 years)	Boys	11.80	12.80	1.00
	Girls	11.20	12.00	0.80
	Total	23.00	24.80	1.80
Enrolment—	Boys	6.05 (51%)	7.65 (60%)	1.60
	Girls	3.35 (30%)	5.03 (42%)	1.68
	Total	9.40 (41%)	12.68 (51%)	3.28

32. In addition to providing schooling facilities for additional enrolment of 7.5 lakhs children in the age-group 6-10 and 3.28 lakhs children in the age-group 10-13 under regular schooling, it was agreed to make provision for continuing education to about 5 per cent of the population in the age-group 10-13 years and provide for part-time education of one year's duration to 19 per cent of the population in the age-group 10-13 years. According to these targets, it will be necessary to provide continuing education to 1.24 lakhs and part-time education to 4.71 lakhs. These percentages were suggested with a view to cover 75 per cent of the children in the age-group to 10-13 years and provide them education up to the senior primary level.

33. After estimating the additional enrolment under regular schooling and part-time and continuing education, it is necessary to think of, not only expanding schooling facilities but also evolve suitable programmes for reducing wastage and stagnation and also for the improvement of quality. It is recognised that concerted efforts through appropriate incentive measures are necessary to improve the enrolment of girls and children belonging to the weaker sections of the society without which the targets fixed are not likely to be reached.

34. This is particularly important to accelerate the rate of enrolment of girls to nearly four times the rate of growth achieved during the Fourth Plan. Therefore, in the programmes sufficient emphasis has been placed on providing incentives in adequate measures to ensure satisfactory enrolment and attendance of girls and children belonging to the weaker sections of the society. Keeping the several factors in view, the schemes under elementary education can broadly be divided into five major groups. They are :

(1) Pre-primary education ;
(2) Expansion of schooling facilities ;
(3) Incentives for the improvement of girls' education S.C./ S.T. and other weaker sections of the society ;
(4) Quality improvement programmes ; and
(5) Improving physical facilities in the schools.

1. Pre-Primary Education

35. The attention paid to pre-primary education so far is very meagre. What little effort has been put forth is primarily from the community support. By paying adequate attention to pre-primary education, it will be possibble not only to improve enrolment in primary standards, but also help in reducing the incidence of wastage and stagnation. These could be achieved only by providing a firm base with an effective programme of pre-primary education. For this purpose, proposals are made for : (1) establishing pre-primary centres and appointment of school mothers. (2) strengthening pre-primary Teacher Training Institutions, and (3) award of stipends.

36. Establishing pre-primary centres will help in accellerating the enrolment of children belonging to weaker sections of the society. It is proposed to start these centres in areas where there is concentration of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. These centres will be attached to the existing primary

schools by providing a school-mother to be in-charge of the centre. The cost per centre will be : recurring at Rs. 2,520 per year and Rs. 3,000 non-recurring.

37. For the success of pre-primary education, it is necessary to provide properly trained teachers. In order to impart effective training, it is necessary to strengthen the pre-primary Teacher Training Institutions. For this purpose, a provision of grant ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is made towards equipment, library and laboratory.

38. It is also necessary to provide incentives for prospective teachers particularly from the rural areas, who would like to join the training course. Therefore, it is propsed to award stipends. These stipends will be made available mainly to those coming from weaker sections. The stipends will be at the rate of Rs. 25 per month for 10 months in a year.

The financial estimates are as follows :

1.	Starting of 1,000 pre-primary centres	Rs. 130.80 lakhs
2.	Strengthening of pre-primary Teacher Training Institutions ..	Rs. 1.95 lakhs
3.	Award of 500 stipends each year ..	Rs. 6.25 lakhs

2. Elementary Education

39. In the Fifth Plan firm targets of 100 per cent enrolment in the age-group 6-10 years and 50 per cent enrolment in the age-group 10-13 years have been set. Programmes have therefore been designed to expand the facilities for schooling keeping in view the additional enrolment estimated.

40. By the end of the Fourth Plan it is expected that the enrolment in classes I-IV (age-group 6-10 years) will be 18.13 lakh boys and 13.78 lakh girls making a total of 31.91 lakhs. The total enrolment in terms of percentage to the population in the age-group will be 97 per cent (107 per cent among boys and 86 per cent among girls). It is proposed to reach an enrolment target of 39.48 lakhs (21.53 lakh boys and 17.95 lakh girls). This will mean that we will be reaching a target of 113 per cent enrolment (120 per cent among boys and 106 per cent among girls). By intensifying the enrolment drive, it is proposed to ensure a more homogeneous cohort in class I which will reduce the number of overaged and underaged children.

41. The additional enrolment anticipated during the Fifth Plan is 7.57 lakhs whereas the increase in enrolment achieved during the Fourth Plan is 2.75 lakhs. This means a growth rate of about 3 times that of the Fourth Plan. This rate is possible provided the rate of additional enrolment is increased in addition to a substantial reduction of wastage. Therefore it is necessary to adopt suitable measures for ensuring an accelerated rate of enrolment and a higher rate of retention.

42. For this additional enrolment of 7.57 lakhs, it is necessary to appoint 18,925 additional teachers. Provision has been made for teacher cost at Rs. 2,520 per teacher per year and non-teacher cost at 15 per cent of the teacher cost (towards rent, contingencies, etc.).

Estimated Cost :

Teacher cost	..	Rs. 1,431.36 lakhs
Non-teacher cost	..	214.70 lakhs

43. In classes V-VII, the likely position of enrolment by 1973-74 is expected to be 9.40 lakhs consisting of 6.05 lakhs boys and 3.35 lakhs girls. In terms of percentage, the enrolment will be 51 per cent among boys and 30 per cent among girls, total being 41 per cent. The enrolment target envisaged during the Fifth Plan is 12.68 lakhs (7.65 lakhs boys and 5.03 lakhs girls) accounting for 51 per cent (60 per cent among boys and 42 per cent among girls). Thus the growth rate in the senior primary school stage will be two times that of the Fourth Plan. To meet the requirement arising out of this additional enrolment, it will be necessary to appoint 8,200 additional teachers during the Fifth Plan. Estimated cost at the rate of Rs. 3,100 per teacher per annum and a non-teacher cost at 20 per cent of the teacher cost is as follows :—

Teacher cost	..	Rs. 762.63 lakhs
Non-teacher cost	..	Rs. 153.22 lakhs

3. Continuing and Part-time Education

44. It is a fact that in spite of providing adequate schooling facilities and incentives, the school dropouts form a considerable percentage. The economic condition of the parents is perhaps the main factor for this. It is therefore felt necessary to take note of this position and make provision for providing educational facilities to such school dropouts by way of continuing and part-time education ; continuing education for those who discontinue at the end of class IV and part-time education of short duration for others in order to enable them to reach the basic literacy level.

45. It was suggested by the Planning Commission during discussions in May 1973, that these courses may be provided for children in the age-group 10-13 years and the coverage may be 5 per cent under continuing education and 19 per cent under part-time education. These percentages were suggested with a view to see that 75 per cent of the children in the age-group 10-13 years are enrolled either in regular schools or in part-time classes.

46. But it is to be admitted that sufficient experience is lacking in running these programmes of continuing and part-time education as it is to be tried out at this level of education for the first time. Secondly, it is a point for consideration whether with the best of efforts it would be possible to enrol such a large percentage of children under these programmes. On account of these limitations, it is proposed to try these programmes on a very modest scale to start with. It is therefore proposed to cover only 0.186 lakhs children under continuing education and 0.706 lakh children under part-time education. These are against the suggested targets of 1.24 lakhs and 4.71 lakhs respectively.

This would account for a coverage of about 3.5 per cent of the children in the age-group 10-13 years.

47. For the continuing education programme, 1,240 full-time teachers will be provided at the teacher pupil ratio of 1 : 15. The teacher cost is taken at Rs. 3,100 per year and a non-recurring cost equivalent to 5 per cent of the teacher cost.

48. For part-time education, one centre is proposed to be started for every 30 students and Rs. 1,000 is provided to each centre towards allowances and contingencies. Total number of centres to be started is 2,350.

The estimated costs are :

Continuing education	..	Rs. 118.85 lakhs.
Part-time education	..	Rs. 70.50 lakhs.

4. Incentives

49. A substantial number of children that need special attention in order to reach the target of 100 per cent enrolment during the Fifth Plan belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. This fact has to be kept in view and a proper strategy developed in order to ensure their enrolment. It is also to be noted that the enrolment of girls has also to be accelerated if the desired targets have to be attained. Therefore it will be absolutely necessary to provide appropriate incentives in adequate measure.

50. Though the Planning Commission has limited the provision of these incentives to a certain percentage of additional entrolment, it is felt that it would not touch even the fringe of the problem. The number of beneficiaries has to be determined on the basis of the total enrolment and not limited to a limited proportion of additional enrolment. Since it is estimated that about 40 per cent of the population are below the poverty line, it is necessary to provide proper incentives to all the children coming from this section of the society. Therefore, the State Government feels the need to cover 40 per cent of the total enrolment in primary classes under the incentive schemes.

51. The incentive schemes proposed are : supply of free text books to 40 per cent of the children in classes I-VII and to provide uniforms and attendance scholarships to 40 per cent of girls. By adopting this coverage, it would be possible to provide these benefits to all the children belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and others coming from the weaker sections of the society. This much of coverage is quite essential in order to enrol the children coming from weaker sections and to accellerate girls' education. It is also expected to reduce wastage and stagnation to a considerable extent. Cost has been worked out at the rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 per student in classes I-IV and V-VII respectively for supply of text books. As regards girls Rs. 40 is provided towards uniforms and other supplies in the form of attendance scholarships.

Financial estimates :

Text Books	..	Classes I-IV	=	Rs. 364.70 lakhs
Text Books	..	Classes V-VII	=	Rs. 227.10 lakhs
Incentives to girls	..		=	Rs. 1651.20 lakhs

5. Women's Teachers' Quarters

52. It is necessary to provide residential quarters for women teachers, particularly in rural areas, as it will be difficult for them to secure proper accommodation. During the Fifth Plan, it will be necessary to appoint 28,365 teachers (18,925 in classes I-IV, 8,200 in classes V-VII and 1,240 in continuing classes). Assuming that 40 per cent of the teachers to be recruited are women, the number of women-teachers will be 11,346. It is proposed to construct residential quarters to about 20 per cent of the women-teachers. Accordingly, provision for constructing 2,300 quarters at a total cost of Rs. 230.00 lakhs has been made, the cost per quarter being Rs. 10,000.

6. School Buildings

53. This programme needs to be tackled on top priority basis along with the expansion envisaged. At the end of the Fourth Plan about 10,000 schools will still be without proper accommodation. It is quite necessary to construct as many class rooms as the number of teachers to be appointed. As the programme depends upon community support, it may be difficult to construct a very large number of class rooms. The number of teachers to be appointed is 27,125, and there is a back log of 10,000 schools. Against this requirement, provision for constructing 13,550 class room is made. At the rate of Rs. 3,000 per class room the cost will be Rs. 406.50 lakhs.

1. Strengthening administration

54. At present there is no administrative machinery to look after elementary education exclusively at the district level. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction of the district is in charge of all levels of education from pre-primary to teacher training. In view of the expansion that is visualised under elementary education during the Fifth Plan it is necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery to implement the programmes satisfactorily and ensure the envisaged targets of enrolment being reached. It is therefore proposed to have one Educational Officer in each district who will be in charge of elementary education and will be working under the guidance and control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. Minimum supporting staff will also be provided.

55. The taluk level offices are also in need of additional staff even with the present level of enrolment. Therefore, it will be all the more necessary to provide additional staff in the context of the Fifth Plan when the work is bound to increase with the increase in enrolment. It is therefore proposed to provide additional clerks besides providing a Superintendent to each range office. The cost estimated for these items is Rs. 57.94 lakhs.

8. Improvement of supervision

56. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to appoint about 28,300 teachers and therefore, it will be necessary to provide additional graduate inspectors based on the number of additional teachers to inspect and supervise the work done in primary schools. It is estimated to appoint 90 inspectors at the rate of one inspector for about 300 teachers. At a unit cost of Rs. 350 per month the estimated cost is Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

9. Professional growth activities of teachers

57. At present, there is no organised facilities for inservice programmes for primary school teachers. The Extension Centres functioning at present do not touch even the fringe of the problem. A permanent arrangement has to be made organising for Inservice Programmes exclusively for primary school teachers. It is, therefore proposed to set up one centre in each district. It is expected that each centre will serve about 5,000 teachers. In these centres, it is proposed to conduct long-term courses of one to three months' duration and short-term courses of 3 days' to 2 weeks' duration.

58. It is proposed to involve, on an average, 1,000 teachers per year in these Inservice Programmes. It will then be possible to cover all the teachers of the district once in a cycle of 5 years. In these centres, it is proposed to provide Audio-Visual Education Service and also library service in addition to arranging regular and properly formulated Inservice Programmes. In order to make them as self contained units, it is proposed to provide proper and adequate staff in these centres. It is also proposed to provide library and laboratory facilities besides hostel facilities for the trainees. The recurring charges and non-recurrings charges per units is estimated at Rs. 1.25 lakhs per year and Rs. 2.00 lakhs respectively. Therefore, the total cost for setting up 20 Units will be Rs. 165.00 lakhs which includes the non-recurrings cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

10. Improvement of quality

59. The State Government has established five major Academic Units in the Department of Education namely, (1) State Institute of Education, (2) State Institute of Science, (3) State Evaluation Unit, (4) State Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau and (5) State Survey Unit. These units are trying to improve the content and methodology of education.

60. **The State Institute of Education.**—So far has concentrated its attention on undertaking certain programmes and activities directed primarily towards the improvement of quality of primary education. For this purpose, they undertake a number of studies and investigations, take up pilot projects, organise inservice training for the personnel working in teacher training institutions and inspecting officers, bring out publications meant for teachers and teacher-educators and provide consultative services.

61. In the context of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the programmes and activities of this Institute will have to be substantially strengthened to tackle many of the challenging problems that will arise in the context of a wide range of abilities of children due to increased enrolment, efforts made for reduction of wastage and stagnation, provision of part-time and continuation education and steps taken for the improvement of quality in primary schools. The inspecting officers will need orientation in dealing with many of the changing problems A good deal of quality literature in the form of instruction materials will be designed and made available. Considerable pioneering work will be done to improve the quality of teacher training and putting to use, a variety of mass media, to lend substantial support to the programmes of both quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement.

62. **The State Institute of Science.**—Has taken up a pilot project in close collaboration with the NCERT to try-out the UNICEF Assisted Programme for improving teaching of science in elementary schools. The State Government have also initiated action to reformulate the primary school curriculum to provide an enriched programme of science teaching. Based on the experience of the Pilot Project, the Government have a plan to extend the enriched programme to cover all the primary schools in the State. This would call for a massive effort in the training of teachers on the one hand and providing minimum equipment on the other.

63. **The State Evaluation Unit.**—Has so far concentrated its work primarily at the level of secondary education. With the increase in enrolment and bringing in a large number of children coming from the weaker sections of the society, it will be necessary to assist teachers in undertaking diagnostic testing and remedial teaching in primary schools. This would call for the designing of diagnostic tools in the form of tests and the development of appropriate programmes for remedial work. This would be a major responsibility of the State Evaluation Unit in the field of primary education.

64. **The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance.**—Has undertaken a variety of programmes for providing educational and occupational information services in secondary schools. It is recognised that a beginning must be made in extending these services to primary schools as well, particularly in the context of the need to vocationalise education. Threfore, it is proposed to make a beginning in designing appropriate programmes of providing educational and vocational guidance at the primary level.

65. **The State Educational Survey Unit.**—Is to undertake a major comprehensive educational survey during the year 1973-74. In order to study the progress the State makes in implementing various programmes and study their impact, it will be necessary to undertake a number of surveys and studies periodically after the programmes of development are initiated. Such surveys and studies would help the State Government in not only reformulating the programmes of development, but also in making suitable modifications in implementing programmes, wherever necessary.

66. It is difficult to spell out the details of the programmes and activities that will be undertaken by these academic units at this stage. However, taking into account the level of expenditure in the Fourth Plan and the variety of programmes and activities that will be undertaken by them, *ad hoc* provisions have been made for each of the academic units.

State Institute of Education . .	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
State Evaluation Unit . .	Rs 9.00 lakhs
State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
State Survey Unit . .	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
Improvement of Science Teaching	Rs. 82.00 lakhs

Encouragement to experimentation and innovation

67. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Fifth Plan at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per year. It is proposed to encourage teachers to take up suitable projects for the improvement of instruction. The teachers will be provided grants ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 depending upon the nature of the project. They will also be given necessary assistance to try their experiments in selected schools. The projects will be screened by the State Institute of Education before they are accepted.

Full-time head-masters for primary schools

68. At present, while fixing the number of teachers at the teacher-pupil ratio of 1:40, the headmaster is also included and he is expected to handle some number of periods as any other teacher. Therefore, he will not have any time to supervise the work of others and provide necessary guidance.

69. In the context of the Fifth Plan, the headmaster will have to play an important role in ensuring proper rate of enrolment as also in implementing other programmes directed for quality improvement. He will also have to establish a close liaison between the school and community with a view to persuading the parents to send their children to the school regularly. He should also provide leadership and guidance to the teachers in fulfilling the task before them. Therefore, it is proposed to create a cadre of headmasters in primary schools and give him lesser load of work.

70. These posts of headmasters will be created in senior primary schools where there is no provision of graduate headmaster. It is proposed to create 300 posts each year. The estimated cost at the rate of Rs. 3,200 per year is Rs. 172.80 lakhs.

Providing libraries to schools

71. It is proposed to provide a small library consisting of children's books for the use of children in lower classes. This will help in making the children cultivate the habit of reading. It is estimated that each set may cost Rs. 60. It is also necessary to provide a box, which may cost about Rs. 50 to keep the books. Assuming that there will be 35.000 schools by the end of Fifth Plan, a total of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is provided.

Equipment

72. By the end of the Fourth Plan the number of primary schools is expected to be 33.000. Though these schools have been provided with some equipment, it is found that they need additional equipment such as teaching aids, furniture, etc. It is therefore proposed to meet the requirement by providing Rs. 500 to each of the existing schools. The total cost for covering 33.000 schools is Rs. 165.00 lakhs.

Approintment of graduate head-masters

73. During the Fourth Plan 1.750 post of graduate headmasters were created in senior primary schools, with a view to providing better guidance and leadership. It is proposed to continue this scheme

during the Fifth Plan also. It is proposed to create 250 posts. The cost calculated at a unit cost of Rs. 4,200 per post per year, is Rs. 36.00 lakhs.

BASIC MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

74. The approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan adopted by the National Development Council has placed great stress on measures to provide a minimum standard of living by a national programme of Basic Minimum Needs in the form of education, health, nutrition, drinking water, housing, roads, electricity, house sites, and slum clearance. Under education, firm targets are contemplated to achieve 100 per cent enrolment of children in the age group 6 to 10 years and 50 per cent in the age group 10 to 13 years. Detailed exercises were undertaken adopting the taluk as a unit to formulate a norm oriented set of programmes.

75. The proposals were drawn with reference to anticipated levels of development by the end of the Fourth Plan. Enrolment of children in the age group 6 to 10 years in Classes I to IV would be 97 per cent, and of the children in the age group 10 to 13 in Classes V to VII would be 41 per cent by the end of 1973-74. To achieve 100 per cent enrolment and 50 per cent enrolment a series of inter-related measures were proposed covering : (a) schooling facilities, (b) incentives, (c) qualitative improvement, and (d) administration and supervision. These set of measures were estimated to cost Rs. 8,664 lakhs.

76. Mid-day meals to pre-school children and school going children are provided during the Fourth Five-Year Plan with the assistance of CARE. It was assumed that assistance from CARE would not be available with effect from 1st April 1974, and alternate measures were proposed for mid-day meals programme to cover 50 per cent of the pre-school children and children enrolled in Classes I to VII. The estimated cost for this mid-day meal programme was Rs. 7,498 lakhs.

77. These proposals of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme were discussed with the Planning Commission at Delhi during May 1973. After discussions certain targets of additional enrolment, teachers and incentives were decided upon. While determining total targets, it was made clear that only a portion of the proposed targets would be covered under the Basic Minimum Needs Programme, and the rest would have to be done by the State Government. The total physical targets thus arrived at and also the targets to be covered under Minimum Needs Programme are noted below :

Sl. No.	*Total Target*	*Under Minimum Needs Programme*
1	2	3
1. **Additional enrolment (in lakhs).—**		
(a) *Classes I to IV.—*		
Boys	3.40	
Girls	4.17	3.22
Total	7.57	3.22

1			2	3
(*b*) *Classes V to VII*.—				
Boys	..	..	1.60	0.35
Girls	..	..	1.68	1.68
Total	..	..	3.28	2.03
2. **Percentage in age group**.—				
*(*a*) (6 to 10 years) (*Classes I to IV*).				
Boys	..	..	120.00	..
Girls	..	..	106.00	..
Total	..	..	113.00	..
(*b*) (10 to 13 years).— (*Classes V to VII*).				
Boys	..	..	60.00	..
Girls	..	..	42.00	..
Total	..	..	51.00	..
3. **Enrolment in continuation classes (in lakhs)**.— (age group 10 to 13 years).				
Total	..	..	1.24	1.24
4. **Enrolment in Part-time classes (in lakhs)**.— (10 to 13 years).				
Total	..	..	4.71	4.71
5. **Additional Teachers**.—				
(*a*) Classes I to IV (Nos.)	..	..	18,925	8,050
(*b*) Classes V to VII (Nos.)	..	..	8,200	5,075
(*c*) Continuation Classes (Nos.)	..	..	8,260	8,260

* Includes under-aged and cver aged children.

78. It may be observed that the total physical targets to be achieved under elementary education, during the Fifth Five-Year Plan were first determined. Only part of it was sought to be covered under the Basic Minimum Needs Programme, and the rest had to be covered by the State Government. To achieve the total physical targets, the estimated cost was worked out with reference to certain norms of costing derived at the time of discussions. The total cost to achieve the physical targets was estimated to be Rs. 6.898 lakhs, and out of this Rs. 4.364 lakhs would be from the Minimum Needs Programme. This position was arrived at during the time of discussions with the Planning Commission in May 1973. Subsequently, the Planning Commission indicated that only Rs. 1,721 lakhs would be under the Minimum Needs Programme. These figures excluded the provision for mid-day meals programme which is proposed to be covered under the programme for Nutrition.

79. To reach the physical targets visualised during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the financial provisions finally indicated by the Planning Commission will not be sufficient. If the targets have to be achieved, higher allocations have to be provided as initially proposed by the State Government. With the allocations now indicated by the Planning Commission it would be possible only to create the necessary physical facilities for 100 per cent enrolment in the age group 6 to 10 years and 50 per cent enrolment in the age group 11 to 13 years.

Only marginal incentives can be provided to increase enrolment and also retain th enrolled children in the various classes.

80. Mere creation of physical facilities and marginal incentives will not solve the problem. To reach the physical targets proposed, it would be essential to implement the entire gamut of incentives and measures at qualitative improvement. What is provided now under the Minimum Needs Programme for elementary education would only create the physical facilities and it may be doubtful whether the percentage of the enrolment can be reached.

81. As such, the physical targets proposed for the Fifth Plan are sought to be achieved with a comprehensive set of proposals, wherein the provision of Rs. 1,721 lakhs under Minimum Needs Programme would be part and parcel of the total proposals. The financial provisions for various broad schemes to be implemented with reference to the figures arrived at during May 1973, the final communication from the Planning Commission and what is included in the comprehensive proposals of the State Plan are noted below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Programmes*	*Total Provision arrived at the time of discussions*	*Provision under Minimum Needs Programme arrived at the time of discussions*	*Provision as per communication from Planning Commission*	*Provision made in the State Plan*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Expansion of Facilities**—				
	(a) *Classes I to IV :*				
	(i) Teacher Cost ..	1431	609	604.42	1431.36
	(ii) Non-Teacher Cost	215	91	90.70	214.70
	(b) *Classes V to VII :*				
	(i) Teacher cost ..	763	474	374.30	762.63
	(ii) Non-Teacher cost	153	95	74.86	153.22
2.	*Part-time Education :*				
	(a) Continuation classes	806	806	118.85	118.85
	(b) Part-time classes ..	157	157	70.50	70.50
3.	**Incentives**—				
	(a) *Book Grants :*				
	(i) Classes I to IV ..	57	57	24.15	364.70
	(ii) Classes V to VII	49	49	24.20	227.10
	(b) Girls Education ..	175	175	138.60	1651.20
4.	Women Teachers quarters	885	885	..	230.00
5.	Mid-day meals ..	543	543	*	*
6.	Tribal Education ..	017	017	0.17	**
7.	School buildings ..	406	406	200.25	406.50
8.	Teacher Training ..	217	..	..	217.10
9.	Administration and Supervision.	54	..	..	240.94
10.	Quality Improvement Programmes.	970	..	..	557.30
	Total ..	68.98	43.64	1721.00	6646.00

Note.— *Provided under the programme of Nutrition.

** Included in item 1.

82. Except for the targets to be achieved under continuation education and part-time classes, the rest of the physical targets would be the same. There in, the revised target for continuation education would be 0.186 lakh and part-time education 0.706 lakh children in the age group 10 to 13 years.

83. Higher allocations are proposed for incentives. A stage has been reached to attract the hard core 10 per cent of the children in the age group 6 to 10 years who belong to the weaker sections of the society. Enrolment of girls is generally far below that of boys. To accelerate the enrolment of girls and reach 111 per cent in classes I to IV and 45 per cent in classes V to VII. by the end of the Fifth Plan incentives to a large number of girls have to be provided.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

84. The expansion envisaged under elementary education in the Fifth Plan, will definitely have its impact on secondary education warranting expansion under secondary education as well. However, the real impact will be felt only during the last year of the Fifth Plan. There is also scope to absorb larger number of students in the existing secondary schools. During the earlier plan periods facilities for secondary education were expanded considerably by opening new high schools. This is borne out from the following figures :—

Year	*No. of High Schools.*	*Number of teachers.*	*Enrolment in lakhs.*
1960–61	778	10,634	1.69
1965–66	1,491	18,054	4.53
1968–69	1,838	21,343	4.32
*1973–74	2,180	24,000	4.79

*Likely position.

During the Fifth Plan expansion by way of starting new schools is to be kept at the absolute minimum, as the requirement arising out of additional enrolment is proposed to be met by putting the existing facilities to optimum use. Greater emphasis will be on improvement of quality.

1. Expansion and development of secondary education

Opening of new high schools

85. It is proposed to open as few schools as possible. It is therefore proposed to start only 20 Government high schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.45 lakhs. At least four among them would be model high schools as pace setters for quality in secondary education.

Ad hoc grants to new high schools started in the Fifth Plan

86. It is proposed to permit starting of high schools under private management to supplement the efforts of Government in expanding the facilities for secondary education. As these schools are eligible for only *ad hoc* grants during the first five years, provision has been made

for starting 270 high schools and to sanction *ad hoc* grants at a total estimated cost of Rs. 23.20 lakhs.

Additional teachers for existing schools

87. The requirements due to additional enrolment is proposed to be met by putting the existing facilities to maximum use. It would be necessary to provide additional staff. Therefore, it is proposed to provide for 250 additional teachers at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.80 lakhs.

Appointment of physical education teachers

88. Physical education according to an approved pattern is being provided. According to this, it is necessary to provide more than one physical education teacher depending upon the size of the school. Therefore, provision for 250 physical education teachers at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.80 lakhs is made.

Supply of equipment

89. The existing high schools are in need of additional equipment like library and furniture. There is bound to be further need in view of additional enrolment in the Fifth Plan. Providing good library and improving the physical facilities will certainly help in improving the quality of education. Hence, it is proposed to provide for 1,000 schools at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per school. The total cost is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Buildings for Government high schools

90. This is another priority item. It is essential to provide proper buildings for running Government high schools wherever such facility is not available. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to provide for constructing 20 buildings for Government high schools. At the rate of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per building, the cost is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Programme of vocationalisation

91. The need for vocationalisation at the secondary level needs no emphasis. Though at present provision has been made for introducing certain subjects under Work Experience Programme no attempt has been made towards vocationalisation. This is considered an important programme that should be taken up during the Fifth Plan, but the fact that adequate experience is lacking in the field cannot be ignored. It is proposed to attempt this programme in a limited way by starting only 8 centres—4 during the first year and 4 during the second year of the Fifth Plan.

92. Under this programme. it is proposed to utilise the existing facilities in Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechnics wherever such institutions exist. Such institutions will be strengthened by providing additional equipment, staff and contingency. These centres will provide vocational education to students of high schools in the area to the extent feasible. This kind of an arrangement of utilising the facilities existing in Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechnics will not only reduce the cost but also provide expertise in the feild. Such centres when properly strengthened may also be utilised to serve the

needs of those already employed to improve their competence by providing for part-time instruction.

93. The following trades are to be tried out (1) Carpentry, (2) Tailoring. (3) Machine Shop. (4) Printing. Composing and Book Binding. and (5) Electric Wiring and repairs. The recurring and non-recurring charges per year would be as indicated below. The recurring charges will be towards the salary of instructors and contingencies :

		Non-recurring	*Recurring Salary*	*Contingency*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Carpentry	10,000	3.800	2,400
2.	Tailoring	6,000	3.800	600
3.	Machine Shop	62.000	3.800	3,000
4.	Printing. Composing & Book Binding ..	16.000	3.800	1.500
5.	Electric Wiring and repairing ..	3,750	3.800	500

Total estimated cost to start 8 Units is Rs. 17.50 lakhs.

Development of Kittur Rani Channamma Residential School for girls.

94. In the Fourth Plan the Government sanctioned grants towards scholarships and equipment for this school which has been started to commemorate the memory of the great freedom fighter of Karnataka. The management is proposing to develop the institution and has prepared a development plan of Rs. 85.00 lakhs. With a view to assist the institution in its developmental programmes, a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed towards grant-in-aid to the institution.

2. Quality Improvement

95. There is urgent need for co-ordination among the various academic units at the State level so that there could be concerted action on the part of various academic units to have greater impact on educational institutions. For this purpose, it is proposed to establish a State Council for Educational Research and Training. The management of all the academic units which are now functioning as independent academic units will be taken over by this body. To facilitate their working, it is proposed to establish a Campus where these academic units could be brought together with all the requisite facilities. This Campus would be able to provide the best possible convenience and facilities to the participants in various professional growth activities organised by them at the State level. It is expected that the establishment of S.C.E.R.T. will go a long way in creating a very strong base for qualitative improvement through research, training of key personnel, publications and extension services both at the primary and secondary levels.

96. Provision has been made for intensifying the developmental programmes of the individual academic units to cover the requirements of secondary education. It is proposed to start District Guidance Units with a view to expanding Guidance Programme.

97. The present five Extension Service Centres are to be strengthened to enable them to function more effectively. New Extension Service Centres have also to be started as the present number cannot serve the needs of all the secondary schools.

The provisions proposed are as follows :—

		Rs. in lakhs
1.	Establishment of S.C.E.R.T.	50.00
2.	State Institute of Education	10.00
3.	State Institute of Science	10.00
4.	State Evaluation Unit	3.75
5.	Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau	3.75
6.	Starting of guidance Units	9.00
7.	Strengthening Existing Extension Service Centres	6.25
8.	Starting new Extension Service Centres	16.50

Science Laboratories of secondary schools

98. Science education will be given importance in secondary schools. Most of the existing schools do not have proper laboratories to teach science effectively. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made to strengthen science laboratories in secondary schools.

Establishment of Book Banks

99. A significant number of pupils coming from the weaker sections of the society are not in a position to provide themselves with the required text books. The problem is more pronounced in rural areas. The needs of these students can be met by establishing Book Banks in high schools. After the Book Banks are established by Government support, they can be built up by approaching the old students and the public for help in the form of books or cash. It is proposed to provide a grant of Rs. 2,000 each to 1000 high schools for starting Book Banks. The total cost is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Special coaching facilities for students of weaker sections

100. Students belonging to the weaker sections need special coaching facilities to improve their performance and attainment. Such pupils need individual attention. It is necessary to conduct special make up courses during summer by appointing good teachers on part-time basis. It is proposed to establish such centres in all the high schools in a phased programme. The estimated cost is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

3. Other Programmes

Strengthening Administration

101. Many new schools, primary and secondary will be opened in the Fifth Plan to meet the requirements arising out of additional enrolment. The administrative machinery will have to be adequately strengthened depending upon the number of institutions. It will also be necessary to provide additional ministerial staff to offices

and schools, and also strengthen adequately the Planning and Statistical Units. For all these items a provision of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed.

Buildings for Government Offices

102. The District Offices have become the nerve centres in the administrative set up. During the Fourth Plan a separate academic wing has been created in each district, besides providing additional ministerial staff. But many district offices do not have sufficient accommodation. It is therefore necessary to provide proper accommodation where such facility is not available and also additional accommodation where required. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided.

TEACHER TRAINING

103. A trained teacher is essential to improve the quality of instruction. Sufficient number of Teacher Training Institutions and Teacher Training Colleges are available. By the end of the Fourth Plan 102 Teacher Training Institutions with an annual avarage out put of 6,200, and 28 Teacher Training Colleges with an annual average out put of 2,800 would be available. Considering the quantum of additional teachers to be appointed during the Fifth Plan, these facilities would be adequate to meet the requirements of training teachers of both elementary and secondary schools.

1. Elementary

104. At the end of the Fourth Plan a total number 99,962 elementary school teachers would be in position and among them 89,940 would have been trained accounting for 90 per cent of trained teachers. During the Fifth Plan 18,925 teachers in junior primary schools and 8,200 teachers in senior primary schools are to be appointed in addition to existing numbers. While appointing new teachers only qualified teachers are proposed to be appointed and to that extent reducing the need to train them after appointment. However, the backlog of un-trained teachers has to be trained.

105. In the Fifth Plan it is targetted to have a total number of 50,200 teachers in junior primary schools and 70,500 in senior primary schools.Among them at least 95 per cent have to be trained That means, an additional 19,660 junior primary school teachers and 11,100 senior primary school teachers have to be trained during the Fifth Plan. The existing 102 teacher training institutes have an annual average out put of 6,200 and they would be able to train all the 30,760 elementary school teachers.

Strengthening Teacher Training Institutes

106. For effective and efficient training there is need to properly equip the training institutions with suitable laboratories and libraries. Physical facilities like buildings and furniture have also to be provided. To strengthen the existing Teacher Training Institutes a total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made.

Deputation of teachers

107. To clear the backlog of untrained teachers in position, every year 700 teachers of elementary schools will be deputed to Teacher Training Institutes. To thus depute a total number of 3,500 teachers, a provision of Rs. 182.00 lakhs is made.

Stipend to trainees

108. A large number of teachers are to be appointed and to attract persons from the weaker sections of the society to join Teacher Training Institutes, stipends are proposed to be given. This would help in recruiting sufficient number of trained teachers. A stipend of Rs. 25 per month per individual would be given, and a total provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made.

2. Secondary

109. Here again, the existing 28 Teacher Training Colleges are adequate to meet the trained manpower requirements during the Fifth Plan for secondary education. These colleges have an annual average out put of 2,800, whereas the total number of additional teachers to be appointed is only 1,200 in secondary schools.

110. At the end of the Fourth Plan among 24,000 secondary school teachers, 18,000 would have been trained accounting for 75 per cent of trained teachers.To train the backlog of the untrained teachers, and additional teachers to be appointed the existing training colleges are sufficient. However, they need to be strengthened to improve the quality of training imparted.

Strengthening Colleges of Education

111. The existing Government and private colleges of education need propoer laboratories, libraries, furniture, etc. With these facilities the quality of training imparted can be improved. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made to strengthen existing colleges of education.

Stipends to trainees

112. To encourage a larger number of people from the weaker sections of the society to join Teacher Training Colleges, and thereby provide qualified persons for appointment, stipends are proposed to be given. A stipend of Rs. 60 per month per individual is proposed with the total provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

Deputation of teachers

113. There is backlog of 25 per cent of untrained teachers in secondary schools. To clear this, every year 500 secondary school teachers will be deputed to Teacher Training Colleges to obtain B.Ed., degree. To depute a total number of 2,500 secondary school teachers a provision of Rs. 112.00 lakhs is made.

Summar-*cum*-correspondence courses

114. Another step to reduce the backlog of untrained teachers is to depute them to summer-*cum*-correspondence courses. This will reduce the cost of training without dislocating normal work.

Deputation will be made to courses organised by the Regional College of Education, Mysore and Bangalore University. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made.

Buildings

115. Most of the Government Colleges of Education are not having adequate physical facilities. Suitable buildings are contemplated with a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs.

116. As a result of these measures the quality of training imparted will be improved. At the end of the Fifth Plan, 95 per cent of elementary school teachers and 85 per cent of secondary school teachers would be trained.

MID–DAY MEALS

117. At present, mid-day meals to pre-school children and school going children in the age group 6 to 13 years are provided with CARE assistance. The administrative expenditure and other non-food cost is being met under non-plan budget. The CARE is providing the food free of cost. The present coverage is a total of 12.00 lakhs children, among them 4.00 lakhs children are pre-school and 8.00 lakhs children are school going children. Taking into account the likely position of enrolment of children in the age group 6 to 10 years by 1973-74 at 31.91 lakhs and children in the age group 10 to 13years at 9.40 lakhs, the present coverage amounts to 20 per cent of the total enrolment.

118. The value of food commodities supplied by CARE is about Rs. 400 lakhs and with the present coverage it works out to Rs. 50 per child per year. In addition, the Government from the non-plan budget is meeting the expenditure towards transportation, incidentals and administrative cost, which roughly works out to Rs. 10 per year per child. Thus, the total unit cost is Rs. 60 per year per child. The feeding programme is for 200 days in an year on an average.

119. It is assumed that free food assistance from CARE will not be available with effect from 1st April 1974. As a result, the entire food and non-food cost of providing mid-day meals during the Fifth Five Year Plan has to be met from the State Plan. With a target of 100 per cent enrolment in the age group 6 to 10 years and 50 per cent enrolment in the age group 10 to 13 years, the likely total number of children by the end of Fifth Plan would be 39.48 lakhs and 12.68 lakhs respectively.

120. Mid-day meals is an essential item of incentives to attract enrolment of children to elementary schools, especially from among the weaker sections of the society. It is this section of the society which has to be tackled to reach Fifth Plan target of 100 per cent enrolment in the age group 6 to 10 years and 50 per cent enrolment in the age group 10 to 13 years. Roughly 40 per cent of the total population in the State is below the poverty line and due to economic reasons children of the weaker sections of the

society are not being sent to schools. If mid-day meals are provided an adequate incentive would be available for enrolment from among them.

121. With this reasoning, a mid-day meal programme to couver 50 per cent of the children with a unit cost of Rs. 60 per year per child was prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,498 lakhs. This was as part of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme for Nutrition. During discussions with the Planning Commission in May 1973, the unit cost and the percentage of coverage was suggested to be reduced. The Planning Commission has finally indicated a total provision of only Rs. 2,900 lakhs for Nutrition under the Basic Minimum Needs Programme. Out of this a sum of Rs. 900 lakhs would be essential for supplementary feeding programme and prophylaxis against nutritional deficiencies. That would leave only a sum of Rs. 2,000 lakhs for mid-day meals programme. This amount would be definitely inadequate even to maintain the present coverage of 20 per cent of school going children.

122. Consequently, in addition to the provision of Rs. 2,000 lakhs under the Basic Minimum Needs Programme for Nutrition, an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 lakhs is provided under General Education for mid-day meals programme. With this sum of Rs. 3,000 lakhs it would be possible to maintain the present coverage of 12.00 lakhs children only. With the projected total enrolment of 52.16 lakhs and the possibility of covering only 12.00 lakhs children, the mid-day meal programme would be available only to 15 per cent of the school going children by the end of the Fifth Plan.

123. To maintain the present coverage of 12 lakh children the unit cost is suitably modified. The feeding programme would be on an average for 200 days in an year. The food cost is taken at 0.25 ps. per child per day and for 200 days, it would amount to Rs. 50 per child per year. The non-food cost of administrative expenditure, contingencies, etc., is assumed to be met from the non-plan budget as it is already a committed expenditure of the Third Plan. If assistance from CARE is to be continued beyond 1st April 1974 the position may change and details have to be worked out afresh.

PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

124. The two year Pre-University course has been introduced from 1971-72 in line with the National Policy of Education. Prior to this, the one year Pre-University course was available in secondary schools and colleges. A large number of secondary schools were permitted to start the new two year pre-university course and also new junior colleges were started. By the end of the Fourth Plan in all there would be 504 secondary schools, junior colleges and composite colleges imparting the two year pre-university courses.

The district-wise breakup of institutions available with their probable intake capacity is noted below :—

	Name of Educational District		*No. of High schools with Pre-University course*	*No. of Junior Colleges*	*Pre-University in composite colleges*	*Total Intake Capacity (Probable)*
1.	Bangalore City	..	5	20	31	18,000
2.	Bangalore Rural	..	8	1	3	2,000
3.	Belgaum ..	..	17	2	15	9,000
4.	Bellary ..	..	7	4	5	3,000
5.	Bidar ..	..	5	1	4	2,500
6.	Bijapur ..	..	21	3	12	7,500
7.	Chikmagalur	..	9	1	3	2,000
8.	Chitradurga ..	..	10	3	8	4,500
9.	Coorg ..	..	10	2	2	2,000
10.	Dharwar ..	..	20	4	20	12,000
11.	Gulbarga ..	..	13	3	7	4,000
12.	Hassan ..	..	7	1	5	2,500
13.	Kolar ..	..	8	1	8	4,500
14.	Mysore ..	..	15	2	17	10,000
15.	Mandya ..	..	8	1	6	2,500
16.	North Kanara	..	12	1	10	4,000
17.	Raichur ..	..	11	..	4	2,500
18.	Shimoga ..	..	15	3	9	4,500
19.	South Kanara	..	40	3	17	10,500
20.	Tumkur ..	..	12	4	5	5,000
	Total	..	253	60	191	1,12,500

125. With this number of institutions by the end of the Fourth Plan every taluk in the State would have atleast one institution imparting the new two year pre-university course. The enrolment to pre-university courses is anticipated to increase from 1.20 lakhs by the end of 1973-74 to 1.50 lakhs during the Fifth Plan. As such the need to start more number of junior colleges and starting pre-university courses in secondary schools would be minimum during the Fifth Plan. With rapid expansion of institutions imparting pre-university course, much attention has not been paid on the quality of education. Further, the existing curricula would only prepare students to enter collegiate education. Sincere attempts have to be made to vocationalise pre-university education and thereby make it a terminal course.

126. The main objectives for proper development of pre-university education in the Fifth Plan would be :—

(1) To consolidate and develop existing institutions.
(2) To improve the quality of education.
(3) To vocationalise and make pre-university education a terminal course.

There would be need to start a few junior colleges to correct regional imbalances if any. A total provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is made to achieve these objectives. Certain highlights of the schemes to be implemented are as follows :—

Strengthening of Administration

127. The number of institutions imparting pre-university education by the end of the Fifth Plan will exceed five hundred. Further, pre university classes in 20 composite Higher Secondary Schools would get bifurcated and would be brought under the administrative control of the Director of Pre-University Education. The central office located at Bangalore cannot have proper academic and administrative control over these institutions nor will it be in a position to effectively organise the Pre-University Examinations unless it is strengthened and also 3 additional field offices are set up at places like Dharwar, Gulbarga or Mysore during the Fifth Plan period. So, it is proposed to set up divisional offices with a Deputy Director in charge with the necessary ancillary staff and also strengthen the central office at Bangalore. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed.

Bifurcation of composite Higher Secondary Schools into separate Junior Colleges.

128. The higher secondary schools upgraded into Junior Colleges are composite in nature. The Junior Colleges have high school classes attached to them. In the interest of administrative convenience and improvement of academic standards, it is necessary that the pre-university classes are totally bifurcated from the other classes to form independent entities. This process of bifurcation is proposed to be initiated in a phased manner as the financial implications of such a proposal are enormous, as it will be necessary to provide additional facilities like independent buildings, libraries, laboratories and staff when such bifurcation takes place. It is therefore proposed to bifurcate 10 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 10 non-Government Higher Secondary Schools into Junior Colleges having only 2 year P.U.C. classes at the rate of 2 Government and 2 non-Government schools each year. The cost of bifurcation is estimated at Rs. 3.50 lakhs per annum for each Government School and Rs. 2.20 lakhs per annum for each non-Government school. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for this purpose.

Opening of new private Junior Colleges and starting of vocational courses in selected institutions

129. At present there are 60 Junior Colleges and 253 Higher Secondary Schools converted into Junior Colleges. It may become necessary to consider the applications received from Educational Institutions for opening new Junior Colleges in backward areas such as Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar and North Kanara districts where there will not be adequate facilities for imparting post matriculation education. Besides, it is proposed to introduce vocational courses of a terminal character such as education, agriculture, fine arts, engineering subjects and commerce subjects in pre-university classes in selected institutions. For this purpose, a total sum of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been provided.

Training to Lecturers in Junior Colleges

130. The lecturers teaching the pre-university classes especially in the composite colleges and higher secondary schools are post-graduates without any teaching degree. It is necessary that these teachers are given a short orientation course in methodology so that their teaching techniques are suitably modified to meet the requirements of Junior Colleges where traditional lecturing method adopted in the degree classes may not be found suitable. Further, these teachers have to be given training in modern evaluation techniques so that they could set objective type of question papers and also adopt modern evaluation techniques. It is, therefore proposed to organise Orientation courses in Methodology and Evaluation Techniques for some teachers every year in colloboration with the N.C.E.R.T and the Department of Public Instruction which has an Evaluation Unit and the State Institute of Education attached to it. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Production of Text Books

131. The Board of Pre-University Education prescribes text books in language subjects such as English, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, etc. These language text-books are got prepared by the Editorial Committee consisting of language experts from the 3 Universities and got printed in the University Prasaranga Press or in any other press by inviting quotations. The books are so priced as to generally cover the cost of printing and are sold on no-profit no-loss basis. The printer is also requested to pay a royalty to Government on the books printed. However, a small provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for production of text books and this is towards payment of honorarium to the members of the Editorial Committees and towards meeting other incidental expenses upto the stage of production of final manuscript.

Collegiate Education

132. The Directorate of Collegiate Education was formed in 1960 with 15 Government colleges and 29 private aided institutions. Since then the number of colleges have increased steadily and at present there are 19 Government colleges and 174 private aided institutions with a total students strength of 1,42,620. Some of the Government colleges have a strength exceeding 2,000 making them unweildy for proper management. Along with expansion, attention could not be paid on proper amenities being provided for quality education.

133. In the Fifth Plan, major emphasis will be on consolidation and development of existing institutions and providing the requisite amenities. To run the colleges on sound academic standards additional accommodation and equipment have to be provided. The private aided institutions also need to be assisted for purchase of laboratory equipments, library books and furniture as approved by the University Grants Commission

134. The large colleges at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur have to be bifurcated to separate arts and science colleges and make them managable units. In places like Chickmagalur,

Tumkur, Shimoga,, and Mangalore student hostels have to be provided as the enrolment is large and alternate facilities are not available.

135. With increasing enrolment and number of colleges the work of the Directorate has vastly increased and the department has to be suitably strengthened. In places like Gulbarga, Mangalore, Chickmagalur, Sindhanoor Mercara and Shimoga accommodation to the teaching staff is not available and either teachers' quarters or teachers' hostels with assistance from University Grant Commission have to be provided. At most of the colleges few items of student amenities like cycle stand, canteen, library building, etc., have to be provided.

136. For all these measures a total provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made. For certain schemes assistance from the University Grants Commission is expected.

University Education

137. Among the three Universities in the State, Bangalore University is the youngest having come into being since 1964. The other two universities, Mysore and Karnatak have a long and distinguished career. Development of Universities is largely guided and assisted by the University Grants Commission. The proportionate cost of such developmental activities assisted by the University Grants Commission has to be borne by the State Government.

138. All the three universities are teaching and affiliating universities which have grown steadily providing for suitable post-graduate education facilities. Position as at the end of 1972-73 of all the three Universities with regard to affiliated colleges and students strength is noted below:

University	*No. of colleges affiliated*	*No. of colleges students*	*No. of Post-graduate student*
Mysore University ..	115	76,962	2,210
Bangalore University ..	47	40.583	1,674
Karnatak University ..	106	38.504	3.294

Note.—Position as at the end of 1972-73.

139. With growing number of affiliated colleges and post-graduate students it has been difficult for the three universities to maintain suitable standards. During the Fourth Plan, the Mysore University started a post-graduate centre at Mangalore, and a similar one was started by the Karnatak University at Gulbarga. A post-graduate centre is also to be started at Shimoga by the Mysore University during 1973-74. A High Power Committee has been appointed by the Government to study the feasibility of starting new universities with reference to the norms laid down by the University Grants Commission.

140. The main objectives for further development of Universities during the Fifth Plan would be:

1. To improve the quality of post-graduate education.

2. To introduce new faculties to meet the changing man-power requirements.
3. To improve science education in Universities.
4. To consolidate the development of Bangalore University.
5. To start new Universities/Post-graduate centres with the approval of the University Grants Commission.

141. All measures for the development of Universities and starting of new Universities/Post-graduate Centres depend upon the clearance from the University Grants Commission. Details of development visualised during the Fifth Plan in all the three Universities have been drawn and based on the existing pattern of University Grants Commission assistance, the probable amount required has been worked out. A total provision of Rs. 550 lakhs is proposed for the development of Universities as noted below:

			Rs. in lakhs
1.	Mysore University	..	150.00
2.	Bangalore University	..	200.00
3.	Karnatak University	..	150.00
4.	New Universities	..	50.00
	Total	..	550.00

142. The development proposed in each of the Universities in brief, is available in the following paragraphs.

1. Mysore University

143. During the Fifth Plan Period, the University proposes to strengthen the post-graduate centres at Mangalore and Shimoga, improve further the existing facilities in post-graduate departments, provide hostel facilities to post-graduate students, construct staff quarters and a guest house, improve University Colleges, construct an examination hall and an administrative block, acquire land for the campus, develop the campus further, construct a swimming pool, construct a mini stadium for Basket Ball, Volley Ball, etc., start Masters' degree courses in Regional Planning and Law, start B.P. Ed., Course, set up a health centre and an audiovisual centre for continuing education, construct building for hobby workshop, vocation courses (Diploma), etc., strengthen the college of Fine Arts by additional accommodation, equipment and books, start orientation courses and summer institutes for college teachers, undertake research programmes in the Instsitute of Development Studies, complete spillover works, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed representing State share of expenditure on the development schemes of the University.

2. Karnatak University

144. The schemes contemplated in the Fifth Plan are strengthening of existing Departments in Marine Biology, Music, Journalism, Criminology, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Statistics, Zoology, Botany, Geography and Humanities by buildings and equipment,

construct buildings for institute of Kannada studies, Library, Physics, shopping centre and Computer's Centre, construction of hostels for students and teachers, construction of an auditorium and theatre, construction of residential quarters for ministerial and library staff, construction of a gymnasium for girls, construction of an extension to administrative building and Health Centre, further development of the P.G. Centre at Gulbarga, completion of spill-over works, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed representing state share of expenditure on the development schemes of the University.

3. Bangalore University

145. This University came into existence on 26th November 1964. It moved to its new campus on 15th February 1973.

(i) General Education.—The notable achievements during the Fourth Plan period were the starting of the new courses in Hindi, Journalism (Mass communication), Music, Drama and Dance and Political Science, further development of the campus-construction of administrative offices, Arts and Humanities blocks, Library building, Men's hostel, Civil Engineering block, Gandhi Bhavan, Ladies hostel, Teachers hostel, Canteen building, Health Centre, Geology block, hostel for P. G. students, Study Centre, etc.

146. During the Fifth Plan period, the University proposes to complete the spillover works to continue schemes of campus development and construction of buildings at the new campus, etc., improve the existing faculties and start new courses, introduce diploma course in contemporary History, post diploma course in shastras and Diploma Course in Sanskrit language and literature and P. G. Courses in Psychology, Philosophy Urdu and Library Science, establish a comprehensive school of education, increase the intake capacity to science courses, organise seminars, summer institutes and conferences, publish a journal on science, establish a University Press, undertake Research Projects in Kannada and Sanskrit, expand the activities of student Advisory Services, construct a Sports Pavilion, expand the Library, etc.

(ii) Technical Education—University Visveswaraya College of Engineering.

147. The achievements during the Fourth Plan period are the provision of additional facilities to the existing P. G. Courses including the newly started P. G. Course in Power System and Public Health Engineering, development of under-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology, and introduction of Architecture course.

148. During the Fifth Plan period, the University proposes to complete the spill over works, undertake new building works at the new campus for the Mechanical and Civil Engineering and Architecture Departments, construct staff quarters, hostels, start P. G. Courses in Civil Engineering like Highway and Air Port Engineering, Material Sciences and Construction Technology, and Engineering and Mechanics, P. G. Courses in Mechanical Engineering like

Thermal Science, Engineering Mechanics and Industrial and Production Engineering, P. G. Courses in controls and Electronics, P. G. Courses in Architecture and in Civil Design and Landscape Architecture, conduct Seminars and Summer Institutes, shift the Engineering Departments to new campus, etc.

149. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed representing State share of expenditure on the development schemes of the University relating to both General and Technical Education.

4. New Universities

150. The number of Colleges under the jurisdiction of the Mysore and Karnatak Universities are more than the norms laid down in this behalf by the U.G.C. A High Power Committee is at present studying the question of starting more Universities in the State. A token outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Adult Literacy

151. In view of the fact that the percentage of literacy in the State is not quite encouraging, it is necessary to pay adequate attention towards adult education, both in urban and rural areas. After the adults become literate, it will be quite essential to provide literature to them to sustain literacy. Therefore, new literature will have to be produced and published for the benefit of these neo-literates in collaboration with the State Adult Education Council. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose in the Fifth Plan.

Libraries

152. The Mysore Public Libraries Act 1965 which was brought into force from 1st April 1966 provides for organisation of comprehensive Urban and Rural Library Services in the State through opening of the State Central Library at Bangalore City and the District Central Libraries all over the State. The Act contemplates establishment of the Department of Public Libraries which is responsible for maintenance of public libraries in the State.

153. During the Fourth Plan period so far, 12 District Central Libraries and 4 City Central Libraries, 56 Branch Libraries and 65 Delivery Stations have been opened. During 1973-74 one City Library at Belgaum and the remaining 7 District Central Libraries are proposed to start functioning.

154. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to open 353 Branch Libraries and 5,179 Delivery Stations all over the State. It is also proposed to take up construction of buildings for City Central Libraries of Hubli-Dharwar and Mysore, and for District Central Library at Chintamani. As per suggestion of the Government of India, it is proposed to make a contribution of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to the Raja Rama Mohan Ray Library Foundation.

The outlay in the Fifth Plan will be as under:

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)
(i) Creation of additional posts for District and Branch Libraries		10.00
(ii) Opening of Delivery Stations		5.00
(iii) Construction of buildings.—		
(*a*) City Central Library, Hubli-Dharwar ..		7.50
(*b*) City Central Library, Mysore	5.00	
(*c*) District Central Library, Chintamani, District Kolar	2.50	15.00
(iv) Contribution to Raja Rama Mohan Ray Library Foundation		10.00
		40.00

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

Archeology and Museums

155. The Department of Archaeology and Museums is charged with the duties of research into our ancient past, preservation of our cultural heritage and spread of knowledge. With the appointment of a full-time Director of Archaeology during 1972-73, the activities of the Department are expected to increase considerably in years to come.

156. An important scheme implemented in the Fourth Plan was the construction of an Art Gallery at Bangalore named after late Shri Venkatappa, an eminent artist of Mysore State. The Art Gallery is also being air conditioned.

157. The main emphasis in the Fifth Plan will be; documentation of cultural property by regular survey of antiquities, creation of a conservation wing in the Department so that monuments are saved from destruction, enlarge the activities of museums so that they will play a greater role in educating the community. Besides research programmes such as collection and publication of the inscriptions so far unpublished, and starting of new museums in areas where no museums exist will also be taken up. The schemes contemplated in the Fifth Plan covering a total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs are as under:—

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
(i) **Archaeology**.—	
Reorganisation of the Department strengthening of the Directorate with additional staff and starting of a Regional Office at Dharwar and a Range Office at Gulbarga for Survey of Monuments and antiquities in North Karnatak area ..	5.44
(ii) **Research Programmes**.—	
Publication of Epigraphia Carnatica for nine new Districts of Mysore State and publication of Monographs and Guide books for places of tourist interest	1.36
(iii) Creation of a Conservation Wing-repairs to monuments, staff, equipment. etc.	7.50
	14.30

(Rs. in lakhs)

Museums.—	
(1) Construction of Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bangalore. (IInd Stage work)	1.00
(2) Strengthening/upgrading of existing Museums by additional staff and equipment and starting of two new Museums at Karwar and Belgaum	4.70
	5.70
Total -Archaeology and Museums	20.00

(i) Publication of English editions of 6 District Gazetteers and one State Gazetteer	12.50
(ii) Publication of Kannada edition of State Gazetteer	2.50
Total ..	15.00

(1) Additional accommodation to the college (2 more storeys) and furniture	2.00
(2) Revision of staff structure	2.00
(3) Acquisition of a site for the hostel of the college ..	0.50
(4) Starting of Research Department with Research Scholars for Ph. D. Course in Law	0.50
	5.00

Sangeetha Natak Academy

158. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for release of grants to the Sangeetha Natak Academy towards its programmes. The schemes contemplated are ; (i) giving training in Yakshagana, conducting research, documentation and recording several Yakshagana ragas, (ii) giving intensive training in Bharathanatya to teachers and (iii) conducting amateur drama festivals and seminars on folk arts, etc.

Sahitya and Lalithakala Academies

159. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for release of grants to these two Academies towards their programmes. The schemes contemplated are ; (i) copying and publishing of murals of Nippani, Dariyadoulat (Srirangapatna), Shivi, and Jaganmohan Palace, (ii) conducting seminars of artists, (iii) bringing out publications on art, (iv) compiling a directory of eminent writers, (v) arranging seminars on contemporary literature and (vi) sending cultural missions to other States in India, etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF KANNADA LANGUAGE

Kannada Sahitya Parishat

160. During the Fourth Plan, Government released Rs. 10.00 lakhs to the Parishat as State share toards its 3 years programme relating to Kannada development which was over by the end of 1972-73.

161. The Parishat has formulated a 5 year programme for development of Kannada estimated to cost Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The

programmes contemplated are; publication of classics, science books, low priced books, dictionary, encyclopaedia of folklore, index to books, permanent book exhibition, collection and protection of old manuscripts, educating, improving and encouraging 'gamakis', 'keertankaras', singing Kannada lyrics and poetry, folk art and literature, encouragement to new writers, classes to students and non-kannadigas, literary work, expanding Parishat's examinations, improving magazine, library and reading room, library of tape-records conducting Kannada short-hand and typewriting classes, increasing Kannada activities in the districts and taluks, All Karnatak and District Conferences, starting a museum of folk literature, art, memorial to poets, Diamond Jubliee, expansion of Parishat's press, helping Kannadigas residing outside the State, etc. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for release of State share of expenditure towards the 5 year development programmes of the Parishat.

Kannada-Kannada Dictionary

162. The work of compilation of the Dictionary has been entrusted to the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore. The first volume has been printed and published. The work of II Volume is in progress. Two more volumes are to be produced. Grants totalling Rs. 11.87 lakhs would have been released to the Parishat by the end of Fourth Plan. It is expected to complete the work by the end of Fifth Plan. The outlay proposed is Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

Kannada Encyclopaedia

163. The work of compilation of Kannada Encyclopaedia has been entrusted to the Mysore University which has already brought out 5 volumes of the Encyclopaedia. By the end of Fourth Plan it is expected that 3 more volumes would be published. Grants totalling to Rs. 20.25 lakhs would have been released to the University by the end of Fourth Plan. The remaining 6 volumes will be published during the course of the Fifth Plan. Similarly 30 volumes of subject Encyclopaedia are to be brought out. The outlay proposed for completing the work is Rs. 32.00 lakhs.

Development of Kannada

164. With the introduction of Kannada as official language, it is necessary that certain measures are taken on a top-priority basis for its development as official language, as literature and as media of instruction and for its popularisation among the masses. With this in view, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was made for the first time during 1972-73. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has also been made for the year 1973-74. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose during the Fifth Plan.

Gazetteers

165. The existing scheme being implemented at the suggestion of the Central Government, as in other States and Union Territories, envisages publication in English of a District Gazetteer for each one of the nineteen districts in the State. This is the first re-oriented series being published after independence. These Gazetteers are intended to serve as important and reliable reference

volumes of a high standard from the point of accuracy and objectivity as well as presentation and they given an integrated picture pertaining to the past and present times on many aspects of life of the people and of the area they live in. The District Gazetteers are the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about the districts and are of abiding value and interest to the society.

166. Already, 11 District Gazetteers for the districts of Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur and Tumkur have been published. Two more are expected to be published by the end of the Fourth Plan.

167. During the Fifth Plan the Gazetteers in respect of the remaining six districts would be published. In addition a State Gazetteer will also be published. It is also proposed to publish Kannada edition of the State Gazetteer. The total outlay for the purpose is as under :—

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
i) Publication of English editions of 6 District Gazetteers and one State Gazetteer. ..	12.50
ii) Publication of Kannada edition of State Gazeteer ..	2.50
Total ..	15.00

YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS

N.C.C.

168. The N.C.C. Training is no longer compulsory. However, N.C.C. is one of the most important items of programmes training the college students for national discipline. The State Government have been implementing the N.C.C. Programme at an enormous cost, but still the N.C.C. requires provision of buildings and equipment at various colleges if it has to work satisfactorily. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has therefore been proposed in the Fifth Plan towards this end.

Youth Services and Sports

169. The Directorate of Youth Services came into being from January 1970 headed by a full-time Director. The important schemes implemented were the development of student services in the colleges, evaluation and youth survey in the State and introduction of 'earn-while-you-learn scheme' in Colleges.

170. In addition grants were also released to the Associations concerned towards construction of cricket, football and tennis stadia. A scheme has also been prepared for conversion of Kanteerava Stadium into a Sports Complex and Model Recreation Centre and for establishing Gliding Centre at Gulbarga.

171. The schemes contemplated in the Fifth Plan covering a total outlay of Rs. 245.00 lakhs are; (i) Promotion of Rural Youth Services through District Youth Services Boards (Rs. 10.00 lakhs), (ii) grant-in-aid to Associations towards construction of Football, Cricket and Tennis Stadia (Rs. 20.00 lakhs), (iii) grant-in-aid to Mysore Sports Council towards its activities relating to development of sports (Rs. 25.00 lakhs), (iv) grant-in-aid for construction of District Stadia (Rs. 28.00 lakhs), (v) Construction of sports complex and Indoor Stadia at Kanteerava Stadium, Bangalore (Rs. 50.00 lakhs), (vi) Construction of Youth Centre at Bangalore (Rs. 30.00 lakhs), (vii) Expansion of activities of the Mysore Development Corps (Rs. 15.00 lakhs), (viii) Construction of Gliding Centres at Hubli, Belgaum, Mysore, Hassan and Gulbarga (Rs. 6.00 lakhs), (ix) Construction of Rural Gymnasia and grant of Scholarships to Rural Gymnasts (Rs. 10.00 lakhs) (x) Grant-in-aid to Mysore State Committee for Child Welfare and Recreation towards starting Rural Bal Bhavans and Mini Bal Bhavans at various District Head Quarters and other important Centres (Rs. 10.00 lakhs), (xi) Construction of Youth Hostels (Rs. 5.00 lakhs), (xii) Mountaineering Clubs and Outward Bound School (Rs. 5.00 lakhs), (xiii) Publication of Youth Journal every month in English and Kannada (Rs. 6.00 lakhs) and (xiv) State Share towards establishment of South Centre of the National Institute of Sports at Bangalore (Rs. 25.00 lakhs).

OTHERS

Archives

172. A Special Officer was appointed to work out a scheme and organise a Directorate of Archives in the State and he took over on 3rd November 1972. A scheme for setting up and organising the Mysore State Archives is prepared. It is expected that the State Archives would be formally set up very shortly and archival work in the State will gather momentum. With limited finances and teething problems, it may be assumed that only the preliminary work would have been prepared and the real development has to be during the Fifth Plan period.

173. Archival development in the contest of planning has an administrative as well as a cultural significance and both aspects would be equally kept in view. The following would be the main objectives:

1. Re-organisation of Secretariat Records to ensure that they are classified and arranged properly according to well known archival principles.
2. Survey and acquisition of non-Secretariat public records of permanent value with regional and subordinate offices.
3. Rendering advise to all public offices in respect of Record Management.
4. Survey and acquisition of private papers of historical value in private hands.

5. Adoption of scientific methods in respect of conservation of records, especially the setting up of an Archival Bindery and the establishment of a Microfilming Unit.

6. Establishment of proper liaison with Universities and learned institutions to ensure good utilisation of records for purposes of research.

7. Construction of a separate building for the State Archives designed specially to meet its needs.

A total provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is made to achieve these objectives.

Institute for Social and Economic Change

174. Recognising the need for a premier Social Science Research and Training Institute in Mysore State which would help the State Government as also the Central Government in planned economic and social development, the State Government and the Central Government have agreed to assist the development of the Institute. The State Government have agreed to give a recurring maintenance grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum to the Institute. The Central Government have also agreed to give a recurring grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum.

175. In addition, the State Government have agreed to meet half of its non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The Central Government has agreed to meet the other half subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. By the end of Fourth Plan grants totalling Rs. 27.50 lakhs would have been released to the institute out of which Rs. 17.00 lakhs would be towards meeting non-recurring expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed to meet State commitment towards non-recurring expenditure of the Institute.

Government Press

176. During the Fourth Plan period, only a token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the scheme of expansion of Government presses was made. It is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs. 4.07 lakhs would have been incurred by the end of the Plan.

177. The present presses are unable to cope up with the increasing demands made on them by various Departments of Government consequent on increase in their developmental activities. It is therefore proposed to establish a Sub-urban press at Kenchanahally about 7½ miles on Mysore Bangalore Road for undertaking quality printing work. This press will also relieve congestion in the Government Central Press at Bangalore. Land measuring 40 acres has already been acquired. Two bore-wells have been sunk. Estimates amounting to Rs. 34.00 lakhs relating to construction of buildings for the new press have been also prepared. It will be necessary to provide staff machinery and equipment for the suburban press.

178. Further, it will also be necessary to strengthen the existing presses by additional accommodation, machinery and equipment. Wherever necessary, old outdated machinery will also have to be replaced.

179. It is proposed to introduce Apprentice Training Scheme in the Government Press. This scheme is obligatory under the Apprentices Acts, 1961. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 10.54 lakhs (Rs. 4.19 lakhs recurring and Rs. 6.35 lakhs non-recurring).

An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is therefore proposed, the details of which are as under :—

1.	Establishment of Suburban press at Bangalore-building, staff, machinery and equipment ..	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
2.	Introduction of Apprentice Training Scheme ..	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
3.	Strenthening of existing presses by additional accommodation, machinery and equipment ..	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
	Total ..	Rs. 50.00 lakhs

Text Books

180. The stupendous task of preparation, production and distribution of text books to millions of pupils in time is at present being done by the Directorate of Text Books. In addition, the Directorate is concerned with the research and revision of curriculam, preparation of Guide-Books, Work books, Teachers' Manual, conduct of Work-shops, etc., which require the pooling of expertise and also substantial autonomy.

181. The vast field which the Directorate has to cover like research, try out, revision of curriculum, etc., requires a well-knit autonomous organisation fully equipped with administrative and academic machinery to man the various wings like research, preparation, production and distribution of text books.

182. It is hoped that the formation of an autonomous body like the Text Book Corporation would go a long way in eliminating many of the existing handicaps and streamlining the machinery in achieving maximum efficiency towards the realisation of desired targets.

183. The proposed Corporation will be in entire charge of the preparation, production and distribution of all Nationalised Text Books in the State. The present Educational Research Bureau will be the Research wing of the Corporation and the Government Text Book Press will be its official press. The normal requirements of the Corporation may go upto Rs. 1.5 Crores. Since the Corporation has to be self-supporting, additional finances may also be necessary.

184. After taking into account the assets of the Directorate, the Corporation may require an additional amount of not less than Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs per year. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made as initial Government share capital contribution and the proposed Corporation would be able to raise working capital from institutional sources.

185. If the Corporation works with complete autonomy coupled with competent staff and makes judicious use of the capital investment, it is hoped that it will not only supply quality text books at reasonably cheap rates but also make huge profits out of this ever growing enterprise.

Government Law College, Bangalore

186. The only developmental programme relating to this College taken up in the Fifth Plan was the construction of a building for the College. The work has already been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 4.80 lakhs would have been incurred. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to take up the following schemes:

(1) Additional accommodation to the college (2 more storeys) and furniture ..	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
(2) Revision of staff structure ..	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
(3) Acquisition of a site for the hostel of college ..	Rs. 0.50 lakh
(4) Starting of Research Department with Research Scholars for Ph.D. Course in Law ..	Rs. 0.50 lakh
	Rs. 5.00 lakhs

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

187. Certain measures of national importance were financed fully by the Central Government as Centrally sponsored schemes. They were primarily to develop regional and national languages. During the Fifth Plan these schemes are sought to be continued for further development of Hindi, Sanskrit and Kannada. Highlights of the proposed schemes are as follows. The total financial outlay is Rs. 680.60 lakhs as detailed at Statement VII.

I. Development of Hindi and other languages

1. HINDI

(i) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Primary Schools and High Schools.

188. With a view to encouraging Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking States, this programme has been taken up. The scheme envisages central assistance to states for introducing Hindi as a subject of study in schools. The provision made during the Fourth Plan was for continuance of 1,100 Hindi teachers in Primary Schools

and 112 Hindi Teachers in High Schools appointed from 1966-67 onwards. The expenditure incurred during the IV Plan was as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
1969-70	5.07
1970-71	14.79
1971-72	17.95
1972-73 (anticipated)	25.00
1973-74 (outlay)	25.00
	87.81

189. It is proposed to continue to meet the expenditure on salaries of 1,100 teachers and 112 teachers working in primary and secondary schools under the Centrally sponsored scheme during the fifth plan also. At the rate of Rs. 2,520 per teacher per year in primary schools and Rs. 4,440 per teacher per year in secondary schools, the cost will be Rs. 160.86 lakhs during the Fifth Plan.

190. In addition, it will be necessary to appoint during the fifth plan period an additional number of 2,500 teachers for primary schools at the rate of 500 teachers each year to meet the requirements of additional enrolment in primary standards which will naturally result in increasing the facilities for providing more number of higher primary schools where provision has to be made for the teaching of Hindi. The estimated cost on this account during the V Plan period would be Rs. 189.04 lakhs.

191. Thus the total outlay on this scheme during the V Plan would be as under :

(i) Continuance during the V Plan of 1100 Hindi Teachers in the Primary Schools and 112 teachers in High Schools	Rs. 160.86 lakhs
(ii) Appointment of additional 2,500 Hindi Teachers in primary schools during the V Plan period	Rs. 189.04 lakhs
Total	Rs. 349.90 lakhs

(ii) Hindi Teacher's Training Colleges

192. The provision made in the IV Plan period was for continuance of the three colleges at Raichur, Bagalkot and Mysore. The expenditure incurred on their maintenance during IV Plan period would be as under :

	Rs. in lakhs
1969-70	0.70
1970-71	1.38
1971-72	2.58
1972-73 (anticipated)	3.00
1973-74 (outlay)	3.00
Rs.	10.66

193. Hindi teachers from both the primary and secondary schools are being deputed for training in these colleges. The Primary school teachers who undergo this training are treated as trained (equivalent to T.C.H.) and are eligible for trained teacher's scale meant for primary school teachers. Experience has shown that the scheme needs modification to meet the requirements. With the adoption of revised pay scales from 1st January 1970, it has become necessary to evolve a training programme for all language teachers, including Hindi teachers, working in secondary schools which will be on par with B.Ed. Degree. Without such a programme, the language teachers will not be entitled to the higher scale meant for trained teachers. Therefore, it is proposed that the existing Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges be upgraded to be on par with colleges of Education where B.Ed. Course is provided. The syllabus will have to be modified to provide the same type of training as in a B.Ed. College, with this difference that training in Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges will be meant specially for Hindi Teachers. For upgrading these colleges, the staffing pattern for these colleges will also have to be modified to provide for Lecturers in grade Rs. 275—550 (Class-II) and Principal in grade Rs. 700—1,100 (Class-I). The total cost for the three Colleges will be Rs. 30.00 lakhs during the fifth plan period but the extra cost on upgrading will be only Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

194. When the existing Hindi Teachers Training Colleges are upgraded, the requirements of training facilities for Hindi teachers working in primary schools can be met from the existing Teachers Training Institutes by providing an additional teacher. In that case, Hindi teachers will also undergo the same type of training as any other teacher working in primary schools but will necessarily take up methods of teaching Hindi as a special subject. To start with we can provide additional teachers to the 20 Teacher Training Institutes one in each district headquarters and Hindi teachers can be deputed only to such Teacher Training Institutes where facilities for Hindi Methods is provided. The total cost of providing 20 additional teachers at a unit cost of Rs. 4,440 per teacher p.a. will be Rs. 4.44 lakhs.

Thus the total outlay in the fifth plan on this scheme would be as under:

(i) Continuance of the existing 3 Hindi Teachers Training Colleges and their upgrading to be on par with B.Ed. Colleges	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
(ii) Providing additional teachers in Hindi in the Teacher Training Institutes at this rate one in each District	Rs. 4.40 lakhs
	Rs. 34.40 lakhs

2. Sanskrit

195. The Scheme implemented during the Fourth Plan period were (i) grant of financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances, (ii) modernisation of Samskrit Pathashalas, (iii) Provision of facilities for teaching of Samskrit in Secondary

Schools, (iv) award of honours to vedic scholars and (v) award of Scholarships to students studying in Secondary Schools. These five schemes were implemented by the Department of Public Instruction and the total expenditure incurred on them would be as under during the Fourth Plan period :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1969-70	0.41
1970-71	0.74
1971-72	0.79
1972-73 (anticipated)	0.92
1973-74 (outlay)	0.92
	3.78

The Programmes for the Fifth Plan will be as under : - (i) **Grant of financial assistance to eminent Samskritha Pandits who are in indigent circumstances.** It is necessary to continue this scheme during the Fifth Plan period. It is also necessary to provide assistance to more number of people who are actually in need of such assistance. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 60,000 p.a. (as against the present provision of Rs. 40,000 p.a.) is therefore proposed for the purpose in the Fifth Plan period.

(ii) Modernisation of Samskritha Pathasalas

196. Under this scheme, one graduate teacher who has been appointed in a Samskritha College will be continued during the V Plan period. A provision of Rs. 25,000 has therefore, been proposed for the purpose in the Fifth Plan.

(iii) Providing facilities for teaching of Samskritha in Secondary Schools.

197. Under this scheme, there are 4 teachers who have been provided to 4 secondary schools for the teaching of Samskritha These four teachers will continue in the Fifth Plan period. In addition, 50 more posts are proposed to be created during the Fifth Plan at the rate of 10 posts a year and these posts will be alloted to those secondary schools where Samskritha has been introduced as a language of study. The outlay proposed for the purpose in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 6.80 lakhs.

(iv) Promotion of Samskrit

(a) Award of Honours to Vedic Scholars

198. The Scheme of awarding honours to 5 Vedic Scholars per year at a cost of Rs. 8,000 is proposed to be continued during the Fifth Plan also and an outlay of Rs. 40,000 has been proposed for the purposes.

(b) Award to Samskritha Scholars

199. Just as awards are given to Vedic Scholars, it is also necessary to award honours to Samskritha Scholars in different Shastra Bhagas also. Therefore, a scheme of awarding honours to Samskritha Scholars in Shastra Bhagats at the rate of 10 awards

per year is proposed to be instituted in the Fifth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 80,000 has been provided for the purpose in the Fifth Plan.

(v) Award of Scholarships to students studying Samskritha in Secondary Schools.

200. At present 180 scholarships are awarded every year for students who secure the highest marks in the class examination in Samskritha. We have a large number of High Schools where Samskritha is taught as a language. It has not been possible to cover all the High Schools as the number of Scholarships is limited to 180 every year. It is quite necessary to award these scholarships in all the schools so as to cover the students who secure highest marks in Samskritha in Standards IX and X as also in P.U.C. first and second year. Assuming that out of 2060 secondary schools in the State, Samskritha is taught in about 1,000 schools, it will be necessary to provide for at least 2,000 scholarships, so that, the scheme can cover the students of all secondary schools where Samskritha is taught. The value of scholarships at present is Rs. 10 per month per student tenable for 10 months in a year. On this basis, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Fifth Plan for the award of these scholarships.

(vi) Sanskrit Scholarships at Degree Stage

201. This scheme is implemented by the Department of Collegiate Education. The Government of India under its scheme of promotion of Sanskrit has approved the institution of 9 Sanskrit Scholarships at the rate of 3 scholarships in each of the 3 Universities in the State. These Scholarships are intended to encourage the study of Sanskrit in colleges and to provide sufficient number of Scholars proficient in the language to man the teaching profession. The total number of scholarships awarded each year are 27 in all (i.e., 9 fresh and 18 renewals). The value of each scholarships is Rs. 50 per month tenable for 9 months in a year.

202. The expenditure incurred on the award of these Scholarships during the Fourth Plan period would be as under :—

	Rs.	
1969-70	Nil	
1970-71	10,104	00
1971-72	7,599	00
1972-73	7,923	00
1973-74 (anticipated)	15,000	00
Total	40,626	00

203. The number of Scholarships awarded each year at present (i.e. 9 fresh scholarships in the 1st year degree classes and 18 renewals in the II and III year degree classes) is considered very meagre It is necessary to enhance it to 45 each year (i.e., 15 fresh scholarships and 30 renewals) during the Fifth Plan period. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 50 p.m. tenable for 9 months in a year. On this basis, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the purpose in the Fifth Plan period

3. Other Languages

Production of Literature in Regional Languages at the University Stage.

204. The Government of India intimated the State Government that the State could expect upto Rs. 1 crore over a period of 5 to 6 years under the Scheme. The scheme was implemented during 1968-69 with 75 per cent Central Assistance. It continues to be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Fourth Plan period with 100 per cent Central assistance. The production of Text Books and other College level books in Kannada has been entrusted to Mysore University, Karnatak University, Bangalore University and the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, which have set up Institutes of Kannada Studies for the purpose. There is a Board for Development of Kannada at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Education Minister which co-ordinates the activities of the Universities in the matter of production of Text Books in Kannada under the scheme. The Director of Collegiate Education is the Secretary of the Board. The scheme is being administered by the Department of Collegiate Education during the IV Plan period.

205. The grants sanctioned by the Government of India since the inception of the scheme and the grants released to the four Universities in the State by the State Governments are as under :—

I Grants released by the Government of India

		Rs.
1968-69	..	5,00,000
1969-70	..	7,00,000
1970-71	..	4,00,000
1971-72	..	6,00,000
1972-73	..	15,00,000
Total	..	37,00,000
1973-74 (Provisional allocation)	..	10,20,000

II Grants released to the four Universities in the State till the end of 1972-73.

		Rs.
(1) Mysore University	..	13,25,000
(2) Karnatak University	..	10,25,000
(3) Bangalore University	..	7,75,000
(4) University of Agricultural Sciences	..	5.75.000
Total	..	37,00,000

The Physical targets achieved so far are as under :—

	Books already published		*Books under preparation*		*Books ready for Press*	
	Original	*Translation*	*Original*	*Translation*	*Original*	*Translation*
1. Mysore University	77	29	..	..	20	7
2. Karnatak University	63	3	6	..	19	..
3. Bangalore University	50	..	50	..	7	..
4. University of Agricultural Sciences.	8	2	60	40	4	..
Total ..	198	34	116	40	50	7

206. Kannada has already been introduced as Official language at Taluk levels. From 1-11-1973, it will be an official language at District level. The next stage will be its introduction as official language at State level. Thus with its introduction at all levels of administration, the number of students seeking admission to the various courses at Degree level in Kannada medium is bond to increase considerably during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Consequently, more text books will have to be translated into Kannada in accordance with the syllabus. With the experience already gained, it will be possible to accelerate the progress of publication of text books in Kannada during the Fifth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for the purpose during the fifth plan period to complete the work.

II. Pre-Vocational Training Centres

207. In order to cater to the needs of such students as are unable to continue their studies beyond the middle school stage and to make them fit to take to some vocation, 7 Pre-Vocational Training Centres have been functioning in the State. Six of them are for boys and these are at Anekal in Bangalore district, Kota in South South Kanara District, Challakere in Chitradurga District, Koppal in Raichur District, Alamatti in Bijapur District and Malavalli in Mandya district. The seventh one is for girls and is at Haunsabhavi in Dharwar district. In these centres trades like carpentry, smithy, Tailoring etc., are taught. The Government of India has also approved the starting of the eigth centre for boys with agriculture bias at T. Narasipur in Mysore District which is expected to start functioning during 1973-74. The expenditure incurred on these centres during the Fourth Plan period would be as under.

		Rs. in lakhs.
1969-70	..	2.17
1970-71	..	2.37
1971-72	..	2.30
1972-73 (anticipated)	..	4.00
1973-74 (Outlay)	..	4.00
Total	..	14.84

208. It is proposed to continue these 8 centres during the fifth plan period and no further expansion is proposed, as the

response to these centres is not encouraging. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is therefore, proposed for the purpose in the Fifth Plan.

Vocational Survey

209. A programme of vocationalisation of secondary education has been included in the Fifth Plan which is proposed to be taken up on a limited scale. A provision of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose under the State Plan. In the context of attempting vocationalisation of secondary education, it will be necessary to undertake a survey of vocational needs of the area before thinking of implementing certain programmes. The success of vocationisation will largely depend upon such a survey. In this connection, it may be pointed out that a survey of this type was taken up under the Intensive Educational District Development Project, Bellary and it is proposed to undertake similar surveys at least in one district in each division where it is proposed to try out a scheme of vocationalisation in Secondary education by establishing suitable centres to undertake the programme. For the Bellary Project Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for undertaking such a survey and it is suggested that similar provision may be made for this scheme in the Fifth Plan. It is also suggested that this may be taken up as a Centrally sponsored scheme. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has therefore been proposed in the Fifth Plan for the purpose.

Annual Plan 1974-75

210. In formulating the Fifth Plan proposals special attention has been paid to maintain a balance between quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement. The measures are inter-related to achieve the main objectives of developing General Education. A good beginning is sought to be made in achieving the objectives from 1974-75 with an outlay of Rs. 1968.20 lakhs, and the breakup of this outlay among the broad programmes to be implemented is as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Proposed outlay* 1974–75
1.	Pre-Primary education	34.72
2.	Elementary education	846.80
3.	Secondary education	93.74
4.	Teacher Training	56.20
5.	Mid-day meals	600.00
6.	Pre-University education	27.65
7.	Collegiate education	31.50
8.	University education	110.00
9.	Social education	10.00
10.	Cultural programmes	41.14
11.	Youth Services and Sports	77.00
12.	Others	39.45
	Total	1,968.20

211. This total outlay includes a sum of Rs. 119.63 lakhs on Basic Minimum Needs Programme for Elementary Education. On Centrally Sponsored Schemes, detailed at statement VII, an outlay of Rs. 110.88 lakhs is proposed for the year 1974-75.

GENERAL EDUCATION

STATEMENT—I

Statement showing actual and anticipated levels of enrolment

Item	Enrolment (In lakhs)			1974–79 (Target of additional enrolment for Fifth Plan)	Enrol.ment as percentage of the age-group		
	1968–69 (Position)	1973–74 Anticipated	1978–79 (likely position)		1968–69 (Position)	1973–74 (likey) (Position	1978–79 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Classess—I-IV.—							
Boys	16.77	18.13	21.53	3.40	114	107	120
Girls	12.39	13.78	17.95	4.17	90	86	106
Total	29.16	31.91	39.48	7.57	102	97	113
II. Class V-VII.—							
Boys	5.25	6.05	7.65	1.60	52	51	60
Girls	2.51	3.35	5.03	1.68	27	30	42
Total	7.76	9.40	12.68	3.28	40	41	51
III. Classes VIII-X.							
Boys	3.07	3.29	3.61	0.32	33	31	31
Girls	1.25	1.50	1.65	0.15	13	14	14
Total	4.32	4.79	5.26	0.47	23	23	23
IV. Enrolment in part-time.—							
A. Middle School Stage.—							
Boys	..	..	0.186 Continuing Education. 0.706 Part-time Education.	..	..	..	3.5
Girls	..	..					
Total	..	..				..	
B. Secondary Stage.—							
Boys							
Girls	NIL						
Total							
V. Collegiate Stage.—							
A. Enrolment.—							
(a) Arts, Science Commerce ..							
(b) Science courses	1.05	1.69	2.30	..	N.A. (not available).		

STATEMENT—II

GENERAL EDUCATION

Statement showing the actual and anticipated number of teachers and trained teachers

	Total number of Teachers				Number of trained teachers			
	1968–69 (*Position*)	1973–74 (*Position*)	1978–79 (*Target*)	1974–79 (*Addl. for fifth Plan*)	1968–69 (*Position*)	1973–74 (*likely position*)	1978–79 (*Target*)	1974–79 (*Addl. for Fifth Plan*
(i) **Primary School.**—								
(*a*) Men	28385	33932	52,857	18,925	18013	30540	50,200	19,660
(*b*) Women	5532				3613			
(*c*) Total . ..	33917				21626			
(ii) **Middle Schools.**—								
(*a*) Men	44160	66030*	74,230	8,200	32645	59400	70,500	11,100
(*b*) Women	14644				11261			
(*c*) Total	58804				43906			
(iii) **Secondary Schools.**—								
(*a*) Men	16983	24000	25,200	1,200	10130	18000	21,500	3,500
(*b*) Women	4360				2911			
(*c*) Total	21343				13041			
(iv) **University Stage.**—								
(*a*) Universities								
(*b*) Arts, Science Commerce Colleges	N.A.	5197	5,797	600	..	Nil	..	..
(*c*) Evening Colleges ..								
(*d*) Correspondence Courses								

Note.—It includes 2250 teachers appointed under Special Employment during 1971-72 to 1973-74.

STATEMENT III

GENERAL EDUCATION

Statement Showing the Number of Institutions

	1968–69 (*Position*)	1973–74 (*Likely Position*)	1978–79 (*Target*)	1974–79 (*Additional for the Fifth Plan*)
I. Institutions :				
(i) Primary Schools :	21,668	21,800	22,800	1,000
(ii) Middle Schools : ..	10,422	11,200	11,700	500
(iii) High/Higher Secondary	1,838	2,180	2,470	290
II. Teacher Training :				
(i) Training Schools ..	85	102	102	..
(ii) Enrolment ..	10,179	16,000	16,000	..
(iii) Output ..	4,000	6,200	6,200	..
III. Teacher Training Colleges :—				
(i) Training Colleges ..	17	28	28	..
(ii) Enrolment ..	2,600	3,180	3,200	20
(iii) Output ..	2,300	2,800	2,900	100

STATEMENT IV

GENERAL EDUCATION

Programme-wise Progress of Expenditure in the Fourth Five Year Plan

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Programme	1969-74		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Outlay	*Expenditure*	*Outlay*	*Expenditure (Accounts)*	*Outlay*	*Expenditure (Accounts)*	*Outlay*	*Expenditure (Accounts)*	*Outlay*	*Expenditure (Revised Estimate)*	*Outlay*	*Expenditure (Budget Estimate)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A. *General Education*												
1.	Elementary Education	382.00	497.54	96.00	72.26	96.00	69.46	117.75	106.57	126.50	126.75	122.50	122.50
2.	Secondary Education	189.00	96.26	41.35	12.25	54.90	19.78	48.90	20.48	28.95	22.85	20.90	20.90
3.	University Education	250.00	536.32	48.00	54.45	54.00	59.73	56.70	41.08	65.80	98.61	282.45	282.45
4.	Teacher Training ..	45.75	143.61	19.65	7.44	17.50	43.54	20.80	16.23	29.00	46.90	29.50	29.50
5	Social Education ..	28.00	17.81	10.00	0.98	10.00	2.12	10.00	3.71	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
6	Other Programmes ..	66.00	130.93	25.00	5.31	21.40	20.11	21.40	35.81	24.40	36.10	33.60	33.60
7	Cultural Programmes	39.25	84.90	10.00	5.04	14.20	14.93	15.45	10.73	24.95	24.95	29.25	29.25
8	Youth Welfare ..	25.00	47.34	6.00	1.09	4.00	2.19	4.00	1.06	19.00	24.00	19.00	19.00
	Civil Works ..	*	231.77	*	33.33	*	42.98	*	54.29	76.36	56.87	44.30	44.30
	Total (General Education)	1025.00	1786.48	256.00	192.15	272.00	274.84	295.00	289.96	400.96	442.53	587.00	587.00
	B. *Technical Education*	200.00	203.86	60.00	23.11	60.00	21.43	60.00	27.65	69.00	62.79	69.00	69.00
	C. Total .. (General & Technical Edn.)	1225.00	1990.34	316.00	215.26	332.00	296.27	355.00	317.61	469.96	505.32	656.00	656.00
	D. Total—State Plan	35000.00	38652.00	6211.52	6820.00	6980.58	7104.00	7225.00	7238.00	7628.00	8307.00	9183.00	9183.00
	E. Col. 'C' as percentage of Col. 'D'.	3.5	5.1	5	3.1	4.7	4.1	4.9	4.3	6.1	6	7.1	7.1

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* The outlay on Civil works *i.e.*, under 103 Capital, 52 Capital and 50 Public Works stands included in the outlays mentioned for various programmes.

* The provision for this in the State IV Plan was made under the Head of Development 'MISCELLANEOUS—OTHERS'.

STATEMENT V.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Programme-wise Outlay in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Programme*	1974—79		Foreign	1974—75		1975—76		1976—77		1977—78		1978—79	
		Total	*Capital*	*exchange*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Pre-Primary Education	139.00	..	..	34.72	..	22.29	..	24.81	..	27.33	..	29.85	..
2.	Elementary Education	6,429.00	..	..	846.80	..	1024.63	..	1,294.64	..	1,530.09	..	1,732.84	..
3.	Secondary Education ..	550.00	80.00	..	93.74	16.00	96.53	16.00	107.07	16.00	117.84	16.00	134.82	16.00
4.	Teacher Training	367.00	13.00	..	56.20	3.00	78.20	3.00	78.20	3.00	77.20	2.00	77.20	2.00
5.	Mid-day Meals	3,000.00	..	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	..
6.	Pre-University Education	175.00	10.00	..	27.65	2.00	31.65	2.00	35.10	2.00	38.55	2.00	42.05	2.00
7.	Collegiate Education ..	150.00	114.00	..	31.50	25.00	31.75	25.00	30.00	23.00	28.75	21.00	28.00	20.00
8.	University Education ..	550.00	..	..	110.00	..	110.00	..	110.00	..	110.00	..	110.00	..
9.	Social Education ..	50.00	15.00	..	10.00	3.00	10.00	3.00	10.00	3.00	10.00	3.00	10.00	3.00
10.	Cultural programmes	200.00	7.00	..	41.14	2.00	41.09	2.00	39.09	1.00	38.09	1.00	40.59	1.00
11.	Youth Services & Sports ..	250.00	91.00	..	77.00	33.00	61.00	23.00	43.00	13.00	39.00	11.00	30.00	11.00
12.	Others	140.00	42.00	..	39.45	8.00	34.75	11.00	25.20	11.00	20.30	6.00	20.30	6.00
	Grand Total ..	12,000.00	372.00	..	1,968.20	92.00	2,141.89	85.00	2,397.11	72.00	2,637.15	62.00	2,855.65	61.00

STATEMENT VI

General Education

Scheme-wise Outlays in the Fifth Five Year Plan

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Programme / Scheme	1974–79			1974–75		1975–76		1976–77		1977–78		1978–79	
	Total	*Capital*	*Foreign exchange*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Pre-Primary Education													
1. Appointment of School Mothers	130.80	..	..	33.12	..	20.64	..	23.16	..	25.68	..	28.20	..
2. Strengthening Pre-Primary T.T.S.	1.95	..	..	0.35	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40	..
3. Award of Stipends	6.25	..	..	1.25	..	1.25	..	1.25	..	1.25	..	1.25	..
Total : Pre-Primary	139.00	..	..	34.72	..	22.29	..	24.81	..	27.33	..	29.85	..
II. Elementary Education-Expansionof facilities													
Class I—IV :													
1. (*a*) Teacher cost	1,431.36	..	..	93.87	..	179.55	..	289.80	..	391.23	..	476.91	..
(*b*) Non-Teacher cost at 15%	214.70	..	..	14.08	..	26.93	..	43.47	..	58.68	..	71.54	..
Classes V—VII :													
2. (*a*) Teacher cost	762.63	..	..	50.38	..	101.53	..	152.68	..	203.83	..	254.21	..
(*b*) Non-Teacher cost at 20%	153.22	..	..	10.76	..	20.31	..	30.54	..	40.77	..	50.84	..
Part-time Education :													
Enrolment in continuation Classes (including non-teacher cost).	118.85	..	..	7.81	..	15.79	..	23.77	..	31.75	..	39.73	..
4. Enrolment in Part time Classes	70.50	..	..	4.70	..	9.40	..	14.10	..	18.80	..	23.50	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Incentives													
5. (*a*) Text Books I—IV	364.70		.	66.80	..	69.50	.	73.00	.	76.45		78.95	
(*b*) Text Books V—VII ..	227.10			40.00	..	42.80		45.50	.	48.10		50.70	
6. Girls' Education ..	1,651.20			292.40	..	310.00	.	330.80	.	350.40		367.60	
7. Womens' Teachers' Quarters	230.00		.	45.00	..	45.00	.	50.00	.	50.00		40.00	
School Buildings													
8. Construction of School Rooms—Grants-in-aid.	406.50	..		61.80	..	68.40		89.40	..	92.10		94.80	
Administration and Supervision :													
9. (*a*) Strengthening Admn.	57.94	..	.	7.30	..	9.60		11.70		14.02		15.12	
(*b*) Improvement and Supervision	18.00			3.60	.	3.60		3.60		3.00		3.60	
(*c*) Professional growth activities	165.00			65.00	..	25.00	.	25.00		25.00		25.00	
Strengthening of Academic Units.													
10. State Institute of Education	25.00			5.00		5.00	.	5.00	.	5.00		5.00	
11. State Evaluation Unit	9.00	.		1.80	..	1.80	.	1.80		1.80		1.80	
12. Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau.	5.00	.		1.00	..	1.00	.	1.00	.	1.00		1.00	
13. Survey Unit	2.50	.		0.50	.	0.50	.	0.50		0.50		0.50	
Other Programmes for Improving Quality													
14. Encouragement to experimentation and innovation.	5.00			1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	.	1.00	
15. Full time Head Masters for Primary Schools.	172.80	.		11.52	..	23.04	..	34.56	.	46.08		57.60	
16. Improvement of Science teaching	82.00	.		16.40	..	16.40		16.40		16.40	.	16.40	
17. Providing Libraries in Schools	55.00	..	.	11.00	.	11.00		11.00		11.00	.	11.00	
18. Equipment	165.00	..		33.00		33.00		33.00		33.00	.	33.00	
19. Appointment of Graduate Head Masters.	36.00	.		2.08	..	4.72		7.20	..	9.50		12.50	
Total Elementary Education	6,429.00	.		846.80	..	1,024.63		1,204.64		1,530.09	.	1,732.84	

III. Secondary Education—

Expansion and Development of Secondary Education :												
1. Opening of New High Schools ..	31.45	..	..	1.25	..	2.81	..	5.97	..	9.13	..	12.29	..
2. Adhoc grants to New High Schools started in the V Plan.	23.20	..	..	0.75	..	2.25	..	4.50	..	6.70	.	9.00	..
3. Additional teachers for existing High Schools.	30.80	..	..	1.48	.	3.76	..	6.10	..	8.50	..	10.96	..
4. Appointment of Physical Education Teachers.	30.80	..	..	1.48	..	3.76	..	6.10	..	8.50	..	10.96	..
5. Supply of equipment to High Schools	50.00	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00	..
6. Building for Government High Schools	50.00	50.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.
7. Programme of vocationalisation .	17.50	..	..	4.98	..	6.05	..	2.15	.	2.16	..	2.16	..00
8. Development of K.R.C. Residential School for Girls	35.00	..	..	7.50	..	7.50	..	7.00	..	7.00	.	6.00	..
Schemes of Qualitative Improvement :													
1. Establishment of S.C.E.R.T. ..	50.00	..	..	20.00	.	10.00	.	10.00	..	5.00	.	5.00	.
2. Developmental Programmes of S.I.E.	10.00	..	..	2.00	.	2.00	..	2.00		2.00	..	2.00	
3. (a) Developmental Programmes of S.I.S.	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	.	2.00	.	2.00	
(b) Strengthening of Science Laboratories.	50.00	..	..	10.00	.	10.00	..	10.00	.	10.00		10.00	..
4. Developmental Programmes of S.E.U.	3.75	..	..	0.75	..	0.75	..	0.75	..	0.75	.	0.75	.
5. (a) Developmental Programmes of E.V.G.	3.75	..	..	0.75	..	0.75	..	0.75	..	0.75	.	0.75	..
(b) Starting of Guidance Units ..	9.00	..	..	0.[illegible]	..	1.20	..	1.80	..	2.40	.	3.00	.
6. (a) Strengthening of existing extension Service Centres.	6.25	..	..	1.25	..	1.25	.	1.25	..	1.25	.	1.25	.
(b) Starting New Extension Centres ..	16.50	..	..	1.80	..	2.55	..	3.30	.	4.05	..	4.80	.
7. Establishment of Book Banks ..	20.00	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	4.00	.	4.00	..
8. Special Coaching facilities for students of weaker section.	15.00	..	..	0.75	..	1.50	..	3.00	..	1.25	.	5.50	
Other Programmes :													
1. Strengthening Administration	55.00	..	..	6.00	..	8.00	..	10.00	..	13.00	..	18.00	..
2. Building for Government Offices ..	30.00	30.00	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
3. Survey Unit Programme .. .	2.00	..	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40	..
Total : Secondary ..	550.00	80.00	..	93.74	16.00	96.53	16.00	107.07	16.00	117.34	16.00	134.82	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IV. Teachers Training													
(a) *Elementary :*													
1. Deputation of teachers for Teacher Training	182.00	..	..	18.80	..	40.80	..	40.80	..	40.80	..	40.80	
2. Strengthening of existing Teacher Training Institutions	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	
3. Stipends to trainees	25.00	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	
Total (*a*) ..	217.00	..	..	25.80	..	47.80	..	47.80	..	47.80	..	47.80	
(*b*) *Secondary :*													
1 Strengthening existing Colleges of Education.	2.50	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50		0.50	
2 Stipends to trainees ..	7.50	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	1.50		1.50	
3 Deputation of teachers for B.Ed. Training.	112.00	..	..	22.40	..	22.40	..	22.40	..	22.40		22.40	
4 Summer-cum Correspondence course ..	15.00	..	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	
5 Buildings for colleges of Education	13.00	13.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total (*b*) ..	150.00	13.00	..	30.40	3.00	30.40	3.00	30.40	3.00	29.40	2.00	29.40	2.00
Total Teacher Training ..	367.00	13.00	..	56.20	3.00	78.20	3.00	78.20	3.00	77.20	2.00	77.20	2.00
V. Mid-day Meals													
1 Providing Mid-day Meals to school children	3,000.00	..	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	
Total Mid-day Meals	3,000.00	..	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	..	600.00	

VI. Pre-University Education—														
1. Bifurcation of composite Higher Secondary Schools into Junior Colleges.	75.00	10.00	..	11.40	2.00	13.20	2.00	15.00	2.00	16.80	2.00	18.60	2.00
2. Opening of new Junior Colleges and starting of Vocational courses in selected Institutions.	85.00	..	..	13.80	..	15.40	..	17.00	..	18.60	..	20.20	..
3. Quality improvement programme Training of Lecturers.	5.00	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..
4. (a) Strengthening of Directorate ..	3.25	..	..	0.50	..	0.60	..	0.65	..	0.70	..	0.80	..
(b) Opening of Divisional Offices ..	5.75	..	..	0.75	..	1.25	..	1.25	..	1.25	..	1.25	..
5. Production of Text Books ..	1.00	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..
Total Pre-University Education ..	175.00	10.00	..	27.65	2.00	31.65	2.00	35.10	2.00	38.55	2.00	42.05	2.00
VII. Collegiate Education														
1. Construction of buildings for new Government Colleges at Bidar and Savanur.	10.00	10.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00				
2. Strengthening of existing Government Colleges—construction of buildings for bifurcated colleges and Colleges started in rented buildings, etc.	39.50	39.50	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.50
3. Expansion of existing Government Colleges—construction of buildings.	34.50	34.50	..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.50
4. Equipment to Government Colleges	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	
5. Construction of new hostels and staff quarters and expansion of existing hostels.	30.00	30.00	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
6. Strengthening of Non-Government Colleges.	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..
7. Strengthening the Directorate of Collegiate Education.	10.00	..	..	1.50	..	1.75	..	2.00	..	2.25	..	2.50	
8. Providing students amenities such as canteen, cycle stand, auditorium, etc.	6.00	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.50	..	1.50	..
Total : Collegiate Edn.	150.00	114.00	..	31.50	25.00	31.75	25.00	30.00	23.00	28.75	21.00	28.00	20.00

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VIII. University Education													
1. Mysore University	150.00	..		30.00	..	30.00	..	30.00		30.00		30.00	
2. Karnatak University	150.00			30.00	..	30.00	..	30.00		30.00		30.00	
3. Bangalore University	200.00		..	40.00	..	40.00	..	40.00		40.00		40.00	
4. New Universities	50.00	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00		10.00	
	550.00	..		110.00	..	110.00	..	110.00		110.00		110.00	
IX. Social Education													
(a) *Adult Literacy*	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00		2.00	
(b) *Expansion of Libraries :*													
1. Construction of building for City Central Library, Hubli-Dharwar	7.50	7.50	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
2. Construction of building for City Central Library, Mysore.	5.00	5.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3. Construction of building for District Central Library, Chintamani.	2.50	2.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
4. Contribution to Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation	10.00	..		2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00		2.00	
5. Creation of additional posts for District and branch Libraries.	10.00	..		2.00		2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00		2.00	
6. Opening of Delivery Stations creation of posts.	5.00	..	..	1.00		1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00		1.00	
Total (*b*)	40.00	15.00		8.00	3.00	8.00	3.00	8.00	3.00	8.00	3.00	8.00	3.00
Total : Social Education	50.00	15.00	..	10.00	3.00	10.00	3.00	10.00	3.00	10.00	3.00	10.00	3.00

X. Cultural Programmes													
(a) *Archaeology and Museums* :													
1. *Archaeology* :													
(i) Conservation of Monuments ..	7.50	5.00	..	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00
(ii) Research Programme ..	1.36	..	..	0.34	..	0.26	..	0.26	..	0.26	..	0.26	..
(iii) Re-organisation of the Department	5.44	..	..	1.09	..	1.09	..	1.09	..	1.09	..	1.09	..
2. *Museums* :													
(i) Venkatappa Gallery (IInd stage)	2.00	2.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Strengthening/upgrading of existing Museums and starting of New Museums.	3.70	..	..	0.71	..	0.74	..	0.74	..	0.74	..	0.74	..
Total (a) ..	20.00	7.00	..	4.64	2.00	4.59	2.00	3.59	1.00	3.59	1.00	3.59	1.00
(b) Sangeetha Nataka Academy	5.00	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..
(c) Sahitya-Lalitha Kala Academy ..	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..
(d) *Development of Kannada Language* :													
(i) Kannada Sahitya Parishat ..	25.00	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..
(ii) Kannada-Kannada Dictionary ..	18.00	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..
(iii) Kannada Encyclopaedia	32.00	..	..	7.00	..	7.00	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	6.00	..
(iv) Development of Kannada ..	75.00	..	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	15.00	..
Total (d) ..	150.00	..	..	31.00	..	31.00	..	30.00	..	29.00	..	29.00	..
(e) Gazetteers	15.00	..	..	2.50	..	2.50	..	2.50	..	2.50	..	5.00	
Total Cultural Programme ..	200.00	7.00	..	41.14	2.00	41.09	2.00	39.09	1.00	38.09	1.00	40.59	1.00
XI. Youth Services Sports & N.C.C.													
1. Promotion of Rural Youth Services ..	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..
2. Balance grant-in-aid for the construction of Cricket Stadium.	10.00	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Balance grant-in-aid for the construction of F.B. Stadium.	8.00			4.00	..	4.00		..					
4. Balance grant-in-aid for the construction of Tennis Stadium.	2.00			1.00		1.00		..					
5. Grants for Mysore Sports Councils	25.00			5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00		5.00	..	5.00	
6. Balance amount of grant-in-aid for construction of District Stadium.	28.00			6.00	..	6.00	..	8.00		6.00	..	2.00	
7. Construction of Sports Complex ..	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
8. Construction of Youth Centre at Bangalore	30.00	30.00		20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	..					
9. Construction of Gliding Centre at Hubli	6.00	6.00		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	
10. Grant-in-aid for construction of Gymnasia & Scholarships to Rural Gymnasts.	10.00			2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00		2.00	
11. Grant-in-aid for child Welfare and recreation.	10.00			2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00		2.00	..	2.00	
12. Mysore Development Corps ..	15.00			3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00		3.00		3.00	
13. Construction of Youth Hostels in the State	5.00			1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00		1.00	
14. Grant-in-aid for Mountaineering Association	5.00			1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	..	1.00	
15. Publication of Youth Journal ..	6.00			2.00	..	1.00	..	1.00		1.00		1.00	
16. State Share for starting of Regional Institute of N.I.S., Patiala.	25.00			10.00	..	5.00	..	5.00		5.00			
17. National Cadet Corps	5.00	5.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total . Youth Services Sports and N.C.C	250.00	91.00		77.00	33.00	61.00	23.00	43.00	13.00	39.00	11.00	30.00	11.00
XII. Others													
(a) *State Archives*													
(i) Building specially designed to meet archival needs.	10.00	10.00		1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00		..		

(ii) **Setting up a full fledged Microfilm Unit and an Archival Bindery Equipment.**	2.87	..	..	2.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) **Furniture including glass-gop tables, etc. for Bindery.**	0.75	..	..	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) **Additional shelving almirahs, etc.** ..	0.10	..	..	0.02	..	0.02	..	0.02	..	0.02	.	0.02	..
(v) Staff– (Additional)	16.28	..	..	2.61	..	3.23	..	3.48	..	3.48	..	3.48	..
(vi) **Raw Microfilm, Sensitive plates for Xerox, repair materials for lamination, etc.**	1.50	..	..	0.30	..	0.30	..	0.30	..	0.30	.	0.30	..
(vii) **Purchase of old records of historical value.**	1.00	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	
(viii) **Tours and honoraria especially in connection with survey of private records.**	1.00	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	.
(ix) Short-term Archival Training Course	0.50	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10	..
(v) Publications	1.00	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20	..
Total (*a*) ..	35.00	10.00	..	8.25	1.00	8.25	4.00	9.50	5.00	4.50	..	4.50	.
(*b*) Institute for Social and Economic change, Bangalore.	35.00	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	.
Total (*b*) ..	35.00	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	.
(c) *Government Presses :*												
(i) Construction of building and purchase of equipment for Suburban Press.	30.00	20.00	..	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00
(ii) Apprentice Training Scheme ..	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	
(iii) Expansion of existing buildings of Government Central Press, Bangalore and Government Branch Presses at at Dharwar Gulbarga and Mercara.	10.00	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.000	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total (*c*) ..	50.00	30.00	..	10.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	10.00	6.00
(*d*) **Formation of Text Book Corporation** ..	15.00	..	..	10.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Government Law College, Bangalore ..	5.00	2.00	..	1.20	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.70	..	0.80	..	0.80	.
Total others ..	140.00	42.00	..	39.45	8.00	34.75	11.00	25.20	11.00	20.30	6.00	20.30	6.00
Grand Total (I to **XII**	12000.00	372.00	..	1968.20	92.00	2141.89	85.00	2397.11	72.00	2657.15	62.00	2855.65	61.00

STATEMENT VII

GENERAL EDUCATION

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	1974-79 Total	1974-79 Capital	1974-79 Foreign exchange	1974-75 Total	1974-75 Capital	1975-76 Total	1975-76 Capital	1976-77 Total	1976-77 Capital	1977-78 Total	1977-78 Capital	1978-79 Total	1978-79 Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Development of Hindi and other languages—													
1. *Hindi* :													
(a) Continuance/fresh appointments of Hindi teachers in Primary and High Schools	349.90	..	..	44.78	..	57.38	..	69.98	..	82.58	..	95.18	
(b) Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges :													
(i) Continuance of 3 Colleges during Fifth Plan and their upgrading to be on par with B.Ed. Colleges.	30.00			6.00	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	6.00	
(ii) Providing additional Teachers to Teachers Training Institutes.	4.40	..	..	0.88	..	0.88	..	0.88	..	0.88	..	0.88	..
2. *Samskrita*—													
(a) Financial assistance, to Samskrita Pandits who are in indigent circumstances	3.00	..	..	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60	
(b) Modernisation of Samskrita Pathasalas Continuance of one Graduate Teacher	0.25			0.05		0.05		0.05		0.05		0.05	
(c) Providing facilities for teaching of Samskrita—Continuance/fresh appointments of Sanskrit Teachers.	6.80			0.52		0.94		1.36		1.78		2.20	
(d) Award of Honours to Vedic Scholars—Continuation Scheme	0.40	..	..	0.08	..	0.08	..	0.08	..	0.08	..	0.08	
(e) Award of Honours to Sanskrit Scholars—New Scheme	0.80			0.16		0.16		0.16		0.16		0.16	
(f) Award of Scholarships to students in High Schools	10.00			2.00		2.00		2.00		2.00		2.00	
(g) Award of Sanskrit Scholarships at degree stage	1.05			0.21		0.21		0.21		0.21		0.21	
3. *Other Languages*													
Production of Literature in Regional languages (in Kannada) at the University Stage	250.00			50.00		50.00		50.00		50.00		50.00	
II. Pre-Vocational Training Centres—													
(i) Continuance of existing 8 Centres	20.00			4.00		4.00		4.00		4.00		4.00	
(ii) Vocational Survey	4.00			1.60		0.60		0.60		0.60		0.60	
Total	680.60			110.88	..	122.90		135.92		148.94		161.96	

CHAPTER 24

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1. This programme covers the development of technical education at the Post-graduate, Graduate and Technician level of education. While facilities already created in the State in the basic courses of Civil. Mechanical and Electricial branches are adequate, much still remains to be done to improve the quality of technical education. At present, there are fifteen Engineering Colleges, One Technological Institute, twenty three Polytechnics, one Evening Polytechnic, three Women's Polytechnics, one each of the School of Mines, Arts and Crafts, Secretarial Practice and Food Craft Institute and six Junior Technical Schools. The development of these institutions has been practically completed. Further, the distribution of technical institutions in the State is regionally fairly well-balanced.

Problems

2. Despite several efforts at re-orientation of Technical Education, the general view—particularly among employers—still persists that the engineering graduates and diploma holders lack practical experience and knowledge of industry. It is to be appreciated that even the best formal technical training does not and cannot provide to industry a product immediately ready to assume full occupational responsibility. Formal training has to be completed by a period of practical training with industry itself. All the same, it has to be conceded there is need for diversification of courses to meet the needs of industries to provide more number of sandwich and short-term courses. The quality of technical education has to be improved by implementation of several teacher training programmes. The institutions have to be further consolidated and provided with students amenities and staff quarters.

Progress during the III Five-Year Plan and Annual Plans

3. During this period, the emphasis was primirily on development of existing institutions. Even then, starting of new institutions wherever essential and re-organisation considered necessary for making Technical Education more effective were also paid their due importance. Starting of Degree Courses in Chemical Engineering at Karnatak Regional Engineering College, Suratkal and re-organisation of degree courses of 4-year duration in four Engineering Colleges and 3-year duration in two Engineering Colleges are only instances. Similarly, new polytechnics were started during the 3rd Plan at Kushalnagar, Raichur, Bangalore (for women), Bijapur, Davanagere and Hubli (Women). A Diploma course in Metallurgy was started at S.J. Polytechnic, Bhadravati. Among other new institutes started were (1) The Institute for training of students in Secretarial practice and (2) Food Crafts Institute to train the Youth for services in catering industry. A number of student amenities were provided such as canteen, NCC Block, Water Coolers etc., at selected places. Several teachers were deputed for training. The six Junior Technical School started at Bhadravati, Gulbarga, Hubli, Mangalore, Bellary and Bagalkot offered secondary education with technical subjects.

Progress during IV Plan

4. During the fourth five year plan, a beginning was made in the diversification programme both at degree and diploma levels. At degrees level elective subjects were introduced in four Engineering Colleges affiliated to Mysore University. The degree courses in Electronics, Tele-communication Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy and Architecture, were started in the various Engineering Colleges. At diploma level, the courses in Tele-communication, Automobile Technology, Secretarial Practice, Metallurgy and Horological Engineering were started. In addition, the development of several existing diversified courses, such as Automobile Technology, Heat Power Technology, Machine Tool Technology, Welding and Sheet Metal Technology, Tele-communication Engineering (Electronics), Tele-communication Engineering (Sound and Television), Instruments Technology, Cinematographic Technology, Ceramics Technology, was also taken up realising the demand for such courses. Also, short term courses of one year duration were started in the fields of Pump Mechanic, Electrician, Welding, Radio Mechanic, etc., so as to meet the growing need for persons trained in these fields especially in the rural areas. The Technical Institutions provided necessary hostel facilities for 50 per cent of the enrolment.

5. Due to the growing un-employment in the traditional branches of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, there was a short fall in the admission in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during the later part of the IV Five Year Plan. The sanctioned intake was reduced by 670 at Diploma level and 120 at degree level to prevent further increase in unemployment. The starting of new institutions offering traditional courses was stopped.

6. Three Private Engineering Colleges were taken up in this period for development and this scheme will be continued in the 5th Plan. Three Polytechnics for women, have already been started in the State. The expansion of the six Junior Technical Schools has been deferred for the present as desired by Government of India. One centre offering part-time degree courses and another centre offering part-time Diploma courses for persons working in industries were provided opportunities to improve their qualifications and prospects in their career. The Quality Improvement Programme was taken up in full swing by deputing College Teachers for Higher Education for Master or Ph. D., programme and polytechnic teachers to the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras. The teachers were also deputed for short-term training in Industries. Merited students were given scholarships as assistance in recognition of their talent.

7. The intake in the Government and Aided Institutions in the State at the end of each plan is shown below :

		Degree Level	Diploma Level	Post Dip. Level	JTS Secondary Level
1	At the end of I Plan	445	1564	..	..
2.	At the end of II Plan	1205	3080	..	..
3.	At the end of III Plan	1210	3770	..	360
4	At the end of IV Plan (end of 1972-73)	1580	3480	8	360

8. The expenditure incurred on Technical Education under State Plan during the previous plan periods is as follows :

First Plan	..	Nil
Second Plan	..	Rs. 138.35 lakhs
Third Plan	..	Rs. 251.82 lakhs
Annual Plan	..	Rs. 117.438 lakhs
Fourth Plan (Anticipated)		Rs. 204.11 lakhs

Objectives and Strategies of Fifth Five Year Plan

9. The main features of further development in Technical Education would be providing additional facilities at the Post-Graduate level, diversification at Degree and Technical level, improvement of quality of teachers, providing student-amenities and Sports facilities for Technical Institutions, providing staff quarters at these institutions, extension of scholarships for the students, implementation of the apprentice training programme and strengthening of the existing institutions.

10. In addition to these, creation of a statutory authority for technician level of education in the State is necessary with independent statuts to deal with their special problems and to supervise the instructional work in the institutions. It is also necessary to start a Technical University in the State to deal with the Technical Education at Degree and Post-Graduate level. With this in view, it has been decided to establish a Post-graduate Centre at Nandihalli in the proximity of Vijayanagar Steel Plant This centre will provide higher educational facilities in various disciplines like Metallurgy, Soil Mechanics, Chemical Engineering, Public Health Engineering and Water Resources and develop in due course into a Technical University. The diversification will be intensified in close co-ordination with the requirement of industries and several Post-Diploma Courses in Metrology and Quality Control, Instrumentation, Metallurgy, Pattern making, Public Health Engineering etc., will have to be started. Elective subjects have to be introduced and several refresher courses have to be started in the Technical Institutions. Closely connected with this is the need for the strengthening of staff structure and provision of qualified staff for the specialised courses.

11. There is a keen need for a few new institutions in the diversified fields, such as, Printing Technology, Middle level Management, Music and Dance, Arts and Crafts, Film Technology, Weaving Institute etc.. which will have to be met in the Fifth Plan. Similarly the facilities for Womens' Education in the Polytechnics will have to be increased. Generally speaking, the level of training especially in Polytechnics has to be greatly stepped up.

12. The Administrative structure will have to be further strengthened with sufficient staff for inspection of institutions. The Manpower Cell existing in the Directorate has to assess and gather more reliable figures of the manpower estimate and it requires to be strengthened by additional staff. The apprenticeship scheme for graduate and diploma holders is to be implemented to further their practical knowledge. The Examination section will have to be provided with equipment and staff to meet the expanding needs of the Department.

13. In view of the downward trend in admissions to some of the Polytechnics, it would be necessary to start a few short-term courses in such Polytechnics to utilise the existing workshop and other facilities and thereby enhance the employability of the unemployed youth. This has to be done in collaboration with the Department of Employment and Training to avoid duplication of courses. In all such Training programmes, industries are to be fully associated to make such courses fully effective.

14. The programme of assistance to Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and other economically backward sections of population will have to be continued and further augmented in the 5th Plan.

Programmes for the Fifth Plan

15. Some of the important programmes proposed under this Sector for the 5th Plan are as under :

1. Development of Technical Education

16. With a view to improving the standard of technical education, it is proposed to take up development of two Government Engineering Colleges in the 5th Plan. The programme includes, among other things, the replacement of equipment also. The total outlay is Rs. 3 lakhs. Corresponding provision for the development of Government Polytechnics including the three Women's Polytechnics is Rs. 35 lakhs.

17. It is also proposed to convert the existing degree course in textiles into five year course at S.K.S.J.P., Bangalore with a total outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs.

2. Diversification of courses :

18. In addition to the continuation of courses already started, new diversified courses are proposed to be taken up in the 5th Plan at both degree and diploma levels. The combined povision for these programmes is Rs. 135 lakhs. The new diversified fields will cover plastics, chemical engineering, leather technology, printing technology etc.

3. Improvement of Polytechnic Education :

19. Under this programme, it is proposed to convert and develop a few selected polytechnics as Regional Polytechnics with better equipment and higher qualified teachers. This is expected to raise the standard of education considerably. The proposed outlay is Rs. 20 lakhs for this programme.

4. New Technical University :

20. In order to cater primarily to the needs of the proposed Vijayanagar Steel Factory at Hospet, it is proposed to start at Nandihally a new Technical University to impart training at post graduate level. The choice of the location close to the proposed Steel Plant site is deliberately done to keep the requirements of the factory in view.

A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is made for the purpose which involves capital outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs. The objective of this training centre is to ensure that persons with right type of training are available at the right time so that the work on the proposed steel plant does not suffer.

5. New Institutions

21. Setting up of New Institutions in fields like printing technology, middle level management, music and dance, film technology, weaving technology, arts and crafts is envisaged for the 5th plan with a total outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs, the capital outlay component being Rs. 20 lakhs.

6. Post-Diploma Courses

22. Post Diploma Courses in Metrology, Quality Control, Instrumentation, Metallurgy, Pattern making, Public Health Engineering etc., take up an estimated outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

7. Grant-in-aid schemes

23. The Institute of Management at Bangalore and the Regional Engineering College are proposed to be covered under this programme with a total outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs. Among the private Engineering Colleges proposed to be assisted under this scheme, provision has been made for 9 Engineering Colleges. A few private polytechnics also will be assisted. Provision for assisting these colleges and polytechnics is Rs. 55 lakhs.

8. Technical Education Institutions for Girls

24. Technical education for girls is proposed to be given due importance during 5th Plan. The total outlay proposed for this programme is Rs. 25 lakhs. This covers not only the development of the existing 3 Women's Polytechnics, but the starting of one new Women's polytechnic.

9. Junior Technical Schools

25. In view of the importance of providing terminal vocational education, the Junior Technical Schools were started. These will be developed to serve their purpose better. However, starting of new J.T.S. is deferred for the time being. Provision for this programme of development is Rs. 5 lakhs.

10. Short-term Courses

26. It is proposed to conduct short-term training programmes in a number of fields with employment potential. Such shortage occupations will be carefully listed before taking them up for implementation. Besides improving the employability of the persons, this programme enables better utilisation of equipment in institutes where the admissions have come down. The total outlay for all these programmes is Rs. 5 lakhs.

11. Other Programmes

27. In addition to the above, it is proposed to take up a number of other schemes such as provision of amenities to students and staff, scholarships, hostels, staff quarters etc. Quality control programmes and part-time courses at degree and diploma levels are also envisaged.

12. Physical Targets :

The physical targets achieved at the end of the Fourth Plan and those anticipated at the end of the Fifth Plan, as regards intake capacity, are as follows :

	Intake at the end of IV Plan	*Target at the end of V Plan*
Post-graduate level	134	318
Degree level	2230	2270
Diploma Level	3500	4120
Junior Technical Level	360	360

13. Manpower requirements

28. The proposed outlay in 5th Plan is expected to generate the following employment opportunities.

Educated ..	234
Mechanic/skilled workers ..	42
Unskilled ..	88

14. Phasing of the 5th Plan outlay

29. The estimated outlay on the above programmes in 5th Plan period is Rs. 590 lakhs. This involves a capital outlay of Rs. 229.25 lakhs and a foreign exchange component of Rs. 18 lakhs.

1974–75	112.95 lakhs
1975–76	123.95 lakhs
1976–77	129.70 lakhs
1977–78	121.70 lakhs
1978–79	111.70 lakhs.

Annual Plan 1974-75 : Financial outlay Rs. 112–95 lakhs

30. The development of existing Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics will be continued, among other things, by the replacement of old and unserviceable equipment. One additional polytechnic for women, a separate School of Printing at Mysore with an intake capacity of 40 students, an additional Centre for offering part-time courses at Diploma Level and an Institute at Bangalore offering courses in Middle Management are proposed to be started in 1974-75. The sandwhich programme in Automobile/Machine Tool/Instrument/Ceramic/Printing/Cinematographic Technology, Electronics, providing for the deputation of 171 students to major industries in and around Bangalore will be implemented in 1974-75. A start will also be made with the establishment of a Post-Graduate Centre at Nandihally. Other programmes such as, diversification of courses, quality improvement, provision of amenities to students and staff will also be continued.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

For development and qualitative improvement in post-graduate education, a few Centrally Sponsored Schemes were available during the Fourth Five Plan and the same are proposed to be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan with a total proposed outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

A few new Post-Graduate courses, depending upon the requirements in the State are proposed to be started. The Regional College of Engineering at Surathkal will be further developed. The Indian Institute of Management has been established at Bangalore in collaboration with the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure on this Institute has to be shared between the Central Government and the State Government. Suitable provision has been made in the State Plan for such contribution, and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed under Centrally Sponsored Schemes as grant to the Indian Institute of Management at Bangalore.

The proposed outlay on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes detailed at Statement II during the year 1974-75 is Rs. 23 lakhs.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Technical Education

Sl. No.	*Details*	1968—69 *position*	1973—74 *Expected*	1978—79 *Target*
I.	*Post Graduate Courses—*			
	(1) Annual Admission capacity	57	134	318
	(2) Out-turn	12	65	200
II.	*Degree Courses—*			
	(1) No. of Institutions ..	16 (5)	17 (4)	17 (3)
	(2) Annual admission capacity	2,010 (650)	2,230 (610)	2.270 (490)
	(3) Out-turn	1,200	1,500	1,600
III.	*Diploma Courses—*			
	(1) No. of Institutions ..	31	32 (1)	41
	(2) Annual admission capacity	3,200	3,500 (20)	4,120
	(3) Out-turn	2,682	1,700	2,500
IV.	*Faculty Development—*			
	(1) No. of College teachers sponsored under Quality Improvement Programme.	1	30	30
	(2) No. of Polytechnic teachers deputed to Technical Teachers Training Institute.	9	25	25
	(3) No. of Polytechnic teachers sponsored for training in Industry.	..	25	25

Note:—Out of the total figures furnished, the figures shown in brackets pertain to Private Institutions (Un-aided).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

STATEMENT—I

Schemewise Outlays in the Fifth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	1974–79		*Foreign Ex-change*	1974–75		1975–76		1976–77		1977–78		1978–79	
		Total	*Capital*		*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I.	**State Plan Schemes.**—													
1	(*a*) Development of Govt. Engineering Colleges including replacement of Equipment (2 colleges).	3.00	..	..	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60	..
	(*b*) Conversion of existing Degree course in Textile into five year course at the S.K.S.J.T. Institute, Bangalore.	4.00	1.00	..	0.50	0.20	0.75	0.40	0.75	0.40	1.00		1.00	..
2.	Grant-in-aid Regional Engg., College (1 College).	3.00	3.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
3	Grant-in-aid to Institute of Management (1 College)	20.00	20.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
4	Grant-in-aid to private Engineering Colleges													
	(*a*) For existing Engineering Colleges (8 Colleges).	35.00	12.00	..	7.00	2.00	7.00	2.50	7.00	2.50	7.00	2.50	7.00	2.50
	(*b*) New Colleges to be brought under the grant-in-aid code (1 College).	15.00	5.00	..	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
5.	*Diversification of Courses at Degree level.*													
	(*a*) For the Courses already started ..	30.00	3.00	..	8.00	0.75	8.00	0.75	6.00	0.75	5.00	0.75	3.00	..
	(*b*) For starting New Courses ..	10.00	3.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	0.75	2.00	0.75	2.00	0.75	2.00	0.75
6	Development of Government Polytechnics including the replacement of Equipment.	20.00	..	..	2.00	..	4.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	4.00	..

7. Development of a few Polytechnics into Regional Polytechnics.	20.00	5.00	..	2.00	0.50	4.00	0.75	5.00	0.75	5.00	1.50	4.00	1.5
8. Grant in-aid to Private Polytechnics ..	5.00	1.00	..	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.00	..
9. *Development of Polytechnics and Technical Institutions for Girls.*													
(*a*) Existing Women's Polytechnics (Three)	15.00	5.00	..	4.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
(*b*) Starting of New Women's Polytechnics (One).	10.00	3.00	.	1.00	..	2.00	0.75	3.00	0.75	2.00	0.75	2.00	0.75
10. *Diversification of Courses in Polytechnics.*—													
(*a*) for the Courses already started ..	55.00	23.00	3.00	13.00	5.00	13.00	5.00	13.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	6.00	3.00
(*b*) For Starting New Courses such as. (i) Plastics (ii) Chemical, (iii) Leather Technology etc.,	40.00	10.00	..	5.00	1.00	8.00	2.00	8.00	2.25	9.00	2.25	10.00	2.5
(*c*) Starting Post-Diploma Course ..	10.00	..	..	1.00	..	2.00	..	3.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..
11. Development/Reorganisation of Junior Technical Schools (6 Schools).	5.00	2.50	..	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50
12. Development of Art Education ..	5.00	2.75	..	2.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.50	...	..
13. Scholarships ..	15.00	..	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..
14. Students Amenities in Colleges and Polytechnics.	15.00	12.00	..	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50
15. Strengthening the State Directorate of Technical Education.	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..
16. Establishment of Technical University in the State, Establishment of Post-Graduate Centre for Technical Studies at Nandihally.	100.00	50.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00
17. Construction of Staff Quarters for Technical Institutions including Private Institutions.	40.00	40.00	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
18. Revision of staff structure in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.	10.00	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..
19. Quality Improvement Programme ..	20.00	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	1.00	..
20. *Part-time Courses at.*—													
(*a*) Degree level (One Centre) ..	5.00	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
(*b*) Diploma level (One Centre) ..	5.00	..	..	0.75	..	1.00	..	1.25	..	1.00	..	1.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21.	Revision of State Scales of the Teaching staff to the level of All India Council for Technical Education Scales	10.00		..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00		2.00		2.00	
22.	Short term Courses ..	5.00	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	.	1.00		1.00	
23.	*Establishment of New Institutions.—*													
	(a) Institute of Middle Management ..	50.00	20.00	5.00	6.00	3.00	8.00	1.00	12.00	4.00	12.00	1.00	12.00	7.00
	(b) School of Printing Technology ..													
	(c) Institute of Music and Dance ..													
	(d) Institute of Film Technology ..													
	(e) Institute of Weaving Technology ..													
	(f) School of Arts and Crafts at Bangalore													
24.	Hostels for Technical Institutions including Wardens and servants quarters and Hostel Equipment	10.00	5.00	.	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.50	1.25
	Total	600.00	229.25	18.00	112.95	42.05	123.95	47.00	129.70	17.75	123.70	47.10	111.70	44.85

STATEMENT II

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Scheme-wise Outlay in the Fifth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Fifth Plan*			1974–75		1975–76		1976–77		1977–78		1978–79	
	Total	*Capital*	*Foreign exchange*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*
1. (*a*) Strengthening of existing post-graduate Courses.	10.00	3.00	..	2.00	0.75	2.50	0.75	2.50	0.75	1.50	0.75	1.50	..
(*b*) New Centres of Post Graduate Courses	30.00	8.00	..	3.00	1.00	5.00	1.50	6.00	1.50	8.00	2.00	8.00	2.00
2. Development of Regional Engineering College.	30.00	5.00	..	8.00	1.00	8.00	1.00	6.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
3. Development of Institute of Management	50.00	10.00	..	10.00	2.00	10.00	2.00	10.00	2.00	10.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
Total ..	120.00	26.00	..	23.00	4.75	25.50	5.25	24.50	5.25	24.50	5.75	22.50	5.00

10. to provide protective and nutritional measures to larger number of children.
11. to develop the Indigenous System of Medicine on proper lines.
12. to further develop the Drugs Control Organisation.

25. To achieve these Fifth Plan objectives a total investment of Rs. 3,000 lakhs is proposed. The breakup of the same among the broad programmes to be implemented is as follows:

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*(Rs. lakhs)*
1.	Minimum Needs Programme ...	1,310.28
2.	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	770.00
3.	Medical Education ...	275.00
4.	Training Programmes ...	181.00
5.	Indigenous System of Medicine ...	300.00
6.	Drugs Control ...	75.00
7.	Other Programmes ...	88.72
	Total ...	3,000.00

26. The main emphasis during the Fifth Plan will be on qualitative improvement of hospitals and dispensaries, and an attempt to increase the bed strength in rural areas. The hospitals at the taluk and district levels will be suitably upgraded and strengthened for better quality of health care. Certain highlights of the programme to be implemented are narrated in the following paragraphs:

Minimum Needs Programme

27. As part of the National Programme of Basic Minimum Needs to expand health services in the rural areas, a comprehensive set of proposals were prepared at a total cost of Rs. 3,253 lakhs. it involved the starting of 21 additional Primary Health Centres each covering a population of 80,000 and 658 new Sub-centres each serving a population of 10,000. Upgrading of 66 Primary Health Centres to 30 bed rural hospitals, development of all taluk level institutions into 50 bed hospitals, strengthening of district hospitals to have 250 beds, and specialised services at these levels and establishing 18 additional mobile hospitals were the other proposals in the programme initially prepared. The Basic Minimum Needs Programme of the State was discussed in the Planning Commission during May 1973.

28. It emerged during discussions that the Basic Minimum Needs Programme would be only for the rural population as per the 1971 Census. The Programme was curatailed to the starting of 3 additional Primary Health Centres and 246 Sub-Centres. Enhanced provision for drugs to the Centres and Sub-centres, selective upgradation of Centres and completion of buildings for the Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres already taken up were also included in the programme. The total outlay for these items was arrived at Rs. 1,248.38 lakhs. After the discussions, the Planning Commission has indicated that Rs. 1,248 lakhs would be the outlay on the Basic Minimum Needs Programme of Health Services in the Fifth Plan. It was observed at the time of discussions that talukwise rural population was not available to determine the actual number of new Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres that would be required.

29. According to Government of India, the norms are: Primary Health Centre for a population of 80,000 to 1,00,000 and Sub-Centre for a population of 10,000. According to these norms taking taluk as a unit, the total rural population for each taluk and district has been worked out on the basis of 1971 Census. The result is that 8 additional Primary Health Centres and 404 Sub-Centres would be required.

The District-wise abstract of the position is noted below:

District		*Population (1971) Rural*	*No. of P.H.Cs.*	*No. of Sub-Centres*	*Additional needed P.H.Cs.*	*No. of Sub-Centres*
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangalore ...	15,24,369	19	122	...	32
2.	Belgaum ...	19,25,549	21	140	1	48
3.	Bellary ...	8,17,913	12	72	...	14
4.	Bidar ...	7,18,027	8	59	2	16
5.	Bijapur ...	15,14,426	21	129	...	29
6.	Chickmagalur ...	6,28,285	6	96	...	...
7.	Coorg ...	3,19,500	3	28	...	7
8.	Chitradurga ...	11,14,504	13	106	...	12
9.	Dharwar ...	16,18,321	23	141	1	29
10.	Gulbarga ...	30,1,589	17	90	...	51
11.	Hassan ...	9,52,959	11	85	...	15
12.	Kolar ...	12,03,534	15	117	...	12
13.	Mandya ...	10,07,123	9	80	2	21
14.	Mysore ...	15,48,090	18	121	...	36
15.	Raichur ...	31,98,269	15	106	...	18
16.	North Kanara ...	6,97,908	11	78	...	2
17.	South Kanara ...	15,46,127	17	117	1	38
18.	Shimoga ...	9,99,611	10	164	...	...
19.	Tumkur ...	14,37,119	16	121	1	24
	Total ...	2,57,82,223	265	1,972	8	404

The taluk-wise analysis of the rural population and the number of additional Centres and Sub-Centres required is available at Annexure 'A'.

30. The number of new Primary Health Centres to be started will be 8 and Sub-Centres 404. This will be in variance to 3 Centres and 246 Sub-Centres indicated at the time of discussion with the Planning Commission during May 1973. At the time of discussions, the talukwise rural population was not available but only the total rural population of the State. Now that the details are available, it is essential to provide 8 new Primary Health Centres and 404 Sub-Centres as per the norms indicated by the Government of India

31. For all the components of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme, the total cost would be Rs. 1,248 lakhs as indicated by the Planning Commission after discussions during May 1973. The proposals now put forth involves an outlay of Rs. 1,310.28 lakhs. The difference is only marginal and in view of the need, it is essential to implement the present proposals. The abstract of the various components of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme is indicated below:

Sl. No.	*Programmes*	*No. of Units*	*Norm*	*Cost involved in lakhs*
1.	New Primary Health Centres.	8	Rs. 2 lakhs Non-recurring and 0.60 lakh recurring per P.H.C. for 2 years.	16.00 N. R. 9.60 R.
		8	Drugs @ Rs. 12,000 per year for 5 years.	4.80
2.	Backlog of P.H.C. constructions.	25	2 Lakhs per Primary Health Centre.	50.00
3.	Backlog of construction of P.H.C. quarters.	25	1 Lakh per P.H.C.	25.00
4.	New Sub-Centres ...	404	Rs. 15,000 Non-recurring per Sub-Centre.	60.00
			Rs. 10,000 Recurring per Sub-Centre for 2 years.	80.80
			Centre for 2 years.	
5.	Backlog of Sub-Centres construction.	820	Rs. 15,000 per Sub-Centre	123.00
6.	Drugs for existing Primary Health Centres.	265	Difference between Rs. 12,000 and present average expenditure for 5 years.	79.50
7.	Drugs for existing Sub-Centres.	1972	Difference between Rs. 2,000 and present average expenditure for 5 years.	126.58
8.	Upgradation of P.H.Cs. to 30 beded hospitals	68	Upto a ceiling of Rs. 8.40 lakhs Non-recurring and Rs. 1.20 lakhs Recurring for 2 years.	571.20 163.20
			Total Rs. ..	1,310.28

New Primary Health Centres

32. The proposed 8 new Primary Health Centres will be started in the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Dharwar, Mandya, South Kanara and Tumkur in accordance with the pattern prescribed by the Government of India. Each of the Centres will be provided drugs valued at Rs. 12,000 per year for 5 years. The total cost to start 8 Centres and to maintain them for 5 years is estimated at Rs. 30.40 lakhs.

Completion of old Primary Health Centres

33. As at the end of the Fourth Plan, 265 Primary Health Centres would be in position. But construction of buildings for 25 Centres and quarters for another 25 centres are yet to be completed. They are at various stages of completion and to complete them during Fifth Plan, a total provision of Rs. 75 lakhs is made.

New Sub-Centres

34. According to 1971 Census, the total number of Sub Centres required will be 404 and to establish them in accordance with the Government of India pattern, the total cost involved will be Rs. 141.40 lakhs. For these Sub-Centres, the recurring expenditure towards staff and drugs will be met only for 2 years at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per year.

Completion of existing Sub-Centres

35. For 265 Primary Health Centres, 1972 Sub-Centres should have been in position. But by the end of Fourth Plan, buildings for 820 Sub-Centres would be yet incomplete. To complete these Sub-Centres, which are at various stages a total provision of Rs. 123 lakhs is proposed.

Drugs for Centres and Sub-Centres

36. According to the Government of India pattern drugs to a tune of Rs. 12,000 have to be provided for each Primary Health Centres. Similarly, each Sub-Centre has to be provided Rs. 2,000 worth of drugs every year. At present each Primary Health Centre is provided drugs to a tune of Rs. 6,000 per annum. Now an additional amount of Rs. 6,000 per Centre per annum for all the 265 Centres has to be provided to have Rs. 12,000 worth of drugs per annum.

37. For Sub-Centres also enhanced provision has to be made for drugs. Out of 1972 Sub-Centres, 795 are under Health and 1,177 are under Family Planning. The average amount spent on drugs at present in Family Planning Sub-Centre is Rs. 1,200 per annum. In the case of Sub-Centres under Health there is no separate provision for drugs. To have an uniform pattern, it is proposed to enhance the provision for drugs in Family Planning Sub-Centres by Rs. 800 and in Health Sub-Centres Rs. 2,000 per Centre per annum will be provided. The total cost involved for additional drugs for all the existing Centres and Sub-Centres during the Fifth Plan is Rs. 206.08 lakhs.

Upgrading of Primary Health Centres

38. Out of 265 Primary Health Centres, 46 of them are at taluk headquarters and rest in rural areas. During the Fifth Plan, 8 additional Primary Health Centres would be started making a total of 273 at the end of the Plan. The present norm is to upgrade one out of every four Primary Health Centres and at that rate during the Fifth Plan, 68 Primary Health Centres have to be upgraded. Uugradation of these Centres involves the provision of 30 beds at each Centre.

39. The 46 taluk level Primary Health Centres are having varied bed strength totalling to 543 in all. To provide a uniform pattern of 30 beds at each of these Centres, an additional total number of 847 beds have to be added. The Centre-wise existing bed strength and additional proposed is available at Annexure 'B'.

40. Another 22 rural Primary Health Centres will also have to be upgraded. At present on an average they are having only 6 beds each and an additional 24 beds have to be provided for each of the Centres. The requirements of additional beds for these rural centres would be 528. Thus the additional bed strength to be added in all these 68 Primary Health Centres in the Fifth Plan would be 1375. According to norms, prescribed by the Government of India, the total cost involved is Rs. 734.40 lakhs.

41. The total cost on all the components of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme now proposed is Rs. 1,310.28 lakhs. This is against Rs. 1,248.38 lakhs indicated by the Planning Commission after discussions during May 1973. The additional amount involved as per the present proposals is only Rs. 61.90 lakhs. If the population per taluk is taken into account, the present proposals will be in order. The additional amount of Rs. 61.90 lakhs has to be provided under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

42. Rural health care will be directed towards curative, preventive, family planning and nutritional services. It would be necessary to provide referral services at appropriate levels, and the taluk hospitals are considered to be the best level for such referral services. Similarly, the district hospitals with proper specialised services would function as referral hospitals for the taluk level hospitals. As such, emphasis will be to improve the taluk and district level hospitals.

Taluk level hospitals

43. Out of 175 taluks in the State the hospitals in 133 taluk headquarters need to be improved and upgraded to 30 bed hospitals. In 46 taluk headquarters there are Primary Health Centres and they would be upgraded to 30 bed hospitals under the Minimum Needs Programme. That means, 77 taluk hospitals have to be improved. These 77 hospitals have varying bed strength totalling to 1,075. In order to provide 30 beds in each of these it would be necessary to establish 1,205 additional beds. The details of the institutions with present bed strength and additional requirement are available at annexure 'C'. It is proposed to phase them at 250 beds per year during the first four years of the Fifth Plan, and 205 beds in the last year of the Fifth Plan.

44. At present a few specialised services are provided in the taluk level hospitals. To develop them as proper referral hospitals the following additional specialised services will be provided: medicine, surgery obstetrics and gynaecology. In addition, dental clinics, X-Ray unit and laboratory services will be provided. The total cost to upgrade and improve these 77 taluk level hospitals is Rs. 440 lakhs.

District Hospitals

45. It is necessary to have at least 250 beds in each of the district hospitals. Out of 19 districts, only 8 districts hospitals have a strength less than 250 beds. To have a uniform pattern the additional requirement of beds would be 830 as detailed below:

District	*Present strength*	*Extra requirement*
1. Bidar ..	175	75
2. Bijapur ..	135	115
3. Chickmagalur ..	140	110
4. Dharwar ..	170	80
5. Kolar ..	190	60
6. Mandya ..	130	120
7. Karwar ..	80	170
8. Raichur ..	150	100
		830

46. The major teaching hospitals in the State are over burdened and if specialised services are made available at the district level hospitals the pressure on the teaching hospitals would be considerably reduced leading to a better quality of teaching and service at these major hospitals. It is therefore proposed to provide additional specialised services at the district level hospitals like; Eye, ENT, Skin, V.D., Anaesthsia, Peadiatrics, Psychiatry, etc.

47. Suitable equipments have been provided to the district hospitals but there is need to replace the unserviceable ones and augment them by additional equipment. Rough estimates of additional equipment required during the Fifth Plan is of the order of Rs. 183 lakhs. However, a separate technical committee is being constituted to examine in detail the equipment required at the taluk level and district level hospitals. With such supplies, these hospitals would be fully equipped to provide specialised services. For all these measures of upgrading and improving the district hospitals the total provision proposed is Rs. 330 lakhs.

Medical Education

48. There are sufficient number of Medical Colleges in the State including Post-graduate training facilities. The emphasis will be to improve the quality of education imparted at these colleges by providing requisite facilities like laboratory, equipment, buildings and qualified teaching staff. The attempt would be to gradually reach the standards of teaching facilities prescribed by the All India Medical Council. All the 4 Government Medical Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli and Bellary will be so improved.

49. For all the 9 Medical Colleges, both Government and private, there are suitable major teaching hospitals. Among them, the hospitals at Bellary, Belgaum, Davanagere Hubli, Mysore and Bangalore need to be strengthened in terms of qualified teaching staff and equipment. The existing nurse bed ratio of 1.7 needs to be improved to 1:3: Suitable proposals are made for such qualitative improvement at these major teaching hospitals.

50. A premier Cancer Institute is coming up at Bangalore. The Rafi Ahmed Lidwai Cancer Research Institute needs to be developed for service, research and training. Cardiology and Intensive Coronory Care Units are proposed to be started in the Medical Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Hubli. This will go a long way both for treatment and training. The Venkateswara Institute of ENT at Bangalore is to be further deveolped with proper equipment and staff. Similar measures is contemplated for the Urology and Neo-natology units at Bangalore and Mysore. Facilities for Post-graduate research is to be improved at the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore. For these measures, of qualitiative improvement in teaching and research institutions, a total provision of Rs. 275 lakhs is proposed.

Training Programme

51. The institutions available for the training of para-medical staff is adequate to meet the needs. They have to be improved for better standards of training. Laboratory facilities, equipment, qualified staff and buildings are required at these institutions.

Stipends have to be provided to the trainees to have the requisite out-turn of trained para-medical staff. A total provision of Rs. 180 lakhs for training programmes is proposed.

Indigenous System of Medicine

52. The Indian System of Medicine includes Ayurveda. Unani, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, Siddha, etc. During the Fifth Plan emphasis will be on improving the quality of medical services in rural areas. Under this scheme, it is proposed to open 5 Ayurvedic-cum-Unani Hospitals with 100 beds at district level and 175 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 25 Unani Dispensaries in rural and urban areas in the State and also to improve the Homoeopathic System of Medicine on par with other systems. It is proposed to open 25 Dispensaries and 5 (25 bedded) Hospitals. Naturopathy is a part of Indian System of Medicines and it is proposed to start Naturopathic College with attached hospital of 50 beds at Bangalore and also 25 Nature Cure Dispensaries.

Training

53. In view of proposed increase in the number of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries/Hospitals in rural areas the need for increased nursing staff trained in Indian Medicine is to be felt. It is proposed to start Nurses Training Course in Indian System of Medicine at Bangalore.

54. To man the new institutions it is necessary to have more trained pharmacists. Hence, it is proposed to start pharmacists training course in Indian System of Medicine in major hospitals at Mysore and Bangalore.

Building

55. There is permanent hostel facilities provided for students studying B.S.A.M. Degree Course at Mysore and Bangalore. It is proposed to construct the hostels (Men and Women) at Bangalore and Mysore.

56. There are no quarters provided to the staff of the hospitals and Colleges. It is proposed to construct staff quarters for the staff of the Hospital and College both at Mysore and Bangalore.

57. The present accommodation is inadequate. It is proposed to provide separate accommodation for preparation of the Bhasmas and additional blocks at Government Central Pharmacy. Bangalore. The Central Government have provided Research Schemes to the State. It is necessary to provide permanent accommodation at Bangalore for functioning of the research schemes, it is proposed to construct permanent building for the same. As the Post-graduate Course at Mysore is being conducted in a rented building, it is envisaged to have a separate building for Post-graduate Institute at Mysore.

The total provision proposed is Rs. 300 lakhs.

Drugs Control—College of Pharmacy.

58. The scheme was started during III Five Year Plan and will continue during Fifth Five Year Plan period. At present the

Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore is imparting education in Pharmacy both for B. Pharm Degree course and D. Pharm Diploma in Pharmacy. The admission strength for B. Pharma is 30 and D. Pharm is 60. This institution is now running the course in the old Vaccine Institute, Bangalore and it is proposed for the construction of the building in the existing premises. Further there is a programme for starting Post-graduate course in Pharmacy for which General Assistance has been sought from Government of India. With a view to develop this institution to a full-fledged College both for Degree and Diploma courses and post-graduate courses in the State of Mysore and to meet the requirements of pharmacists both of public and private sectors, a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan both for Capital and Revenue expenditure.

Expansion of Drugs Testing Laboratory, Bangalore

59. The Drugs Testing Laboratory. Bangalore which was sanctioned during III Five Year Plan will be further expanded during the Fifth Five Year Plan. More developments have been made during the Fourth Five Year Plan by construction of first floor, construction of Animal House, starting different sections for analysis of all kinds of drugs have been made. This has to be further developed and fully equipped to take up the analysis of cosmetics, Ayurvedic and Unani drugs, biological and non-biological drugs, etc. For this purpose different sections like, Bacteriology section, Pharmacognosy section, Research section, Training section have to be commissioned and for which Government have accorded sanction for starting different sections in the laboratory. The same will be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan. By doing so the laboratory will not only be in a position to analyse all kinds of drugs but also it will be in a position to take up research programme These facilities will be extended to the neighbouring States and private institutions on payment basis. This laboratory will be the second of its kind in India. To come up to that level a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Strengthening of Drugs Control Organisation

60. During the Fourth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is earmarked for strengthening of the Drugs Control Organisation which includes creation of Police wing, Prosecution wing, Intelligence wing, for strengthening Drugs Control Organisation sanction of above scheme is under consideration of Government. During the Fifth Five Year Plan to cope up with the increased responsibilities of the Department it is felt necessary to strengthen the organisation by providing technical officers both at the Headquarters and at Divisional level and further opening Drugs Inspector's Offices at District level with necessary staff for more effective enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act. To implement this scheme a provision of Rs. 10 00 lakhs is provided during Fifth Five Year Plan.

Training of analysts

61. This is a revised scheme sanctioned during Third Year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The aim of this training is to provide an opportunity to first class graduates of Pharmacy to obtain practical training in the manufacturing and quality control of drugs

at Pharmaceutical concerns in Bangalore and at Drugs Testing Laboratory, Bangalore. The course is for a period of 18 months and 12 B. Pharma candidates both from Bangalore and Mysore Universities will be selected and they will be paid Rs. 150 stipend per month. The candidates will be specialised in drugs analysis in all its complexities after the completion of their training, they will be absorbed both in public and private sectors. To implement this scheme in a fully developed manner, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Grant-in-aid to private institutions

62. In addition to the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore there are 4 other private institutions who are imparting pharmacy education in the State. The names of the Institutions are as follows :—

(1) The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.

(2) V. L. College of Pharmacy, Raichur.

(3) J. N. Medical College and School of Pharmacy, Belgaum.

(4) The National Educational Society, Institute of Pharmacy, Shimoga.

63. During the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan an **ad-hoc** grant of Rs. 0.50 lakh each was sanctioned to the above 4 institutions in the State. These grants were not continued during second and third years of the Fourth Five Year Plan because of the lack of funds. However grant-in-aid Code was formulated and submitted to Government for approval. The same was deferred for the time being due to pausity of funds. As per the terms and conditions laid down in the grant-in-aid code, the above institutions who are running this course, according to the Pharmacy Council of India regulations have to be given grants for the continuance of the course. As such a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Fifth Five Year Plan has been proposed.

Providing Transport vehicles to Divisional Offices

64. With the increased complexities in the detection of crimes under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, quick and efficient transport to the officers is an indispensable necessity. At present, there is not even one vehicle in the whole department and consequently the work is suffering. The question of entrusting more complicated work by way of enforcement of the Dangerous Drugs Act, Poisons Act, etc., are under very active consideration of the Government. Detection of crimes under these Acts are much more hazardous to the safety and lives of the officers as criminals of the worse type will be indulging in smuggling dangerous drugs, including narcotis (opium, poison, etc.) poison drugs, etc. Without fast moving vehicles to apprehend these criminals, to confiscate incriminating evidences and to bring them to the court of law, any effective action will be practically impossible. It is felt therefore that each District Officers in the Fifth Plan will have the fast moving vehicles provided and there will be a vehicle stationed at each of the six Offices of the Department for emergencies.

Other Programmes

65. The Government Dental College at Bangalore has to be developed on proper lines with additional equipment, qualified staff and building to gradually reach the standards prescribed by the All India Dental Council. Post-graduate courses in a few specialities are to be introduced at this college. Dental Clinics in 100 taluk level hospitals will be established.

66. Child Guidance Clinics will be started in 13 district hospitals where they are not available. Psychiatric Clinics will be started in 15 district hospitals.

67. At present no Rehabilitation Centre is available and so such centres are to be started at all the 19 district headquarters in support of the other welfare schemes. School health services is now available in 85 Primary Health Centres and possibly 20 will be established during 1973-74. In the Fifth Plan, School Health Services will be extended to an additional 100 Primary Health Centres to cover a total child population of 3.80 lakhs.

68. The Department of Health and Family Planning Services has expanded enormously with the increase in the number of institutions and programmes. During 1972-73 the Department was partially re-organized by creating Divisional Offices headed by Deputy Directors. These posts need to be upgraded to the rank of Joint Directors for effective exercise of the delegated financial and administrative powers on par with other Departments like Education, Agriculture and Co-operation.

69. The Headquarters Office also needs to be re-organised for effective supervision and implementation of plan programmes. The officers at headquarters in charge of various programmes have to be on an higher grade than the field officers at district level for effective control and supervision. The posts at the headquarters do not carry any non-practice allowance, especially on the health side. To attract proper persons there is need to provide a non-practice allowance of 25 per cent of the basic pay. The supporting staff at the headquarters office, regional offices and district offices involved in the administration has to be suitable strengthened with expansion in work.

70. There is no effective unit for maintenance of various types of equipment supplied to hospitals and dispensaries. In the Fifth Plan, more equipment is proposed to be supplied to all taluk level and district level hospitals. For proper maintenance and repairs to the equipments, 4 divisional mobile maintenance units are necessary.

71. Comprehensive re-organisation proposals on these lines are being considered. For these measures a provision of Rs. 25.72 lakhs is proposed. The total provision for all the miscellaneous programmes detailed above is Rs. 88.72 lakhs.

72. Tribal population in the State is concentrated only in the districts of Mysore, Coorg and South Kanara. These areas are well covered by Health Unit Type Dispensaries. In addition, there are 6 Mobile Tribal Health Units and 15 A.N Ms. to serve

the tribal population. The requisite staff is provided by the Department of Health Services but they are under the administrative control of the Social Welfare Department. There is no proposal to extend this scheme.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Control of Communicable Disease

73. Communicable diseases still continue to be a major health problem in the State. Small-pox and Cholera is almost with us throughout the year. The Malaria Eradication Programme has been in progress in 15 units. It had reversals and set backs and there is every possibility of reversal to consolidation or even to attack phase in some of the districts now under maintenance. Urban Malaria is another problem which is being tackled in two cities only; Bangalore and Bellary. It is proposed to extend the same scheme to other district headquarters and the scheme in respect of 4 district headquarters has already been accepted in principle by the Government of India.

74. The progress in respect of the Leprosy and Filaria has been fairly satisfactory. But it is observed that incidence of Filaria is increasing in non-coastal areas of the State. For these there is need to increase the control units, detection components, treatment components, survey units and night clinics.

75. In the field of Tuberculosis, all the districts are now having TB Centres with ACG Teams. The number of isolation beds is only 150. In view of need, an additional 250 beds are required.

76. There is a Vaccine Production Centre at Belgaum producing on an average about 10 million units of F.D Vaccine. It is proposed to step up production at this Centre to 48 milion FD Vaccine units during the Fifth plan to meet the requirements of not only this State but also the neighbouring States.

77. By the end of the Fourth plan, 15 VD Clinics would be available and they are proposed to be maintained in the Fifth plan with suitable staff and equipment. For all these measures of control of communicable diseases in the Fifth plan, the total provision proposed is Rs. 2160.80 lakhs.

Indegeneous System of Medicine

78. Post Graduate Degree and Diploma courses in three different subjects namely,

1. Prasutitantra and Koumara Brithya.
2. Shalya and Shalakya.
3. Shareera and Siddhanta.

will be started in the existing Government Colleges to meet the demands of qualified teachers in teaching institutions. Hence, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for Degree Course and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for Diploma Course.

79. Deputation of teaching staff for Post Graduate in other Universities and students to the other States for specialisation in Unani and Naturopathy is proposed in the Plan at the cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

80. For improvement and development of the Government Central Pharmacy on par with other pharmacies in the country, it is necessary to standardise the medicines on scientific lines. Government of India has proposed to give a loan of Rs. 10.00 lakhs free of interest during the V Plan for which purpose Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided.

81. Government of India is providing financial aid of Rs. 1.00 lakh to conduct research on Asthma and Diabetes at Bangalore and Mysore respectively. The total provision proposed is Rs. 40 lakhs for all these schemes.

Other Programmes

82. Post-graduate medical education is started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by providing facilities for 3 units. In the Fifth plan, it is proposed to have an additional Post-graduate unit in each of the 4 Medical Colleges.

83. In the Government Medical Colleges and the attached teaching hospitals, mental health has to be taught as part of the curriculum. Pilot project for mental health is to be continued and extended to other teaching hospitals. Training of Physiotherapists will be necessary to meet the requirements of the Fifth Plan.

84. Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres have to be strengthened with the requisite Basic Health Services. At present there are 1089 Basic Health Workers, 349 Senior Health Inspectors and 11 Laboratory Technicians. In addition to continuing this staff, additional Basic Health Service Staff will have to be made available in the Fifth plan in relation to the population growth as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India. For all these schemes, a total provision of Rs. 1112.80 lakhs is proposed. By broad programmes to be implemented during Fifth plan, as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the break up is as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*(Rs. in lakhs)*
1.	Communicable Diseases	2,160.80
2.	Indigenous System of Medicine ...	40.00
3.	Other Programmes	1,112.80
	Total ...	3,313.60

Annual Plan 1974-75

85. An earnest beginning is to be made from the first year of the Fifth plan to achieve the broad objectives of the plan. A total outlay of Rs. 633.10 lakhs is proposed as detailed below :

Sl. No.	*Programme*		*Rs. in lakhs*
1.	Minimum Needs Programme	...	279.38
2.	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	...	154.00
3.	Medical Education ...	...	57.00
4.	Training Programmes ...	...	37.50
5.	Indegeneous System of Medicine	...	68.60
6.	Drugs Control ...	...	17.40
7.	Other Programmes ...	...	19.22
	Total	...	633.10

86. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, a total outlay of Rs. 668.86 lakhs is proposed for Control of Communicable Diseases, Indigenous System of Medicine and other programmes.

STATEMENT I.

HEALTH

Programmewise Fifth Five Year Plan Outlays.

(*Rs. in Crores*)

Sl No.	*Programme*	*Fifth Five Year Plan*			*Phasing Total Outlay*				
		Total	*Capital*	*Foreign Exchange*	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Minimum needs Programme	13.10	8.46	..	2.79	2.98	2.78	2.29	2.26
2	Control of Communicable Diseases	21.61	3.29	..	4.35	4.31	4.31	4.31	4.33
3.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	7.70	1.50	..	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
4	Medical Education and Research	2.75	0.60	..	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.53
5	Training Programmes	1.81	0.27	..	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
6.	Indigenous System of Medicine including Homoeopathy	3.00	1.84	..	0.69	0.77	0.62	0.50	0.43
7.	Drugs Control	0.75	0.10	0.05	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
8.	Other Programmes	0.89	0.17	..	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17
	Total ..	51.61	16.23	0.05	10.68	10.83	10.48	9.87	9.76

Note :

1. Corresponding Fourth Plan Outlays and expenditure cannot be indicated as the Fourth Plan Programme are of a different pattern.
2. Figures rounded off to the nearest hundred.
3. Control of Communicable Diseases will be under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

STATEMENT II

HEALTH

Schemewise outlays in the Fifth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Fifth Five Year Plan*			*Phasing Total Outlays*				
		Total	*Capital*	*Foreign Exchange*	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. Minimum Needs Programme :								
1.	Establishment of New Primary Health Centres—								
	(i) Construction of buildings (including quarters)	16.00	16.00	..	2.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
	(ii) Staff (recurring for 2 years only) ..	9.60	..	..	4.80	4.80	..	..	..
	(iii) Supply of drugs (for 5 years)	4.80	..	..	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
2.	Completion of Buildings for existing PHCs. —								
	(i) Backlog of PHC construction	50.00	50.00	..	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	..
	(ii) Backlog of PHC quarters	25.00	25.00	..	10.00	10.00	5.00	..	..
3.	Establishment of New Sub-Centres—								
	(i) Construction of buildings (including quarters)	60.60	60.60	..	10.00	20.00	10.00	10.60	10.00
	(ii) Staff and drugs (recurring for 2 years only) ..	80.80	..	..	8.40	16.40	16.00	16.00	24.00
4.	Completion of buildings for existing Sub-Centres ..	123.00	123.00	..	40.00	40.00	43.00	..	..
5.	Enhanced provision of drugs to existing Primary Health Centres.	79.50	..	..	15.90	15.90	15.90	15.90	15.90
6.	Enhanced provision of drugs to existing Sub-Centres.	126.58	..	..	25.31	25.32	25.31	25.32	25.32
7.	Up-grading of PHCs to 30 bed hospitals ..	731.40	571.20	..	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	146.40
	Total—A ..	1,310.28	845.80	..	279.38	298.38	273.17	223.78	225.58

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	B. Hospitals and Dispensaries :								
1	Improvements to Taluk Hospitals								
	(i) Provision of additional beds ...	100.00	100.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	(ii) Provision of additional equipment	220.00	...	...	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
	(iii) Additional specialized services (staff) .	120.00	. .	...	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
2	Improvements to District Hospitals								
	(i) Provision of additional beds .	50.00	50.00	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	(ii) Provision of additional equipment ...	183.00	...	...	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	39.00
	(iii) Additional specialized services (staff) ..	97.00	...	...	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	17.00
	Total B ..	770.00	150.00	...	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
	C. Medical Education								
1.	Qualitative improvement of Medical Colleges and Hospitals								
	(i) Bellary ..	56.00	8.00	.	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
	(ii) Belgaum ..	13.00	3.00	..	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	(iii) Davangere .	20.00	5.00	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	(iv) K.M.C., Hubli .	14.00	1.00	.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
	(v) Mysore .	16.00	6.00	..	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	(vi) Bangalore ...	14.00	4.00	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
2.	Internee's Hostels for Medical Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Hubli.	40.00	30.00	...	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
3.	Specialists services at the teaching hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Hubli.	50.00	...	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4.	Development of Cancer Research Institute, Bangalore	10.00	.	.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
5.	Establishment of Cardiology and Intensive Coronory Units in Medical Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Hubli.	10.00	..	.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
6.	Development of the Venkateshwara Institute of ENT at Bangalore	2.00	.	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

7. Urology and Neonatology and others	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
8. Post-Graduate Research Institute, Bangalore ..	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9. Improvement of bed-nurse ratio in teaching hospitals	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total—C ..	275.00	60.00	..	57.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	53.00
D. Training Programme :								
1. Training of Nurses in Schools for Nurses ..	30.00	8.00	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
2. College of Nursing ..	20.00	2.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3. Training of Laboratory Technicians (Jr.) ..	3.00	..	..	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
4. Training of X-Ray Technicians ..	1.00	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
5. Training of Radiographers ..	1.00	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
6. Training of Refractionists and Opticians ..	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7. Training of Orthptists ..	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8. Training of Aux. Nurses and Midwives ..	55.00	12.00	..	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
9. Training of Health Visitors ..	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
10. Training of Laboratory Technicians (Sr.) ..	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11. Training of Health Inspectors ..	30.00	5.00	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
12. Training of Dental Mechanists and Hygienists ..	6.00	..	..	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total—D ..	181.00	27.00	..	37.50	36.00	36.00	36.00	35.50
E. Other Programmes :								
1. Development of the Dental College, Bangalore ..	12.00	2.00	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00
2. Introduction of Post-graduate courses in Dental College, Bangalore.	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3. Establishment of Dental Clinics	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
4. Establishment of Child Guidance Clinics ..	6.00	..	..	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. School Health Services	30.00	15.00	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
6. Re-organisation of the Department of Health Services	25.72	..	..	5.72	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total—E ..	88.72	17.00	..	19.22	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.00
F. Indigenous System of Medicines—								
Ayurvedic System of Medicine :								
1. Opening 175 dispensaries in rural areas ..	43.75	..	..	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
2. Opening of 5 (100 beded hospitals) at districts ..	25.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Nature Cure :								
1.	Opening of Nature Cure College	5.00	..	..		2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	Starting of 25 Nature Cure Dispensaries in rural areas	6.25	..	.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
	Homoeopathic System of Medicine :								
1.	Starting of 25 dispensaries in rural areas ..	6.25	..	..	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
2.	Starting of 5 (25 beded) hospitals in rural areas ..	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Unani System of Medicine :								
1.	Establishing an Unani College	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	Starting of 25 Unani Dispensaries in rural areas ..	6.25	..	..	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
	Training Programmes :								
1.	Starting Nurses training courses at Bangalore and Mysore.	5.00	...	...	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.50
2.	Pharmacists training in Ayurveda and Unani ...	3.00	...	...	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
	Physical Facilities :								
1.	Construction of boys hostel for 100 boys at Bangalore	5.00	5.00	...	1.00	2.00	2.00	...	
2.	Construction of girls hostel for 50 girls at Bangalore	3.00	3.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	...	.
3.	Staff quarters at Bangalore	25.00	25.00	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
4.	Nurses quarters at Bangalore	4.00	4.00	...	1.50	1.50	1.00	...	..
5.	Construction of College building at Mysore ...	10.00	10.00	...	2.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Construction of boys hostel for 50 boys at Mysore	3.00	3.00	...	1.00	2.00	.		.
7	Girls hostel building for 20 girls at Mysore ...	1.00	1.00	...	0.50	0.50	..		.
8.	Staff quarters at Mysore	10.00	10.00	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9.	Construction of additional block for preparation of 'bhasmas' at G.C.P., Bangalore. ..	25.00	25.00	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
10.	Construction of buildings for Central Schemes ...	10.00	10.00		2.00	3.00	5.00		.
11.	Building for the Directorate of Indian Medicine ..	20.00	20.00	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
12.	Buildings for Homoeopathic College, Hospitals and Dispensaries.	33.75	33.75	.	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.75
13.	Buildings for Nature Cure Hospital and College ...	3.75	3.75	..	1.00	2.00	0.75	...	.
14.	Buildings for Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries in rural areas.	31.00	31.00	...	10.00	10.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
	Total—F ...	300.00	184.00	...	68.60	76.60	61.85	49.60	43.35

G. Drug Control :

1.	Training of Pharmacists ...	35.00	10.00	...	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
2.	Expansion of Drugs Testing Laboratory	20.00		5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3.	Strengthening of Drugs Control Organisation	10.00	...	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
4.	Training of Analysts	2.00	...	...	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
5.	Grant-in-aid to Pharmacy Institutions	5.00	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Transport vehicle to Divisional Offices	3.00	...	...	3.00	...	...	...	...
	Total G ...	75.00	10.00	5.00	17.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	11.10
	Grand Total (A to G) ...	3,000.00	1,293.80	5.00	633.10	651.88	616.92	555.28	542.83

HEALTH

STATEMENT III

Fifth Five Year Plan Financial Outlays Centrally Sponsored Scheme

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl No	Programme	*IV Five Year Plan*			*Fifth Five Year Plan*			*Phasing of Total outlays*				
		Approved outlay	*Estimated expenditure*	*Short falls*	*Total*	*Capital*	*Foreign Exchange*	1974 75	1975 76	1976 77	1977 78	1978 79
	A. Control of Communicable Diseases -											
1. 2	**N.M.E.P.** Urban Malaria	341.52	180.690	160.830	682.00	..	..	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	138.00
3	Small Pox	150.00	62.880	87.120	300.00	..	..	60.00	60.00	60.00	600.00	60.00
4.	Cholera	45.00	21.931	23.069	90.00			18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
5	Tuberculosis	287.10	34.106	252.994	574.00	200.00		115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	114.00
6	Filaria	13.06	5.220	7.840	26.00			5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
7.	Leprosy	159.16	21.815	137.345	320.00	110.00	..	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00
8	Trachoma	2.37	1.280	1.090	4.80	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80
9.	**Goitre**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	**Vaccine Production Centre, Belgaum**	77.09	13.562	64.528	154.00	18.50	..	34.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
11.	Opening of V.D. Clinics	5.00	4.550	0.450	10.00		..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Total A	1,080.30	346.034	734.266	2,160.80	328.50		435.00	431.00	431.00	431.00	432.80
	B. Indigenous System of Medicine :											
1.	**Starting of Postgraduate course in** different subjects	10.00	6.42	3.58	15.00			3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
2.	Deputaton for higher studies	10.00	0.10	9.90	5.00			2.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
3.	**Improvement to Govt. Central Pharmacy, Bangalore**				10.00			2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
4.	Research of Indian Medicine	10.00	1.49	8.51	10.00			2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Total B	30.00	8.01	21.99	40.00		..	9.50	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.50

C. Other Programmes :											
1. Postgraduate Medical Education ..	12.00	11.905	30.095	84.00	..	..	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.00
2. Pilot Project for Mental Health ..	13.50	2.427	11.073	27.00	..	..	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3. Training of Physiotherapists ..	0.90	0.050	0.850	1.80	..	..	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
4. Stronghthening of Basic Health Service attached to Primary Health Centres	598.30	65.759	532.541	1,000.00	..	..	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Total C ..	654.70	80.141	574.559	1,112.80	..	..	224.36	222.36	222.36	222.36	221.36
Grand Total A, B and C..	1,765.00	434.185	1,330.815	3,313.60	328.50	..	668.86	661.36	660.86	660.86	661.66

STATEMENT IV

HEALTH

Fifth Five Year Plan—Physical Targets

Sl No.	Item	Fourth Plan Targets	Fourth Plan Achievements	1973-74 Anticipated position	Targets for V Plan (Addition)	Phasing Additions					1978-79 anticipated position
						1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	*Minimum Needs Programme :*										
	(i) No. of Pry. Health Centres ..	..	..	265	8	8	..	..	..	..	273
	(ii) No. of Sub-Centres ..	..	..	1972	404	84	80	80	80	80	2376
	(iii) No. of Upgraded PHCs.	..	..	..	68	14	14	14	14	12	68
2.	*Control of Communicable Diseases :* ..										
	(i) Malaria :										
	(a) No. of Units in Attack Phase ..			0.12	The units in attack & Consolidations Phase will be transferred to Maintenance Phase by the end of V Plan.						19.13
	(b) No. of Units in Consolidation Phase ..	..	..	3.45							
	(c) No. of Units in Maintenance Phase ..	..	..	15.56							
	(d) No. of Towns under Urban Malaria ..	2	2	2	20	4	4	4	4	4	22
	(ii) (a) No. of T.B. Centres (DTC) ..	9	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	(b) No. of Demonstration & Training Centres	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) No. of Isolation Beds	150	150	150	250	50	50	50	50	50	400
	(iii) Small pox										
	(a) Pry. Vaccinations (in millions)	11.8	7.8	7.8	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	17.8
	(b) Revaccinations („)	29.6	6.0	6.0	33.5	6.5	6.05	6.05	6.05	7.5	39.5
	(iv) Leprosy :										
	(a) Subsidiary Centres			Subsidiary Centres will be converted to control centres in V Plan							
	(b) Control Centres ..	..	11	11	12	3	3	3	3	..	23
	(c) S.E.T. Centres	25	25	65	100	25	25	25	25	25	165
	(v) Filaria :										
	(a) Control Units	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	..	8
	(b) Rural Research cum Training Centres										
	Detection component	..	..	..	42	10	8	8	8	8	42
	Treatment component	..	..	..	40	8	8	8	8	8	40
	Survey Units	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Night Clinics	..	..	..	45	9	9	9	9	9	45

(vi) Trachoma -										
(a) Blocks	61	61	68	100	20	20	20	20	20	168
(b) Population coverage (in millions)	6.8	6.8	6.8	10.0	2	2	2	2	2	16.8
(vii) Cholera No. of cholera units	8	8	..	To be continued in the V plan unless extended.						..
(viii) V. D. Clinics No. of V.D. Clinics	7	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. *
3. Hospitals & Dispensaries (Allopathic only) :										
(i) Hospitals :										
(a) District Hospitals & other major Hospitals	..	..	23	(Bed strength only will be raised 250 to in all District Hospitals)						23
(b) Sub-Divisional (Tq. Hospitals)	10	10	156	(Bed strength will be raised to 30 with additional facilities)						156
(c) Others	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
(ii) Dispensaries :										
(a) Urban	..	..	239	(All specialist services will be provided)					..	239
(b) Rural	30	55	1033	250	50	50	50	50	50	1283
(iii) Hospital Beds :										
(a) Urban	1000	2650	17285	2035	435	100	100	100	100	19320
(b) Rural	..	..	367	1375	275	275	275	275	275	1742
4. *Medical Education* –										
(i) No. of Medical Colleges	...	...	4 Govt. +5 Private	Continuation						4 Govt. +5 Private
(ii) Annual admission to Medical Colleges	...	...	765+710	To be continued in V Plan						765+710
(iii) No. of Post Graduate Departments	...	...	24							24
(iv) No. of Annual admission to Post Graduate Depatment	...	...	342							342
(v) No. of Dental Colleges	...	...	Govt. Private 1+1							1+1
(vi) No. of Admissions to Dental Colleges	...	...	40+40							40+40
5. *Training Programmes*—										
(a) Medical Auxiliaries—										
(i) No. of Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(ii) Annual Admission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
(b) Nurses—										
(i) No. of Institutions	...	...	12		To be continued in V Plan					12
(ii) Annual Admissions	...	...	1068	450	...	...	...	...	...	1518
(c) Aux-Nurse, Midwives—										
(i) No. of Institutions	...	...	19	3	To Be continued in V Plan					22
(ii) Annual Admissions	...	...	570	510	To be continued in V Plan					1080

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* 15 in Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum & Bellary, the Medical Colleges provide services through V.D. Dept. of College.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d	Health Inspectors—										
	i... No. of Institutions	4	4	7	5		To be continued in V Plan				12
	ii... Annual Admissions	300	300	525	375		To be continued in V Plan				900
	Manpower—										
	(a) Doctors	2000	1158	3158	1500	300	300	300	300	300	4658
	(b... Dentists	190	55	88	100	20	20	20	20	20	188
	(c) Med. Auxiliaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Nurses	1750	723	2473	2750	750	500	500	500	500	5220
	(e) Aux. Nurse Midwives ..	2000	1574	3874	3000	600	600	600	600	600	6574
	(f) Health Inspectors	2500	568	3068	3000	600	600	600	600	600	6068
7.	*Indigenous System of Medicines*—										
I.	Ayurvedic Hospital/Dispensaries (100 Beded)	...	...	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	6
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries ...	...	...	25	175	35	35	35	35	35	178
	(ii) Unani Dispensaries ...	...	...	17	25	5	5	5	5	5	25
	(iii) Nature cure Dispensaries	...	...	1	25	5	5	5	5	5	25
II.	Homoeopathic Hospitals (25 beded and Dispensaries).	...	...	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	6
	(a) Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Rural	...	...	...	25	5	5	5	5	5	25
III.	*Beds*—Urban Hospital	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	..	
IV.	*Training of Nurses*—										
	(a) Rural	...	...	...	100	...	...	..	..	.	100
	(b) Rural out turn	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...
V.	*Training of Pharmacists Institution*										
	(a) Annual Intake Ayurvedic ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...		150
	(b) Annual out turn .. .	...	..	...	In the 1st instance 10 candidates by the end of 1976 subsequently 10 candidates every year.						
	(a) Annual Intake Unani	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
	(b) Annual out turn	...	..	...	In the 1st instance 5 candidates by end of 1976 subsequently candidates every year.						

VI. *Medical Education College of Indian Medicine*—										
(*b*) Annual Admissions—										
(i) Naturopathy	...	...	195	125	...	...	...	...	...	125
(ii) Homoeopathy	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	125
(*b*) P.G. Course in Ayurvedic	...	...	20	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
V. *Other Programmes*—										
(i) No. of Food Analytical Laboratories ...	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	5
(ii) No. of Psychiatric Clinics	4	4	4	15	3	3	3	3	3	19
(iii) No. of Rehabilitation Centres ...	...	...	...	19	4	4	4	4	3	19
(iv) No. of Children Covered under School Health Programme.	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	5,30,000
(v) Child Guidance Clinics	4	4	6	13	3	3	3	3	1	19

ANNEXURE—A

Statement showing the talukwise rural populatuion and the PHCs and Sub-centres required

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Name of Taluk	*Population 1971*	*Rural Population*	*No. of PHC*	*No. of Sub-Centres*	*Additional No. PHCs.*		*Need of Sub-Centres*	*No. needed of*			
					at the rate of 1 for 80000 Population	*at the rate of 1 for lakh Population*		*Doctors*	*ANM*	*Health workers*	*Supervisory*
1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	7	8	9	10	11
1. Anekal	1,29,600	1,24,925	2	12	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
2. Bangalore South ..	1,76,826	1,76,826	2	14	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
3. Bangalore North ..	1,19,596	1,19,596	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Channapatna	1,72,990	1,40,402	2	12	..		2	..	2	2	..
5. Devanahalli .	1,30,473	1,18,928	1	7	..	..	5	..	5	5	1+1
6. Doddaballapur ..	1,54,636	1,19,036	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	.	
7. Hoskote . ..	1,53,751	1,41,578	2	13	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
8. Kanakapura .	3,19,824	1,99,524	2	12	..	..	8	..	8	8	2+2
9. Magadi .	1,72,574	1,59,165	2	13	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
10. Nelamangala	1,44,885	1,19,610	1	8	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
11. Ramanagaram .	1,36,221	1,04,779	1	6	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
Total ..	17,01,368	15,24,369	19	122	..	..	32	..	32	32	7+7

N.B.—For population over and above 50,000 one additional P.H.C. has been proposed under column No. 6b.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9	10	11
1. Athani	2,78,234	2,53,856	2	13	1	1	12	1+1	12	12	3+3
2. Belgaum	2,15,150	2,15,150	2	18	1	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
3. Chikkodi	3,61,075	2,98,113	4	25	...	...	5	...	5	5	1+1
4. Gokak	2,72,803	2,06,808	3	17	...	...	4	...	4	4	1+1
5. Hukkeri	2,40,927	2,09,514	2	15	...	...	6	...	6	6	2+2
6. Khanapur	1,51,900	1,37,201	2	13	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
7. Parsgad	1,82,587	1,66,576	2	12	...	...	4	...	4	1	1+1
8. Raibagh	1,55,699	1,29,373	1	9	...	...	4	...	4	4	1+1
9. Ramdurg	1,33,587	1,13,890	1	6	...	...	5	...	5	5	1+1
10. Bailhongal	2,14,508	1,95,068	2	12	...	...	7	...	7	7	2+2
Total ...	22,09,470	19,25,549	21	140	2	1	48	1+1	48	48	13+13

BELLARY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bellary	1,40,111	1,40,111	2	12	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
2. Hadagalli	1,27,452	1,16,997	2	9	...	...	4	...	4	4	1+1
3. Harapanahalli	1,45,714	1,26,020	2	13	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
4. Hospet	1,87,880	77,088	1	6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
5. Kudligi	1,57,455	1,44,583	2	13	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
6. Mallapura	35,933	35,933	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Sandoor	92,904	92,904	1	7	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
8. Siraguppa	1,10,103	84,277	1	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Total ...	9,87,503	8,17,913	12	72	...	...	14	...	14	14	1+1

BIDAR DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9	10	11
1. Aurad	1,43,681	1,43,681	2	10	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
2. Basavakalyan	1,74,700	1,49,108	1	10	1	1	5	1+1	5	5	1+1
3. Bhalki	1,56,443	1,56,443	1	9	1	1	7	1+1	7	7	2+2
4. Bidar	1,40,179	1,40,179	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Humnabad	1,58,386	1,28,616	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,73,389	7,18,027	8	59	2	2	16	2+2	16	16	4+4

1			2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9	10	11
						BIJAPUR DISTRICT							
1. Badami	..	..	1,84,052	1,45,216	2	12	..	..	2	..	2	2	
2. Bagalkot	..	..	1,49,491	97,745	2	12	..	..	..	..	..		
3. Bagewadi	..	..	1,85,675	1,71,693	2	12	..	..	5	..	5	5	1+1
4. Bijapur	..	..	1,42,175	1,42,175	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Biligi	..	..	82,601	82,601	1	6	..	..	2	..	2	2	
6. Hungund	..	..	1,86,022	1,43,335	2	12	..	..	2	..	2	2	
7. Indi	..	..	2,12,040	1,98,295	2	13	..	..	7	..	7	7	2+2
8. Jamkhandi	..	..	2,06,982	1,24,155	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Muddebihal	..	..	1,58,995	1,34,036	2	11	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
10. Mudhol	..	..	1,22,503	94,249	1	6	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
11. Sindhagi	..	..	1,91,104	1,80,926	2	12	..	..	6	..	6	6	2+2
	Total	..	18,21,640	15,14,426	21	129	..	..	29	..	29	29	6+6
						CHICKMAGALUR DISTRICT							
1. Chickmagalur	..	..	1,33,626	1,33,626	1	19	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Kadur	..	..	1,87,280	1,59,447	2	21	..	..	..	..	..		
3. Koppa			67,566	63,328	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Mudigere	..	..	86,567	81,587	1	17	..	..	..	..	..		
5. N. R. Pura			43,077	37,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Sringeri			27,632	23,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Tarikere	..	..	1,49,260	1,29,238	1	17	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total	..	6,95,008	6,28,285	6	96	..	..	..	..			
						COORG DISTRICT							
1. Mercara	..	..	96,237	76,780	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Somwarpet	..	..	1,39,070	1,15,540	1	7	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
3. Virajpet	..	..	1,42,984	1,27,180	1	10	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
	Total	..	3,78,291	3,19,500	3	28	..	..	7	..	7	7	2+2

CHITRADURGA DISTRICT

1. Challakere	1,82,632	1,61,962	2	16	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
2. Chitradurga	1,59,125	1,54,345	2	12	....	..	3	...	3	3	1+1
3. Davanagere	1,51,740	1,51,740	2	12	....	..	3	....	3	3	1+1
4. Harihar	1,24,112	90,224	1	8	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
5. Hiriyur	1,58,776	1,11,408	2	20	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Holalkere	1,34,863	1,27,087	1	9	.....	..	1	..	1	4	1+1
7. Hosadurga	1,39,799	1,31,016	1	12	...	..	1	..	1	1	..
8. Jagalur	97,340	89,767	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Molakalmuru	73,272	66,925	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,21,659	11,11,501	13	106	...	..	12	.	12	12	3+3

DHARWAR DISTRICT

1. Byadagi	76,899	62,551	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Dharwar	1,16,799	1,16,799	2	11	..	..	1	..	1	1	.
3. Gadag	2,06,908	1,11,482	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Hongal	1,42,578	1,28,752	1	8	..	..	5	..	5	5	1+1
5. Haveri	1,40,969	1,13,470	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Hirekerur	1,42,681	1,42,681	2	11	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
7. Hubli	75,978	75,978	1	7	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
8. Kalghatgi	87,723	80,723	1	6	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
9. Kundgol	1,00,812	89,628	1	6	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
10. Hungund	54,431	37,096	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mundargi	73,207	73,207	1	6	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
12. Navalgund	1,11,514	99,629	1	7	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
13. Ranebennur	1,66,013	1,25,264	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Ron	1,71,057	1,29,724	2	11	..	..	2	..	2	2	
15. Savanoor	72,779	60,477	nil	..	1	1	6	1—1	6	6	1+1
16. Shiggon	96,107	84,193	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Shirahatti	17,136	87,264	1	7	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Total	19,52,674	16,18,321	23	141	1	1	29	1—1	29	29	5+5

GULBARGA DISTRICT

1. Afzalpur ..	1,11,779	1,11,779	1	8	.	..	3		3	3	1+1
2. Aland	1,97,203	1,75,635	2	9	.		9	.	9	9	2+2
3. Chincholi	1,32,590	1,25,200	1	6	.	..	6	..	6	6	2+2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gulbarga District—*Contd.*											
4. Chitapur	2,17,049	1,72,256	2	9	..		[illegible]	..	8	8	2+2
5. Gulbarga	1,60,164	1,60,164	2	11			5	..	5	[illegible]	1+1
6. Jevargi	1,36,358	1,36,358	2	8			6	..	6	6	1+1
7. [illegible]	1,07,316	95,838	1	5			4	..	4	4	1+1
8. Shahapur	1,59,317	1,45,088	2	12			2	..	2	2	..
9. Shorapur	1,76,607	1,54,549	2	11			4	..	4	4	1+1
10. Yadgir	1,96,259	1,53,005	2	11			4	..	4	4	1+1
Total		30,10,589	17	90			51	..	51	51	12+12
HASSAN DISTRICT											
1. Alur	60,203	56,483	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Arakalgud	1,27,960	1,13,699	1	12	..		..		..	..	
3. Arasikere	2,08,261	1,80,402	2	15	..		3	..	3	3	1+1
4. Belur	1,21,578	1,11,099	1	11		..			..		
5. Chennarayapatna	1,70,545	1,56,626	2	11			5	..	5	5	1+1
6. Hassan	1,63,332	1,63,382	2	12			4	..	4	4	1+1
7. Holenarasipur	1,07,240	91,247	1	6			3	..	3	3	1+1
8. Sakaleshpur	19,175	80,021	1	12				..			
Total	10,51,044	9,52,959	11	85	..	..	15	..	15	15	4+4
KOLAR DISTRICT											
1. Bagepally	1,01,977	96,477	1	11	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Bangarpet	1,54,411	1,39,546	2	12	..	..	2	..	2	2	
3. Chickballapur	1,12,092	82,865	1	7		..	1	..	1	1	
4. Chintamani	1,56,415	1,29,731	2	13		..	..	..			
5. Gowribidanur	1,78,712	1,61,023	2	13		..	3	..	3	3	1+1
6. Gudibanda	32,533	27,551	1	6	..			..	..		
7. Kolar	1,41,718	1,41,718	2	13	..	..	1	..	1	1	
8. Mulabagal	1,35,065	1,19,621	1	9		..	3	..	3	3	1+1
9. Malur	1,17,309	1,06,917	1	8	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
10. Siddlaghatta	1,08,454	92,041	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	.	
11. Srinivasapura	1,41,781	1,06,044	..	11		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13,54,367	12,03,534	15	117	..	..	12	..	12	12	3+3

MANDYA DISTRICT

1. K. R. Pet	1,54,232	1,44,601	1	10	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
2. Maddur	1,97,091	1,85,002	2	17	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
3. Malavalli	1,89,645	1,70,638	1	11	1	1	6	1+1	6	6	1+1
4. Mandya	1,91,179	1,91,179	1	10	1	1	9	1+1	9	9	2+2
5. Nagamangala	1,30,789	1,23,883	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pandavapura	1,13,789	1,00,403	1	9	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
7. Sreerangapatna	1,05,517	91,417	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,82,242	10,07,123	9	80	2	2	21	2+2	21	21	1+4

MYSORE DISTRICT

1. Chamarajanagar	2,27,576	1,96,507	2	14	..	..	6	..	6	6	1+1
2. Gundlupet	1,39,152	1,24,410	1	8	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
3. Heggadadevanakote	1,15,068	1,35,058	2	9	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
4. Hunsur	1,36,914	1,16,918	1	7	.	..	5	..	5	5	1+1
5. Kollegal	2,00,971	1,72,265	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. K. R. Sagar	1,58,845	1,43,493	2	11	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
7. Mysore	1,38,115	1,38,115	2	12	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
8. Nanjangud	2,28,318	2,05,805	3	17	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
9. Periyapatna	1,15,381	1,07,970	1	7	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
10. T. Narasipur	1,82,340	1,63,877	2	12	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
11. Yelandur	48,803	43,671	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17,21,553	15,48,090	18	121	.	..	36		36	36	8+8

RAICHUR DISTRICT

1. Deodurga	1,56,352	1,46,678	1	7	1	..	5	..	5	5	1+1
2. Gangavathy	1,87,814	1,44,167	1	8	..	..	6	1+1	6	6	2+2
3. Koppal	1,63,506	1,30,287	2	12	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4. Kustagi	1,28,690	1,19,642	2	12	.	.	..	..		..	..
5. Lingasugur	1,71,123	1,48,297	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
6. Manvi	1,56,846	1,42,937	2	13	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
7. Raichur	1,29,682	1,29,682	2	10	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
8. Sindhanoor	1,39,958	1,25,661	1	13	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
9. Yelburga	1,40,918	1,40,918	2	14	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Total	13,35,889	31,98,269	15	106	1	..	18	1+1	18	18	4+4

1		2	3	4	5	6a	6b	7	8	9	10	11
	NORTH KANARA DISTRICT											
1.	Ankola	67,271	67,271	1	7	..	..					
2.	Bhatkal	71,658	52,924	1	6	..	..	..	..			
3.	Haliyal	85,107	47,519	1	7	..	..	..				
4.	Honnavar	1,06,537	93,993	1	10	..	..	..				
5.	Karwar	76,707	76,707	1	8	..	..	..	..		..	
6.	Kumta	1,00,743	81,631	1	8	..	..	..				
7.	Mundgod	44,464	44,464	1	5	..	..	..	..	..		
8.	Siddapur	73,802	73,802	1	6	..	..	1	..	1	1	
9.	Sirsi	1,14,230	85,654	1	7	..	..	1	..	1	1	
10.	Supa	35,762	35,762	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Yellapur	44,436	38,181	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	8,21,315	6,97,908	11	73	..	..	2	..	2	2	.
	SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT											
1.	Belthangadi	1,37,535	1,37,535	1	13	..	..	1	..	1	1	
2.	Bantwal	2,26,787	2,26,787	2	14	1	..	9	1+1	9	9	2+2
3.	Coondapur	2,42,310	2,09,602	2	16	..	.	5	..	5	5	1+1
4.	Karkal	2,18,496	1,88,065	3	18	..	..	1	..	1	1	
5.	Mangalore	2,55,706	2,56,706	2	18	1	1	8	1+1	8	8	2+2
6.	Puttur	1,56,366	1,38,783	2	10	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
7.	Sulya	87,946	87,946	1	6	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
8.	Udipi	3,11,713	3,01,703	1	23	..	..	7	..	7	7	2+2
	Total ..	13,75,353	15,46,127	17	117	2	1	38	2+2	38	38	9+9
	SHIMOGA DISTRICT											
1.	Bhadravathi	2,03,438	1,02,080	1	11	..	..	.	..	.	..	.
2.	Channagiri	1,75,979	1,66,524	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Honnali	1,86,768	1,21,818	1	12	.	..	.	..	..	..	.
4.	Hosanagar	79,130	75,279	1	21	.	..	.	.	..	..	
5.	Sagar	1,33,752	1,06,179	1	24	..	..	..	..	.	..	
6.	Shikaripur	1,30,367	1,03,998	1	17	..	..	.	..	.	..	

7. Shimoga	1,00,948	1,00,948	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Sorab	1,19,153	1,19,153	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Thirthahalli	1,14,477	1,03,832	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	11,94,096	9,99,611	10	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TUMKUR DISTRICT

1. Chiknayakanahalli ..	1,44,296	1,31,335	1	11	1	..	2	1+1	2	2	..
2. Gubbi	1,65,217	1,55,680	1	14	1	1	2	1+1	2	2	..
3. Koratagere	1,04,609	98,815	1	6	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
4. Kunigal	1,80,170	1,66,733	2	16	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
5. Madhugiri	1,82,139	1,68,022	2	14	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
6. Pavagada	1,44,373	1,29,497	2	12	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
7. Sira	1,75,430	1,57,131	2	13	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
8. Tiptur	1,42,916	1,19,518	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Tumkur	1,92,926	1,92,926	2	16	..	..	3	..	3	3	1+1
10. Turuvekere	1,25,575	1,17,462	1	7	..	..	4	..	4	4	1+1
Total ..	15,57,246	14,37,119	16	121	2	1	24	2+2	24	24	5+5

ANNEXURE—B

Taluk Level PHCs to be upgraded under M.N.P.

Bangalore District		
1. Anekal	6	24
2. Kanakapura	8	22
3. Magadi	26	4
4. Nelamangala	15	15
Chitradurga District		
5. Harihar	24	6
6. Holalkere	6	24
7. Jagalur	24	6
8. Molakalmur	10	20
Kolar District		
9. Bagepalli	10	20
10. Gudibanda	16	14
11. Malur	6	24
12. Mulbagal	13	17
13. Siddlaghatta	16	14
Shimoga District		
14. Honnali	6	24
15. Sorab	6	24
16. Hosanagar	6	24
Tumkur District		
17. Sira	16	14
18. Pavagada	12	18
19. Chicknayakanahalli	21	9
20. Gubbi	16	14
21. Turuvekere	16	14
22. Kunigal	16	14
Belgaum District		
23. Raibagh	6	24
Bijapur District		
24. Hungund	6	24
25. Indi	8	22
Dharwar District		
26. Hangal	6	24
27. Kalghatgi	6	24
28. Kundgol	6	24
29. Shiggan	6	24
30. Shirahatti	14	16

North Kanara District		
31. Mundgod	6	24
32. Supa	6	24
Gulbarga District		
33. Yadgir	8	22
Bellary District		
34. Siruguppa	16	14
Bidar District		
35. Shantapur	6	24
Mysore District		
36. Gundlupet	24	6
37. Heggadevanakote	6	24
38. Hunsur	16	14
39. Periyapatna	9	21
40. Yelandur	6	24
Mandya District		
41. K. R. Pet	12	18
42. Pandavapura	6	24
South Kanara District		
43. Sulya	6	24
Chickmagalur District		
44. Koppa	14	16
45. Tarikere	23	7
Hassan District		
46. Alur	16	14
	543	847

ANNEXURE—C

Taluk Level Institutions to be upgraded to 30 Beds with the Existing Bed Strength

Name of Taluka	No. of beds sanctioned	Additional required
1	2	3
Bangalore District		
1. Devanahalli	8	22
2. Hoskote	8	22
3. Ramanagaram	10	20

Name of Taluka	No. of beds sanctioned	Additional required
1	2	3
Chitradurga District		
4. Hiriyur	24	6
Kolar District		
5. Bangarpet	13	17
6. Chintamani	24	6
7. Gowribidanur	20	10
8. Sreenivasapur	20	10
Shimoga District		
9. Bhadravathi	25	5
10. Channagiri	10	20
11. Shikaripur	28	2
Tumkur District		
12. Madhugiri	14	16
13. Kortagere	9	21
Belgaum District		
14. Athani	9	21
15. Chikodi	12	18
16. Hukkeri	12	18
17. Khanapur	12	18
18. Ramadurga	18	12
19. Bailhongal	..	30
Bijapur District		
20. Badami	20	10
21. Bagewadi	12	18
22. Biligi	4	26
23. Muddebihal	12	18
24. Mudhol	28	2
25. Sindagi	12	18
Dharwar District		
26. Byadagi	20	10
27. Hirekerur	6	24
28. Mundergi	6	24
39. Nargund	16	14
30. Navalgund	18	12
31. Ranibennur	5	25
32. Ron	6	24
North Kanara District		
33. Ankola	18	12
34. Halyal	12	18
35. Honnavar	20	10
36. Kumta	28	2
37. Siddapur	12	18
38. Yellapur	..	30

Name of Taluka		No. of beds sanctioned	Additional required
1		2	3
Gulbarga District			
39. Afzalpur	..	4	26
40. Aland	..	4	26
41. Chincholi	..	25	5
42. Chitapur	..	12	18
43. Jivargi	..	8	22
44. Sadam	..	6	24
45. Shahapur	..	25	5
46. Shorapur	..	25	5
Bellary District			
47. Hadagali	..	22	8
48. Harapanahalli	..	14	16
49. Kudalgi	..	..	30
50. Mallapur	..	..	30
51. Sandur	..	8	22
Bidar District			
52. Aurad	..	6	24
53. Bhalki	..	10	20
54. Humnabad	..	15	5
55. Basavakalyan	..	25	5
Raichur District			
56. Manvi	..	12	18
57. Sindhanoor	..	12	18
58. Gangavati	..	18	12
59. Koppal	..	25	5
60. Yelburga	..	12	18
61. Kustagi	..	12	18
62. Lingasugur	..	12	18
63. Deodurg	..	20	10
Mysore District			
64. Nanjangud	..	24	6
65. T. Narasipur	..	6	24
Mandya District			
66. Malavalli	..	16	14
67. Maddur	..	16	14
68. Nagamangala	..	12	18
69. Sreerangapatna	..	12	18
Mangalore District			
70. Belthangadi	..	6	24
71. Bentwal	..	25	5
Chickmagalur District			
72. Kadur	..	25	5
73. Sringeri	..	8	22
74. Narasimharajapur	..	8	22
Hassan District			
75. Arakalgud	..	22	8
76. Belur	..	22	8
		1.075	1,205

CHAPTER 26

NUTRITION

Introduction

1. Malnutrition and under-nutrition is a major public health problem in the country. In Mysore State, it is estimated that 5 per cent of the population are pregnant and nursing mothers, in actual number it comes to 1.5 millions. 14 per cent from pre-school children of 1 to 5 years which in number comes to 4.2 million and lastly 25 per cent of the population form the school going group and this again comes to 7.5 million in actual numbers.

2. The Clinical Surveys conducted in Mysore State so far have revealed that among the vulnerable age group of population, the following deficiencies exist as indicated below:

Vitamin ' A ' deficiency ..	27.8 per cent
Vitamin ' B ' deficiency ..	25.9 per cent
Varies of Teeth ..	19.5 per cent
Vitamin ' C ' deficiency ..	10.06 per cent
Rickets ..	3.2 per cent
Protein Malnutrition ..	6.2 per cent

3. The Diet Surveys conducted in the State have revealed that the population is accustomed to carbohydrate rich food, deficient in proteins, specially animal proteins and also in minerals and vitamins. The intake of milk and milk products and pulses is very poor as also the intake of fruits. The average **per capita** consumption of these items of food is as follows:—

(a) Milk and Milk Products—80 ml/gms. as against 200 ml/gms. recommended.
(b) Pulses—40 gms. as against 80 gms. recommended.
(c) Fruits—0.6 gm. as against 30 gms. recommended.

Taking the above facts into consideration, it is necessary to plan a well balanced nutrition programme for the vulnerable age groups.

Present coverage

4. For the present, the following nutritional programmes are being implemented by different Government Departments for the benefit of vulnerable age groups.

5. (1) Supplementary Feeding programmes:—Composit Feeding Programme implemented by Community Development Department in 16 blocks mostly as Demonstration-**cum**-Education Programme. Pregnant and Nursing mothers and children of 6 moths to 5 years of age are supplied with milk. There are 1,280 beneficiaries under this programme which is negligible.

6. (II) Applied Nutrition Programme:—This is implemented by Community Development Department in 87 blocks of which 55 have completed the five year period of operation and 32 are active blocks. This is also a Demonstration-**cum**-Education programme. There are about 50,000 beneficiaries under this programme, which is poor.

7. (III) Special Nutrition Programme :—This is for the benefit of vulnerable populations living in urban slums and tribal areas, run by the department of Social Welfare. Pregnant and Nursing mothers, infants and pre-school children are covered under this programme. There are 3,00,000 beneficiaries under this programme.

8. (IV) Feeding Programmes of pre-school children of Scheduled Castes and Tribes run by the Department of Social Welfare through Women Welfare Centres. 20,000 beneficiaries are covered.

9. (V) The Social Welfare Board is feeding about 8,000 beneficiaries mostly pre-school children through their Family Welfare Projects.

10. (VI) Mid-day meal programme is implemented by the Department of Education. Here pre-school children are fed through Balavadies and school children are fed in various schools of the Department. There are about 8,00,000 beneficiaries under schools and 4,00,000 under Balvadies and Mahila Mandals.

11. (VII) Prophylaxis Programme:—The Department of Health and Family Planning Services is implementing ; (a) prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia, and (b) prophylaxis against vitamin 'A' deficiency. These are Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Mineral supplements and vitamins are fed to vulnerable mothers and children.

12. Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia is implemented through Primary Health Centres, Rural Dispensaries, District and Municipal Hospitals as part of Family Planning and M.C.H. Programme. At present it covers 1.50 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and 1.50 lakh pre-school children in age group 0 to 6 years.

13. Prophylaxis gainst vitamin 'A' deficiency is being implemented in six districts. Children below 4 years of age are given massive doses of vitamin 'A' concentrate once in six months. The present coverage is 5.4 lakhs children.

14. About 2.4 million beneficiaries are therefore being taken care of under various programmes as against the estimated 13.2 million beneficiaries in this category, which means that only 17 per cent of the vulnerable is being taken care of leaving 83 per cent uncared for.

15. With this background, comprehensive proposals were evolved as part of the National Programme of Basic Minimum Needs for Nutrition. It involved :—

	(Rs. lakhs)
(a) Pre-school feeding ..	5,130.00
(b) Mid-day meals school feeding ..	7,498.00
(c) Applied Nutrition Programme conversion into Integrated Child Care Services ..	500.00
(d) Health based nutrition scheme prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia, vitamin 'A' deficiency and others ..	1,197.00
(e) Production of 'Energy Food' capital outlay	7.00
Total ..	14,332.00

16. These proposals of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme for Nutrition were discussed with the Planning Commission during May 1973. It emerged during discussions that the programme would be limited to pre-school feeding and school feeding only. Applied Nutrition Programme and Prophylaxis Programme would continue to be Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which the concerned Government of India Ministries would communicate the details of the programme and outlays for the Fifth Plan.

17. For the other programmes, the physical targets visualized in the initial proposals were considered to be too high. Certain **tentative physical targets and** outlays were arrived at as noted below :—

Item	Level anticipatsd at the end cf Fifth Plan (lakhs)	Additional target for Fifth Plan (lakhs)	Outlay (Rs. lakhs)
1. Pree–school feeding	4.57	3.00	900.00
2. School–feeding (Mid–day meals)	15.00	3.00	3000.00

18. This total outlay of Rs. 3,900 lakhs suggested was on the assumption that CARE aid will not be available for the feeding programme in the Fifth Plan. Food component now supplied free by CARE would be substituted by the Central Government. Subsequently, the Planning Commission has informed that the outlay on Nutrition under Minimum Needs Programme would be Rs. 2,900 lakhs, which includes provision for mid-day meals.

Fifth Five Year Plan

19. In the light of discussions with the Planning Commission during May 1973, the programme herein would be for Pre-school feeding and School feeding, that is mid-day meals. The total provision of Rs. 2,900 lakhs will be distributed as follows: (a) School feeding Rs. 2,000 lakhs, and (b) Pre-school feeding Rs. 900 lakhs. Applied Nutrition Programme and Prophylaxis Programme will be taken up on getting the details from the concerned Government of India Ministries. Certain details for these to be included in the Fifth Plan are at annexure 1.

School feeding mid-day meals

20. The present coverage is 12 lakhs children of which pre-school children are 4 lakhs and school children 8 lakhs, amounting to 20 per cent of total enrolment. The administrative cost, expenditure on transport and contingencies are being met out of non-plan budget as they are already committed expenditure of the Annual Plans (1966-69). The same position would continue during the Fifth Plan period.

21. The provision of Rs. 2,000 lakhs has to be utilised for food cost, on the assumption that free CARE assistance would not be available from 1st April 1974. Value of CARE assistance is roughly Rs. 400 lakhs per year. Unit cost is as follows: Feeding

programme will be for 200 days in an year at 0.25 paise per child, and the cost per beneficiary per year would be Rs. 50. Administrative cost now met under non-plan, amounts to Rs. 10 per beneficiary per annum.

22. At this unit cost, Rs. 2,000 lakhs will not be sufficient to maintain the existing level of 12 lakhs children: for which the minimum required is Rs. 3,000 lakhs.

23. Mid-day meals is an important incentive to encourage children to enrol themselves in schools. In the Fifth Plan as part of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme firm targets are set to achieve 100 per cent enrolment of children in the age group 6 to 10 years (classes I to IV) and 50 per cent enrolment in the age group 10 to 13 years (classes V to VII). The present percentage of enrolment is 97 per cent and 43 per cent in the respective age groups.

24. To reach the targetted percentage of enrolment, the hard core 10 per cent of the age group population has to be tackled. Mere enrolment will not be sufficient. To avoid drop-outs from classess I to VII, incentives have to be provided to an higher percentage of children enrolled. Enrolment is poor and drop-outs greater due to economic reasons. Nearly 40 per cent of the total State population is living below the poverty line. Majority of them belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. To attract children from this section of the community, and retain them in schools, mid-day meals have to be provided to at least 40 per cent of the total enrolment.

25. However, the financial allocation has to be utilised atleast to maintain the present level of feeding 12 lakhs children. Rs. 2,000 lakhs under Minimum Needs Programme being not sufficient to maintain existing level, a provision of Rs. 3,000 lakhs is proposed, inclusive of Rs. 2,000 lakhs, in the General Education Programme. The balance of Rs. 1,000 lakhs will be met from the total provision proposed for General Education.

26. During the Fifth Plan, in view of firm targets of enrolment a total enrolment of 39.68 lakhs children to classes I to IV and 12.68 lakhs children to classes V to VII is anticipated at the end of the plan. By maintaining existing level of feeding 12 lakhs children, the coverage would be about 15 per cent of total enrolment. As at present, the department of Education will implement the scheme of mid-day meals.

Pre-school feeding

27. This special nutrition programme is for the benefit of the vulnerable population living in urban slums and tribal areas. According to 1971 census, there are 12 towns and urban agglomerations, viz. Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bellary, Davangere, K.G.F., Bijapur, Shimoga and Bhadravathi with a population of 1 lakh and above. The tribal population in the State is concentrated in the districts of Mysore, Coorg and South Kanara. There are no tribal blocks but only ad-hoc tribal blocks with a tribal population of 50,000. As at

present, the department of Social Welfare will implement this scheme with the assistance of local bodies.

28. The feeding programme will be for pre-school children in the age group 0 to 6, pregnant and nursing mothers. In urban slums, the scheme will be implemented through the local bodies, Municipalities, Corporations and voluntary agencies. The Taluk Development Boards will be responsible to implement the scheme in tribal areas.

29. The unit cost would be : The feeding programme will be for 300 days in an year. The cost of food component is 0.25 paise per beneficiary, and for 300 days the cost per beneficiary will be Rs. 75. The expenditure on administration, transportation and contingencies on an average will be Rs. 10 per beneficiary. Thus the total cost per beneficiary per year will be Rs. 85.

30. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs is available for this special nutrition programme to feed pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers. At the unit cost of Rs. 85 per annum, the total beneficiaries available for the entire Fifth Plan period will be roughly 10.60 lakhs. The total number of beneficiaries at the beginning of the Fifth Plan would be 1.65 lakhs and it will be scaled up to 2.60 lakhs during the last year of the Fifth Plan.

31. The details on Applied Nutrition Programme and Prophylaxis Programme are not worked out as the outlays are yet to be communicated by the concerned Government of India Ministries.

32. It is desirable to reduce the number of agencies to deal with pregnant and nursing mothers, and infants, pre-school children and school going children. The first category i.e., pregnant and nursing mothers and infants will be taken care of by the Department of Health Services. The second category will have to be entrusted to Local Bodies and Voluntary agencies like Mahila Mandals, and Balvadis of the respective areas. The school going children will continue to be taken care of by the Education Department.

33. The pregnant and nursing mothers and infants are covered by the M.C.H. Programme of the Health Department. It is therefore but proper because of the implied antenatal, intra-natal, post-natal and infant care provided by the Department, that the nutritional care of this group will be the responsibility of this Department.

34. The pre-school group of children is extremely important. Most of the nutritional disorders leading to under-nutrition and mal-nutrition are manifest in this group. It is therefore extremely important that proper care of their nutrition is taken, in order to prevent permanent damage to children in this age group. Where as no specific Department of Government is at present concerned with this entire group of children, it will be very necessary now that in every village a voluntary agency is established or planned to be established in order to look after this extremely vulnerable group of children. The nutritional care of this age group is rightly the charge of Local Bodies and Voluntary agencies whose development should therefore be encouraged.

35. The school going children are being taken care of by the Department of Education through their Mid-day meal programme. It is proposed that this responsibility of the Education Department in respect of nutritional care of the children during Fifth Plan period be continued and also be intensified.

36. The Applied Nutrition Programme has not been implemented in all the Blocks of the State. There are still 98 blocks left uncovered out of which 8 are expected to be taken up in 1973-74. These will have to be covered at the rate of 25-30 Blocks per year during the Fifth Plan period.

37. The present coverage of the programme as already stated is hardly 17 per cent. Again, the regular beneficiaries will be much less taking into consideration the absentees. In view of the fact that the diet is grossly deficient in proteins, minerals and vitamins, it is very necessary to cover the entire population at the rate of 2 million beneficiaries in a year giving preference to districts where rain-fall is poor and chances of drought are more.

STATEMENT I

NUTRITION

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

OUTLAY PROPOSED IN THE FIFTH PLAN

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	*Programme*	*Total Fifth Plan*	*Yearwise Phasing of the outlay*				
			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Pre-school Feeding	900.00	140.00	161.00	178.00	200.00	221.00
2.	School Feeding-Mid-* day meals.	2,000.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
	Total ..	2,900.00	540.00	561.00	578.00	600.00	621.00

Note— *Shown in General Education Programme where a total provision of Rs. 3,000 lakhs is made inclusive of its this provision.

STATEMENT II

NUTRITION

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sl. No	*Scheme*	*Unit*	*Level antici-pated at the end of Fifth Plan*	*Fifth plan total target*	*Yearwise phasing of targets*				
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Mid-day Meals								
	(a) Pre-school (0 to 6 yrs.	Lakhs	4.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	(b) School going (6 to 13 years)	,,	8.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
2.	Pre-school feeding.	,,	1.57	10.60	1.65	1.90	2.10	2.35	2.60

ANNEXURE I

Proforms for Examination of State Nutrition Programmes in Relation to minimum needs programme

1. The priority groups to be catered for during the fifth plan are the vulnerable groups *i.e.* the pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 0.6 and school going children of the weaker sections. The priority areas are tribal areas, urban slum areas and drought prone rural areas.	1.5. Million pregnant and Nursing mothers. 4.2 Million Pre-School Children and 7.5 Million School going Children are intended to be covered phasewise during the 5th Five Year Plan period under the supplementary feeding programme and prophylactic programme against specific Nutrition deficiency diseases.
2. The three important nutritional deficiencies which need to be immediately combated are :	
(*a*) Protein calorie deficiency	(*a*) Supplementary feeding for Pregnant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children with high protein food supplied is proposed.
(*b*) iron deficiency ; and ...	(*b*) Distribution of Ferrous Sulphate and Folic Acid to Pregnant and Nursing Mothers and to Children will be further extended to cover the entire population of the two categories.
(*c*) vitamin 'A' deficiency ...	(*c*) All the children of 1-4 years age group (about 10 lakh more) is proposed to be covered under the Prophylactic programme.
3. Feeding programmes have to be integrated with other Health and Welfare programmes to form a composite package programmes, which will include apart from feeding minimum health care, immunisation and improvement in environmental sanitation. The mutually reinforcing effect of each of the components of these package will ensure an impressive total effect on the community.	3. Already taken care of and will be taken care in the fifth plan also.

4. Details of the feeding supplemental programmes :—	
(a) Special Nutrition Feeding programmes :	(a) A special supplementary feeding programme for the benefit of children of 0.6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers has been taken up by the department of Social Welfare in the Urban slums and tribal blocks. There are about 320 urban centres and 28 *tribal* centres and nearly 3,00,000 beneficiaries are covered in these feeding centres. Double toned milk and nutritious bread are provided for feeding in urban centres whereas locally available foods in the form of Gruel, Upittu etc., are given in the tribal areas.
(b) Mid-day meals programme :	(b) The programme under the Department of Public Instruction envisages mid-day meal feeding of school children in Schools and pre School Children in balwadis. there are about 10,00,000 beneficiaries in the Schools. Care supplies of CSM and Balahar are being distributed under this programme.
(c) Balwadi feeding programme;	(c) The Mid-day meals scheme extended to Pre-school children in balwadi and mahila Mandals caters to nearly 7,00,000 beneficiaries of Pre-school age.
5. Details of other feeding programmes implemented by the State :	
(a) Composite programme for mothers and Children :	(a) The composite feeding programme is implemented by community development department in about 16 blocks mostly as a demonstration —*cum*- education programme. Pregnant and Nursing Mothers and children of 6 months to 5 years of age are covered under the programme. There are about 1,280 beneficiaries under this scheme.
	(b) Feeding programme of pre-school Children of Schedule Caste/Tribes is taken up by Dept. of Social Welfare through Women Welfare Centres. 20,000 beneficiaries are covered under this programme.
	(c) The Social Welfare Board is feeding about 8,000 beneficiaries in about 171 balwadies through their family Welfare projects.
	(d) The feeding programme under the applied Nutrition Programme which is also a demonstration *cum*-education programme-covers about 50,000 beneficieries in tha ANP feeding centres. Pre-School Children and pregnant and nursing mothers taken up through balwadias and Mahil Mandals are given the supplementary feeding under this Scheme.
6. Future of ANP programme:	
(a) Present coverage ; ..	(a) 87 Blocks (Taluks) have been covered so far under the programme with a programme period of 5 years for each block
	(b) It is proposed to cover the remaining blocks (88 Taluk) during the 5th Five Year Plan

7. Co-ordination :	
(a) Departments involved in feeding programmes ;	(a) The community development Dept. Social Welfare Dept., Education Dept. the State Social Welfare Board are the various agencies through which the feeding programmes in the State have been taken up at present in the State.
(b) Functions of the State Co-ordination Committee;	(b) The Co-ordination committee is responsible for the development of the aupplied Nutrition Programme and also for Co-ordinating the various activities under the programme. The working committee with development Commissioner as the Chairman and heads of various departments and concerned secretaries of the State and representatives from Social Welfare Board, etc., as members reviews the Work of the ANP as well as other Nutrition Programme in the State and gives necessary guidance for proper implementation of various programme in the State.
(c) Role of State Nutrition Officer.	(c) The State Nutrition Officer is appointed in the Department of Health. This Officer is responsible under the direction of the Development Commissioner for the Co-ordination and supervision of all the Nutritional aspects of different programmes especially applied Nutrition Programmes and Nutrition training and education and in close consultation with the Horticultural Officer responsible for food production aspects of the ANP.
8. Evaluation of Nutrition Programme :	The State has appointed a committee for taking up the evaluation of ANP Evaluation of other Nutrition programmes is also being taken up.
9. Possibility of achieving self-reliance especially production of local foods.	With intensive efforts in implementing the applied Nutrition Programme by the C.D. Dept., and intensive Nutrition education and training by the Health Staff, it is hoped that the production of protective foods would be increased. to achieve self reliance.
10. Prophylaxis programme against Vitamin 'A' deficiency.	Under the above scheme, it is envisaged to administer oral massive dose of Vitamin 'A' concentrate at 6 monthly intervals to the children of 1–4 years age in order to prevent severe forms of Vitamin 'A' deficiency leading to total blindness. The Department of Health services in implementing the Scheme in 6 Districts of the State covering about 5,40,000 children of 1–4 years of age.
(b) Phophylaxis programme against Nutritional anemia.	Pregnant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-school children are provided with combined tablets of ferous sulphate and folic—acid under the programme to prevent severe forms of nutritional anemia among these population. Nearly 3,00,000 beneficiaries are covered under the above scheme.

CHAPTER 27

FAMILY PLANNING

Review of the Programme in the Fourth Plan

1. The growth in population has to be consistent with the growth in the nation's economy. To maintain this parity, the main objective during the Fourth Plan was to bring down the birth rate from 39 per 1000 population to 32 per 1000 by 1973-74 and to 25 per 1000 in the subsequent years.

2. The operational goal to achieve this objective was to protect about 28 million couples by 1973-74 in the entire country. To protect that number of couples during the Fourth Plan, a total target of 15 million sterilisation (both male and female) and 6.6 million IUCD insertions were contemplated. It was also visualised to increase the number of regular users of conventional contraceptives to 10 million.

3. As part of this broad operational goal, targets were fixed for the nation as a whole, and the Government of India worked out the targets to be achieved in this State during the Fourth Plan in terms of sterilisation, IUCD and conventional contraceptives users. The targets so fixed and the achievements made till the end of May 1973 are indicated below. Because of the importance of this Programme, the Central Government bears the entire cost as Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Year		*Sterilisation*		*IUCD*		*Conventional contraceptives*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1969–70	..	147100	48793	34600	13051	173010	45127
1970–71	..	162435	46748	41360	9959	23195	48835
1971–72	..	71095	56778	30400	11782	96810	45460
1972–73	..	125000	140683	30000	13270	100000	47913
1973–74*	..	160000	17855	30000	1474	100000	7620
Total	..	665630	310857	166360	49536	493015	194955

*Upto end of May 1973 only.

4. It has to be admitted that the progress has not been very satisfactory under all items; which is common with the rest of the country. Among the three measures, sterilisation (both male and female) is gaining greater momentum. The number of conventional contraceptive users has also steadily increased, but IUCD has not been a great success. The total number of acceptors of different types of family planning measures during the Fourth Plan is as follows:

1969-70	..	106971
1970-71	..	105542
1971-72	..	114020
1972-73	..	201866
1973-74*	..	26949
Total	..	555348

*Upto end of May 1973 only.

5. The significant progress made during 1972-73 was primarily due to the mass vasectomy camps organised in the districts of Raichur, Bidar, Dharwar, Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore. Taking into account, the achievement made prior to the Fourth Plan, the total acceptors in the State to the end of March 1973 only, would be 6.2 lakh couples. The number of couples in the reproductive age group (age of wife 15 to 44 years) in September 1972 was 5.24 millions. Among them 6.2 lakhs would have been protected by the end of March 1973 giving a rate of 24.6 per 1000 population. With that coverage about 10.9 lakhs of births have been prevented and the birth rate has come down from 42 per 1000 population in 1961 to 33 per 1000 population by March 1973.

6. The difficulties faced during the Third Plan have been to a great extent overcome during the Fourth Plan. Most of the required staff have been put in position. A crash programme was taken up to construct the buildings for almost all the PHCs and quarters for the staff under the Family Planning Programme. This has helped to move the medical, para-medical and field staff to the PHCs and sub-centres for effective functioning.

7. However, the same cannot be said about the transport facilities. To start with, only a few District Family Planning Bureaux and Primary Health Centres had vehicles. Only at the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected that about 40 per cent of the Primary Health Centres would be supplied with vehicles under the Family Planning Programme.

8. Similarly, out of 630 sterilisation beds sanctioned so far, only 227 would be established by the end of 1973-74. It is hoped that the balance would be commissioned expeditiously during the Fifth Plan along with the new sterilisation beds to be sanctioned.

9. A total number of 9 Post-Partum Centres were sanctioned and they could be commissioned only recently for want of staff. This is an important and special programme which needs greater attention to effectively combat the problem.

10. High Incentive Mass camps were organised only in 6 districts and the success was significant. As the Government of India has recently deferred this scheme, sterilisation programme has received a set back. Initially the entire programme experienced a set back and later recovered with a good performance in sterilisation and to some extent IUCD. This was because, as it happened in other States also, the tubectomies replaced vasectomies in popularity. It is not possible to conduct tubectomies in large numbers and also by all doctors for want of trained staff and facilities in the institutions. Only mass camps with higher incentives would help in accelerating the programme.

India Population Project

11. A significant feature in the Fourth Plan has been the sanction of the India Population Project to Mysore along with Uttar Pradesh. This is a project developed by the World Bank at the request of the Government of India. A credit of Rs. 733.72 lakhs is provided by the World Bank through the International Develop-

ment Association. A Swedish grant of Rs. 366.86 lakhs is also available for this project. The Project in Mysore is confined to 5 districts of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga of Bangalore Revenue Division.

12. The project is designed to strengthen the Family Planning Services by laying stress on contacting pregnant and lactating mothers through ante-natal and post-natal care. To facilitate such an intensive effort, the following amenities and inputs are proposed under the project.

6 maternity hospitals at Bangalore City with 30 beds each.	180
5 District level Sterilisation Wards with 30 beds each.	150
9 Taluk level Hospitals with 24 bedded ward each.	216
10 PHC level Sterilisation wards at 24 beds each in the Intensive Districts of Kolar and Chitradurga.	240

13. The following are the additional inputs given under the project.

1. 14 additional Urban Family Welfare Planning centres in Bangalore City.
2. One ANM Sub-Centre for every 10,000 population hitherto uncovered under regular Family Planning and MCH programmes in Bangalore, Shimoga and Tumkur Districts.
3. One ANM Sub-Centre for every 5,000 population hitherto uncovered under regular Family Planning and MCH Programmes in Chitradurga and Kolar Districts, which are intensive districts under the Project.
4. Additional staff **viz.,** A.N.Ms., A.N.M. Assistants, Family Planning Health Assistants, Doctors, Nurses, Lady Health Visitors, Extension Educators, Sister Tutors, etc.
5. Training and re-training of field staff by Mobile Training Team of the Project attached to Regional Family Planning Training Centre, Bangalore.
6. Vehicles—in all 111 numbers.

14. The following building components will be provided under the Project:

		Nos.
1.	Population Centre with 5 residences ..	1
2.	District Family Planning Bureaux ..	5
3.	A.N.M. Training Schools with hostels ..	5
4.	Maternity Hospitals and Sterilisation wards..	21
5.	Additional Annexe to Regional Family Planning Training Centre for Mobile Training Team.	1
6.	Sub-Centre Buildings	694

15. The project will be implemented in a period of 5 years starting from 1973-74. It would cover the population in the 5 districts of Bangalore Division at the urban and district centres and also at the level of P.H.Cs. This is an experimental project and on its success it can be repeated in the other districts also.

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objective

16. The main objective in the Fifth Five Year Plan would be to reduce the birth rate of 33 per 1000 population as at present, to 25 per 1000 population by the end of the Fifth Plan. To achieve the objective the operational goal will be to increase the coverage under sterilisation, IUCD and conventional contraceptive as noted below:

Year	*Sterilisation*	*IUCD*	*Conventional Contraceptive*
1974-75	96586	22000	48200
1975-76	100342	24000	49000
1976-77	104100	26000	49800
1977-78	108000	28500	50600
1978-79	111600	30500	51400
Total	520628	131000	249000

17. It is estimated that with 1,10,000 sterilisations or combination of sterilisation and IUCD (one sterilisation equals 3 IUCD) every year, the ultimate objective to reduce the birth rate can be achieved.

Strategy

18. For any appreciable dent in the birth rate, the population to be tackled mainly is the rural one which constitutes 75 per cent of the total population. At present there are no voluntary organisations or private agencies which can carry the message and phylosophy of Family Planning to the rural folk other than the Government agencies. The message is proposed to be carried to the rural areas with the active participation of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities.

19. Post-partum technique is considered to be an effective means to reach the couples in the reproductive age group. This measure has to be intensified to reach the rural population.

20. The basic infrastructural facilities have to be increased to cover both the rural and urban population. Such facilities that would be available at the end of the Fourth Plan and the additional targets visualised for the Fifth Plan are noted below:

Item	*Anticipated level by the end of 1973-74*	*Additional targets for the Fifth Plan*
1. Rural main centres	265	11.
2. Rural Sub-centres	1117	3471
3. Urban Centres	138	85
4. A.N.M. Training Centres ..	19	3
5. Regional Family Planning Training Centres.	2	1
6. Operation theatres	2	17
7. Post-partum Centres	9	14

21. It would also be necessary to involve homeopaths, practitioners in Indian Medicine and Dais to carry the message of Family Planning, to the interior villages. By suitable training in Family Planning methods, excluding operations and by supply of adequate quantities of conventional contraceptive and publicity material to these, a large number of the rural population can be reached.

22. Another important strategy would be to organise mass operation camps with suitable compensation. The Intensive District scheme is another measure which can show better performance with additional inputs.

23. Maternity and Child Health Programme is already linked with the Family Planning programme. For better results it is necessary to intensify this activity. With these broad strategies in view, detailed schemes have been worked out with a total outlay of Rs. 4.825.45 lakhs for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The highlights of the schemes to be implemented are as follows.

A. DIRECTION

1. Secretariat Cell

24. The Secretariat Cell consisting of a Deputy Secretary, a Senior Assistant, a Stenographer, a Junior Assistant, a Peon will continue to function to expedite all proposals submitted by the Director of Health and Family Planning Services to implement the Family Planning Programme. Consequent to increase in the work load with the augmentation of various new schemes under the expanded Family Planning Programme there is a proposal to increase the staff, at least by one more Senior Assistant and a Typist. Provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is estimated.

B. TECHNICAL ADVICE AND SUPERVISION

2. State Family Planning Bureau

25. The State Family Planning Bureau, headed by the Joint Director (FP & MCH), assisted by Assistant Director (FP) Assistant Director (MCH), Assistant Director (IUCD and Post Partum Programme), Assistant Administrative Officer (FP), Stores Officer (FP), Accounts Officer (FP), Statistical Officer (FP), Demographer, Executive Engineer (FP) and the required staff will be continued to function for the proper implementation of all Schemes approved by Government of India. The State Implementation Committee with Chief Secretary as Chairman and the Mass Media Co-operation Committee with the Commissioner, Health and Municipal Administration Department and Secretary to Government, Health and Municipal Administration Department as Chairman will continue to function. There are proposals to increase the staff under mass education and media wing of the Bureau as per recent decision of Government of India.

A provision of Rs. 30.50 lakhs is estimated for the continuation of the Bureau.

3. District Family Planning Bureaux

26. The 19 District Family Planning Bureaux headed by the District Health and F. P. Officer, assisted by the Medical Officers of Health for Sterilisation and IUCD and other supporting staff according to staffing pattern prescribed by the Government of India will continue to function for effectively supervising and guiding the peripheral staff during the Fifth Plan period also. It has been proposed to appoint a full-time District Family Planning Officer relieving the District Health and F.P. Officer from the burden of Family Planning so that the District Health and F. P. Officer could concentrate on other Health Programmes. The District Family Planning Officers will however function under the District Health and F. P. Officer.

A provision of Rs. 181.60 lakhs is estimated.

4. Divisional Level Organisation

27. At present the Officers incharge of the Family Planning Programme at the State headquarters cannot intensively visit all the districts to supervise and guide the officers in addition to their multifarious duties at the headquarters. It is very necessary that separate offices at Divisional level are established to have frequent visits in the Division to supervise and guide and to implement Family Planning Programme more intensively and effectively. Recently the Department has been reorganised and Regional Deputy Directors have been posted to each Revenue Division. The creation of posts have been done under State Plan. A special pay of Rs. 200 from Family Planning Budget may be given to the Regional Deputy Directors. Additional staff may also be provided to the Regional Deputy Directors under Family Planning Programme.

A provision of Rs. 18.50 lakhs is estimated.

5. City Family Planning Bureaux

28. As per Government of India pattern cities having a population of 2½ lakhs and above are entitled to have one City Family Planning Bureau as in the case of District Family Planning Bureau to guide and supervise the Family Planning work in the Urban areas. This State has 5 cities having more than 2½ lakhs of population. At present there are only 3 City Family Planning Bureaux functioning in the State at Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli-Dharwar. The other two cities of Belgaum and Mangalore are also entitled to have City Family Planning Bureaux. It is proposed to establish them also.

A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is estimated.

C RURAL FAMILY WELFARE PLANNING CENTRES

6. Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres

29. There are 265 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and 1177 Iternant Auxiliary Nurse Midwife sub-Centres, at one for each 10,000 population as per 1961 census. Additional 404 sub-centres

will have to be established as per 1971 census. It is proposed to increase the Iternant Auxiliary Nurse Midwife at one for every 5,000 population according to 1971 census. It is estimated that the number of sub-centres would therefore be 4648 by the end of Fifth Plan.

30. There is also a proposal to establish additional Government of India pattern Primary Health Centres bringing down the area and population covered to half the size of the existing Primary Health Centres. 11 Primary Health Centres will be established even according to the existing pattern.

31. To continue all the above Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and sub-centres and to establish additional sub-centres during V Plan period, a provision of Rs. 1731.50 lakhs is estimated.

D. URBAN FAMILY WELFARE PLANNING CENTRES

7. Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres

32. The State has got an Urban Population of 71,14,707 as per 1971 census. There are 11 cities and towns having population over one lakh 12 towns having population between one lakh and 50,000; 38 towns having population between 50,000 to 25,000 and 98 towns having population between 25,000 and 10,000 and they are to be covered under Rural Family Planning Services.

33. According to the above, the number of Urban Family Welfare Planning are as follows:—

(1) Number of Centres required for Cities having more than one lakh population.	75
(2) Number of Centres required for Cities and Towns having population between 1 lakh and 50,000.	12
(3) Number of Centres required for Towns having populations between 50,000 to 25,000.	38
(4) Number of Centres required for Towns having population between 25,000 to 10,000.	98
Total ..	223

34. As against the requirement of 223 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres, the State has so far established 61 Urban Centres (24 in Government Institutions, 21 in Local bodies and 13 in the Voluntary Organisations, besides 3 established under Public Sector undertakings). Therefore, the State has yet to establish 162 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres to cover the entire Urban Population for the Family Planning Services. 80 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres have recently been sanctioned by State Government and they are being established. The remaining are to be proposed to be established during V Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 378.50 lakhs is estimated for their continuance establishing new centres.

E. MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH

8. Immunisation Programme

35. To protect the living children of couples undergoing sterilisation and accepting small family norms immunisation programme with D and T has been taken up. This programme has to be continued during V Plan period. Under this scheme it is proposed to take up immunisation regularly of all the new born babies and the expectant mothers every year. During V Plan it is proposed to immunise ten lakhs pre-school children and 21 lakhs expectant mothers. A provision of 25.00 lakhs is estimated.

9. Prophylaxis Against Nutritional Anaemia

36. In view of the fact that further births are checked by sterilisation operations and other Family Planning Methods it has become imperative to protect and safe-guard the health of the remaining population. Therefore, it is proposed to conduct survey of nutritional anaemia and blindness associated with vitamin 'A' deficiency and to protect the children.

During V Plan period it is proposed to protect ten lakhs children for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is estimated to be spent.

10. Building Programme

37. The building programme consists of the following works under Family Planning Programme to provide residential and office accommodation to the staff at various levels.

(1) Main Family Planning Annexe
(2) Staff Quarters to—
    (a) Lady Medical Officers.
    (b) Block Extension Educators
    (c) Lady Health Visitors
    (d) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives
    (e) Computors
        265 places
(3) Rural F. P. Sub-Centres.
(4) Training centres, Regional Family Planning Training Centres and Family Planning Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and Lady Health Visitors Training Centres including Hostel and staff quarters.
(5) Central and Regional Workshops.
(6) Garages to PHCs.
(7) Operation Theatres.

A provision of Rs. 1114.75 lakhs has been estimated.

11. Transport

38. The State Health Transport Organisation sanctioned to the Directorate will continue to function during V Plan period to maintain the vehicles in working order and to effect immediate repairs, replacement of parts, etc. and to avoid idling of vehicles.

The State has got a fleet strength of 560 vehicles in general, 233 vehicles under Family Planning Programme. There are 8 mobile maintenance units and one Central Workshop at headquarters for attending to the repairs, etc. It is expected that the strength may raise to 700 during V Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is estimated for procurement of new vehicles, maintenance cost and for procurement of spare parts to the entire fleet.

H. COMPENSATION

12. Compensation for IUCD and Sterilisation cases

39. With a view to encourage public and employees to accept small family norm and to compensate the loss of wages, cash benefits to both acceptors, motivators and the staff engaged in the operation were given by Government of India. In course of years this scheme has been proposed to be discontinued when the public realise the importance and volunteer themselves. However, till such time the scheme will have to be continued, and compensation will have to be enhanced. A provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been estimated. . . .

I. MASS EDUCATION

13. Mass Education and Media Programme

40. The mass media activities such as display of boards of Family Planning by way of slogans on buses, telephone kiosks, bus shelters, wall paintings, etc., are being continued. Cultural programmes like Dramas, Kawalis, Ballads, Lavanies, Puppet Shows, Yakshagana, etc., are also being continued; information on Family Planning is also being broadcast through AIR and Press. Advertisements on Family Planning are given through newspapers, weeklies, monthly and other magazines, etc. Film shows and exhibitions are being organized. To plan and implement these schemes, there is a State level Mass Education and Media Co-ordination Committee, constituted for the purpose. There are similar Committees at District level also, which meet every month. It is proposed to introduce new strategy in the mode of publicity and mass education during V Plan period. A Departmental Drama Troupe for our State is necessary as in Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to establish similar troupes in this State also.

41. An Off-set Press has been installed, attached to this Directorate which has been gifted by the Government of Sweeden and it started functioning with effect from August 1971. An Assistant Director deputed from the Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications is incharge of the Press. It is proposed to produce the necessary publicity materials on Family Planning besides the monthly magazine 'KUTUMBA' in Kannada which is now being published. Recently letter printing press has been installed and equipped to increase the production of publicity materials in large quantities

A provision of Rs. 95.00 lakhs has been estimated for Mass Education and Media activities and the Off-set Press.

J. OTHER SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

14. Supply of Surgical Equipment to Hospitals and PHCs.

42. Family Planning Services are available in almost all the hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries, etc., both under Government and private organisations. The required equipment for sterilisation and IUCD have been supplied already. It is necessary to replace the equipments which have become unserviceable, broken during the course of time and to provide additional equipment. There are 190 Major Hospitals, including College Hospitals, 265 Primary Health Centres, 257 Combined Hospitals and Local Fund Dispensaries in the State besides 38 Private Hospitals. Equipment will be supplied to them after scrutiny. It is also proposed to supply sterilisation equipment to newly established PHCs, Rural Family Planning Centres, etc., during V Plan.

A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is estimated.

15. Maintenance and Establishment of Additional Sterilisation Beds.

43. There has been no separate accommodation available for Family Planning Services, in the major hospitals and other institutions. With the existing accommodation, the Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres are being run. In order to make adequate facilities in the Hospitals for Family Planning services especially for sterilisation, additional sterilisation beds have been established in several institutions, constructing wards for beds, and equipped fully. So far 637 additional beds for sterilisation in all major hospitals and also at certain Primary Health Centres and taluka level Hospitals, have been sanctioned. It is proposed to establish additional beds in other hospitals and Primary Health Centres which give good performance as per the pattern of Government of India and maintain the beds. It is also proposed to construct operation theatres in hospitals where there is need.

A provision of Rs. 98.50 lakhs is estimated.

16. Post Partum Programme

44. Under this programme, it is proposed to take up sterilisation operations during the post-natal period on such of the women having 3 living children and to motivate out-patients for Family Planning Services. Recently comprehensive Post Partum Centres have been established in all the eight teaching institutions and one major hospital with adequate staff. The Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology is the Programme Director at these Centres, and Associate Professor or a Surgeon will be the full-time Project Officer. The Anaesthetist will assist in sterilisation operations along with other Surgeons. It is also proposed to establish Post Partum Centres in all the District Hospitals during V Plan Period.

A provision of Rs. 95.00 lakhs is estimated.

17. Intensive District Schemes

45. Dharwar District has been selected as an intensive district with additional inputs to give double performance on all aspects over the performance in any other non-intensive district. It is proposed to select Mysore District also during V Plan Period as an Intensive District.

A provision of Rs. 17.60 lakhs is estimated.

18. Grant-in-Aid

46. Certain Voluntary Organisations and local bodies are participating in Family Planning Programme by establishing Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres, City Family Planning Bureaux and doing Sterilisation Operations in the private hospitals and clinics. 100 per cent grant-in-aid is given to such Organisations for Family Planning Work.

The expenditure will be met from the concerned schemes envisaged and hence no separate provision is indicated.

19. Conventional Contraceptives

47. Besides Sterilisation Programme, Conventional Contraceptives play a major role in all the institutions. The Conventional Contraceptives are directly supplied by the Government Medical Stores of Government of India. The cost of supplies are worked out annually and the cost of supplies made will be sent to State Government for adjustment through Accountant General. Therefore to meet the cost of Conventional Contraceptives a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is estimated.

K. TRAINING AND RESEARCH

20. Regional Family Planning Training Centres

48. The two Regional Family Planning Training Centres established one at Bangalore and other at Hubli will continue and impart training in Family Planning to in-service personnel.

49. Short-term courses on Family Planning have been completed to all the key personnel in service. During V Plan, it is proposed to give full course of training. As per the pattern of Government of India the States are entitled to have one Training Centre for every 10 million population. This State is having nearly 30 million population. Therefore one more Regional Family Planning Training Centre is required. Therefore it is proposed to establish the third Centre at Gulbarga which is a backward Division. To maintain these 2 training centres and start one more a provision of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is estimated.

21. Auxiliary Nurse, Midwives Training

50. There are 19 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centres functioning in the State one at each District. The in-take capacity of the training Centres is 30 per batch per centre. The duration of training is for 2 years. The requirement under Health Programme has been fulfilled. All Auxiliary Nurse Midwives now under training are required only under Family Planning Programme. As the Government of India have decided to meet the cost of Training Centres under Central funds, it is proposed to switch on all the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centres to Family Planning Programme. The present strength of A.N.M. has been calculated at the rate of one for every 10,000 population in rural areas. It is proposed to create the post of A.N.Ms. at the rate of one for every 5,000 population starting from the district of intensive scheme and gradually extend the same to all the districts. Therefore, to augment the training programme, it is very necessary that all the 19 A.N.M. Training Centres are continued during V Plan period. A provision of Rs. 127.00 lakhs is estimated.

22. Lady Health Visitors Training

51. There are 3 Lady Health Visitor Schools functioning in the State (Bangalore, Mangalore and Belgaum). The duration of training is for 2½ years. So far 406 Lady Health Visitors have been trained in these Schools and all of them have been appointed under General Health side. The future requirement will be on Family Planning Programme only.

52. Under Family Planning there are only 243 Health Visitors in position. But due to the increase in population and the proposals to increase the A.N.Ms. at one for 5,000 population, a total of 1579 Lady Health Visitors would be required. Therefore, the existing Lady Health Visitors Schools have to be continued to train the Lady Health Visitors under Family Planning Programme. With a view to train the entire requirement, it is felt most essential and proposed to establish immediately one more Lady Health Visitor Training Centre at Gulbarga which will also continue to be run during V Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is estimated to meet the expenditure on 4 Lady Health Visitor Training Centres

23. Dais Training

53. The MCH and Family Planning Services have not been extended to all the far-off villages. The ANMs will not be available for services at all times in the villages as each ANM has got jurisdiction of about 5 10 miles covering 10,000 population. Till such time the services of ANMs are made available at all villages, it is proposed to train the indigenous Dais in the technique of deliveries and to supply Dais kit to the trained Dais.

A provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is estimated

24. Training of Homeopaths, Practitioners of Indian Medicine, etc.

54. The private medical practitioners in allopathy are generally available only in taluk headquarters and cities where there

are already medical facilities as well as family planning services. But in the villages such practitioners are less in number and the services are not easily available. Therefore, it is proposed to give orientation training to the homeopaths, practitioners in Indian Medicine, Hakims, etc., in family planning methods excluding operations and to supply adequate quantities of Conventional Contraceptives and publicity materials, etc. These practitioners will be made responsible to extend family planning services at the sub-centre and lower levels.

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is estimated to train up about 10,000 practitioners.

25. Research and Innovation Projects

55. As per directions of Government of India, special innovation projects and research in the new techniques of Faimly Planning are proposed to be undertaken during the V Plan.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is estimated on such special projects to be undertaken during V Plan period.

APPENDIX—I

I. Basic Statistics.

(*a*) Population (1961 Census)	23,586,772	..
(*b*) Population (1971 Census)	29,299,014	..
(*c*) Area (Sq. Km.)	191,773	..
(*d*) Density of population (1971) ..	153	per kilometer
(*e*) No. of Districts	19	..
(*f*) Estimated Birth Rate (1966-70) ..	35	..
(*g*) Estimated Death Rate (1966-1970) ..	17	..
(*h*) Estimated Growth Rate (1966-1970) ..	2.4%	per annum
(*i*) Estimated Growth Rate (1961-70) ..	2.4%	per annum
(*j*) No. of Couples in the reproductive age group (in September 1972) (Age of wife 15-44 years).	5.24	mil.
(*k*) No. of couples currently protected	6.2	lakhs
(*l*) No. of couples likely to be protected by the end of the Fourth Plan.	7.7	lakhs.

APPENDIX—II (A).

Allocation and Expenditure Fourth Five Year Plan

Family Planning Programme.

(*Rs. lakhs*).

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Allocations ..	179.32	204.97	319.66	475.50	270.36
2. Provisional payment	..	..	..	..	.
3. Actual Expenditure	133.41	256.36	383.64	440.57	270.36*

* Anticipated.

APPENDIX—II (B).

Proposed outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan and Annual Breakup.

Proposed outlay 1974-79 4,825.45 lakhs.

Annual Breakup (*Rs. lakhs*).

	Revenue	*Capital*	*Total*
1974-75	634.92	216.55	851 47
1975-76	674.22	226.55	900 77
1976-77	737.82	216.55	954 37
1977-78	808.97	228.55	1,037 52
1978-79	854.77	226.55	1,081 32
Total	3,710.70	1,114.75	4,825 45

APPENDIX—III (A).

Physical achievements during Fourth Plan.

Year	*Sterilisation*		*IUCD*		*Con. Contraceptives*	
	Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1969-70 ..	1,47,100	48,793	34,600	13,051	1,73,010	45,127
1970-71 ..	1,62,435	46,748	41,360	9,959	23,195	48,835
1971-72 ..	71,095	56,778	30,400	11,782	96,810	45,460
1972-73 ..	1,25,000	1,40,683	30,000	13,270	1,00,000	47,913
*1973-74 ..	1,60,000	17,855	30,000	1,474	1,00,000	7,620
Total ..	6,65,630	3,10,857	1,66,360	49,536	4,93,015	1,94,955

* Upto end of May 1973 only.

APPENDIX—III (B).

Expectation of performance—Draft Fifth Plan 1974-79.

Year	*Sterilisation*	*IUCD*	*Conventional Contraceptive*
1. 1974-75	96,586	22,000	48.200
2. 1975-76	1,00,342	24,000	49.000
3. 1976-77	1,04,100	26.000	49.800
4. 1977-78	1,08,000	28.500	50.600
5. 1978-79	1,11,600	30.500	51.400
	5.20.628	1,31,000	2.49,000,

APPENDIX—IV.

Maternal and Child Health Scheme—Fifth Plan.

Scheme	*Target*	*Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakhs)*
1. Immunisation of ;		
(*a*) Infants and pre-school children with DPT.	10 lakhs (2 lakhs per year).	5 lakhs per year (total 25 lakhs for 5 years).
(*b*) Expectant mothers against tetanus.	2.50 lakhs (50,000 per year)	
2. Prophylaxis against		
(*a*) Nutritional Anaemia	2.50 lakhs (50,000 per year)	2 lakhs per year (total 10 lakhs for 5 years).
(*b*) Control of blindness among children-Vitamin 'A'.	10 lakhs (2 lakhs per year).	

APPENDIX—V.

Buildings.

Item	*Achievement as on 1-4-1974*	*In Progress on 1-4-1974*	*Targets for 1974-79*	*Outlay proposed for 1974-79*
1. Rural main centres ..	265	..	11	
2. Rural sub-centres ..	1,117	60	3,471	
3. ANM Training School ..	19	..	3	
4 (*a*) Regional Family Planning Training Centres.	2	..	1	
(*b*) Do Staff quarters ..	..	In two places	..	
5. Sterilisation beds ..	227	410	..	
6. Operation theatres ..	2	..	17	
7. Post-partum centres ..	9	..	14	

APPENDIX VI

Staff Position

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts as per pattern	No. of posts likely to be sanctioned as on 1-4-1974	Posts likely to be filled as on 1-4-1974	Training Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Rural Main Centres**				
1.	Lady Medical Officers ..	270	270	270	(a)
2.	Block Extension Educator ..	265	265	265	(a)
3.	Lady Health Visitor MCH	297	297	297	(a)
	FP	246	246	246	(a)
4.	Store Keeper-*cum*-Clerk ..	265	265	265	
5.	Computor	265	265	265	
6.	Class IV	270	270	270	
2.	**Urban Centres**				
1.	Medical Officer (Male) ..	16	16	16	(a)
2.	Medical Officer (Female) ..	20	20	20	(a)
3.	Lady Health Visitor/Extension Education	19	19	19	(a)
4.	Extension Educator ..	75	75	75	(a)
5.	Family Planning Health Asst. ..	80	80	80	(a)
6.	II Division Clerks	40	40	40	
7.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwives ..	115	115	115	(a)
8.	Family Planning Female Worker	22	22	22	(a)
9.	Attenders	42	42	42	
10.	Peons	16	16	16	
11.	Sweeper	16	16	16	
3.	**Sub-Centres**				
1.	Family Planning Health Asst.. .	921	921	921	(a)
2.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife ..	1,024	1,024	1,204	(a)
4.	**Post Partum Centres**				
1.	Surgeons	3	3	3	(a)
2.	Associated Professors ..	9	9	9	
3.	Anaesthetist	9	9	9	
4.	Lecturer in Health Education and F.P.	6	6	6	
5.	Lecturer in Statistics and Demography	6	6	6	
6.	Lecturer in Paediatrics ..	6	6	6	
7.	Medical Officer (Male) ..	9	9	9	(a)
8.	Medical Officer (Female) ..	9	9	9	(a)
9.	Extension Health Educator/ Health Educator ..	9	9	9	(a)
10.	Projectionist	9	9	9	
11.	PHN/Lady Health Visitor ..	9	9	9	(a)
12.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife ..	9	9	9	(a)
13.	I Division Clerk	9	9	9	
14.	Stenographer Grade II ..	9	9	9	
15.	II Division Clerks/Typists ..	9	9	9	
16.	Driver	9	9	9	
17.	Peons	9	9	9	
18.	Attenders	9	9	9	
19.	Sweepers	9	9	9	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	**District F.P. Bureau**				
	1. District Health and F.P. Officer	19	19	19	
	2. Gazetted Assistant ..	19	19	19	
	3. District Extension Educator (Male)	19	19	19	(*a*)
	4. District Extension Educator (Female)	19	19	19	(*a*)
	5. Statistical Assistant ..	19	19	19	
	6. Superintendent	19	19	19	
	7. I Division Clerks ..	76	76	76	
	8. Steno. Grade I	19	19	19	
	9. Typist-*cum*-Clerk	19	19	19	
	10. Computor	19	19	19	
	11. Mechanic	19	19	19	
	12. Night Watchman	19	19	19	
	13. F.P.H.A. (Reserve) ..	28	28	28	(*a*)
	14. A.N.Ms. (Reserve) ..	55	55	55	(*a*)
6.	**Mobile Units**				
	1. Medical Officer of Health (F.P. and M.C.H.)	19	19	19	(*a*)
	2. Lady Asst. Surgeon ..	19	19	19	(*a*)
	3. Driver	57	57	57	
	4. O.T. Attender	19	19	19	
	5. Cleaner-*cum*-Peon	38	38	38	
7.	**Education and Information Division**				
	1. Joint Director (Information) ..	1	1	1	
	2. Health Education Officer ..	1	1	1	
	3. Sr. Projectionist	1	1	1	
	4. Editor	1	1	1	
	5. Health Educator	1	1	1	
	6. Cameraman	1	1	1	
	7. Mass Education and Information Officer	19	19	19	
	8. Projectionist	30	30	30	

(*a*) All these staff have been trained in F.P. Programme. As and when they are newly appointed they are given training at Regional Family Planning Training Centres and also by the Central F.P. Field Unit, attached to Regional Health Office.

APPENDIX VII

Urban Centres

Type of Urban Centres	*Functioning as on 1-4-1974**	*Target for 1974-79*
Type I	0	0
Type II	44	46
Type III	46	0
Type IV ..	48	39
	138	85

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* This excludes the 3 centres working in Public Sector undertakings.

APPENDIX—VIII

FAMILY PLANNING

Schemewise proposed outlays in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	1974–75		1975–76		1976–77		1977–78		1978–79		Total
	Physical	*Financial*	*Physical*	*Financial*	*Physical*	*Financial*	*Physical*	*Financial*	*Physical*	*Financial*	
A. Direction											
1. State Secretariat Cell ...	1	0.70	..	0.75	..	0.80	...	0.85	..	0.90	4.00
B. Technical Advice and Supervision											
2. State Family Planning Bureaux..	1	5.00	..	5.50	..	6.05	..	6.65	..	7.30	30.50
3. District Family Planning Bureau	19	29.80	..	32.80	..	36.20	..	39.40	..	43.40	181.60
4. Divisional Level organisation ...	4	3.00	..	3.50	..	3.75	..	4.00	..	4.25	18.50
5. City Family Planning Bureau ..	5	4.00	..	4.50	..	5.00	..	5.50	..	6.00	25.00
C. Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres											
6. Rural Family Welfare Planning	265+	285.00	276	313.50	276	343.60	276	376.65	276	412.75	1731.50
Centre and (New) ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sub-Centres ..	1177	..	1817	..	2517	..	3217	..	4648		
D. Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres											
7. Urban Family Planning Centres	100	62.00	223	68.25	223	75.00	223	82.50	223	90.75	378.50
E. *Maternity-Child Health Programme*											
8. Immunisation Programme ..	10 lakhs pre-school, children, 21 lakhs expectant mothers.	5.00	.	5.00	.	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	25.00

9.	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and blindness ..	2 lakhs	2.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	10.00
	F. Building Programme											
10.	(a) Main Family Planning Annexe and staff quarters ..	50	100.00	50	100.00	50	100.00	60	112.00	55	120.00	532.00
	(b) Sub-Centres and training Centres	500	93.75	500	93.75	500	93.75	500	93.75	500	93.75	468.75
	(c) Sub-Central and Regional workshop and garages in PHCS ..	..	22.80	..	22.80	..	22.80	..	22.80	..	22.80	114.00
	G. Transport											
11.	Transport ..	..	75.00	..	75.00	..	100.00	..	125.00	..	125.00	500.00
	H. Compensation											
12.	Compensation for IUCD and sterilisation cases ..	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	50.00	250.00
	I. Mass-Education											
13.	Mass Education and media including offset press .	..	19.00	..	19.00	..	19.00	..	19.00	..	19.00	95.00
	J. Other services and Supplies											
14.	Supply of equipments to PHCS and Hospitals.	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	15.00
15.	Sterilisation beds establishment of Sterlisation beds and operation theatre and maintenance.	..	19.70	..	19.70	..	19.70	..	19.70	..	19.80	98.50
16.	Post partum programme. Starting of new post partum centres and maintenance.	..	19.00	..	19.00	..	19.00	..	19.00		19.00	95.00
17.	Intensive Districts scheme Establishment and maintenance of Intensive Districts.	2	3.52	2	3.52	2	3.52	2	3.52	2	3.52	17.60

APPENDIX—VIII—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18 Grant-in-aid No separate provision is shown since it is covered by the provisions under corresponding schemes											
19. Conventional contraceptives Nirodh	..	7.00	..	7.00	..	7.00	..	7.00	..	7.00	35.00
K. Training and Research											
20. To start Regional Family Planning Training Centre	3	6.00	3	6.50	3	6.50	3	7.00	3	7.00	33.00
21 ANM Training Centres Maintenance of the 19 centres.	19	25.40	19	25.40	19	25.40	19	25.40	19	25.40	127.00
22 Lady Health Visitor training centre and maintenance of 4 Lady Health Visitor Training Centres	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	20.00
23 Dais Training		2.50	..	2.50	..	2.50	..	2.50	..	2.50	12.50
24 Training the Homoeopathiest and Practitioners of Indian Medicine etc		0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50	2.50
25. Research—Innovation Projects	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	5.00
Total ..		848.67		888.47	..	955.07	..	1,037.52	1,095.52	1,825.45	1,825.45

CHAPTER 28

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Urban Development

1. In recent years the need to have a planned programme of urban development has assumed great significance. Just as it is the State's responsibility to foster rural upliftment it is its responsibility also to see that the cities have an orderly growth and are free from the evils arising out of rapid industrialisation and pollution, haphazard growth of traffic and increases in population. Urban Development has to be planned and integrally related to the economic development of the country.

2. In Mysore State the Department of Town Planning has been charged with the responsibiblity of preparing physical plans of cities, towns and regions.

Housing

3. Housing is one of the basic necessities of mankind. In the State of Mysore the problem of housing is an acute one and is further aggravated with the rise in population. Shortage in housing leads to the appearance of slums and pavement dwellers in large numbers, breeding a number of social problems. The Housing Census Report of 1971 in respect of Mysore indicates that as many as 49 per cent of the house-holds in the State live in one room tenements. In rural areas only 2.7 per cent of households can be said to have minimum privacy if the criterion of not more than two persons per room is adopted. The corresponding figures for Urban areas is 14.1 per cent. A co-ordinated effort to combat this problem is being made by the State Government, the Mysore Housing Board, the Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation and its Affiliated House Building Societies and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Corporation.

FOURTH PLAN REVIEW

Urban Development

4. During the Fourth Plan period the Town Planning activity has been extended to 108 towns, 101 taluk headquarters and 860 villages in the State. Preparation of regional development plans for the Bangalore Metropolitan Region, Dandeli Resource Region and the Agro-Industrial Region of Tungabhadra has been taken up.

Housing

5. During the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 176 lakhs was made in the State Plan for housing. This was exclusive of the loans raised by Government from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the market borrowings of the Housing Board. The total anticipated expenditure on Housing and Urban Development by the end of Fifth Plan is Rs. 1221.46 lakhs This includes the expenditure of Rs. 500 lakhs proposed during the year 1973-74 on the People's Housing Project. The Mysore State Housing board is anticipated to

spend a sum of Rs. 27 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan. The physical targets anticipated to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan is as indicated in Annexure II.

OBJECTIVES DURING THE V PLAN

Urban Development

6. The Town Planning Units would be strengthened and assistance provided to local bodies to implement the recommendations of the Town Planning.

Housing

7. Provision of House Sites to rural landless labourers is one of the ingredients of the minimum needs programme which would be implmented during the Fifth Plan period. The scheme envisages providing to the rural landless labourers, house-sites of at least 150 sq. yds. each from Government land wherever available, by donation and by acquisition. As regards Housing all the schemes of the Fourth Plan would be continued. In order that money is available quick reinvestment it is proposed to have composite housing schemes for outright sale for both higher income groups and for the weaker sections. Special attention would be paid to the environmental improvement of villages.

Programmes for the Fifth Five Year Plan

8. The outlay during the Fifth Plan for the various sectors would be as below :

(1) Urban Development including Town Planning and slum clearance.	Rs. 700 lakhs
(2) Housing including housesites ..	Rs. 4,500 lakhs

Urban Development and Town Planning

9. Regional Planning would be extended to the Cauvery Valley Region comprising of Coorg, Mandya and Mysore districts having an area of 21,018 sq.kms. and to the Krishna Valley region covering Gulbarga, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts with an area of 46,682 sq. kms. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this purpose. Four additional district Planning Units will be set up at Chickmagalur, Mandya, Mercara and Tumkur for the preparation of and guidance in the implementation of Master Plans. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for this purpose. The existing District Planning Units would also be continued. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for this purpose. Thus by the end of the 5th Plan each District shall have a permanent Planning Unit. Grants would also be made to local bodies, Taluk Development Boards and Village Authorities to enable them to take up the implementation of vital aspects of the prepared master plans for their areas. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose. The Department would have to be strengthened by more technical staff and to this end Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided. The existing wing at the head office at Bangalore is inadequate. In view of the expanding activities of the Department and also to accommodate the participants to the short term training courses the research wing and the display centre a new wing would be added. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

Housing

10. The following schemes would be implemented during the Fifth Plan period :—

(1) Provision of house sites to rural landless labourers ;

(2) Integrated Housing for Industrial Workers and for economically weaker sections of the society ;

(3) Low income group housing ;

(4) Middle income group housing ;

(5) Flat housing ;

(6) Environmental improvement ;

(7) Loans for housing in rural areas ;

(8) Loans for construction of roofs ;

(9) Free Roofing ;

(10) Free housing ;

(11) Plastering and Whitewashing ;

(12) Plantation and Labour Housing ;

(13) Land acquisition and Development (including apartment housing);

(14) Rental Housing ;

(15) People's Housing.

11. The number of siteless labourers in the State is estimated to be about 5 lakhs—assuming an expenditure of Rs. 200 per house site the total outlay works out at Rs. 10 crores. In view of the resources constraint a sum of Rs. 7.5 crores has been provided for this purpose.

12. A sum of Rs. 350 lakhs has been earmarked for integrated housing for industrial workers and weaker sections in the Society. For persons with income below Rs. 7,200 per annum houses would be constructed by the Housing Board and allotted on Lease-*cum*-Sale basis. Cash loans would also be given for individuals who own sites. Rs. 1,000 lakhs has been provided for this. Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for houses for middle income persons. It is also proposed to build three storeyed buildings on sites of 1,000 Sft at a cost of Rs. 250 lakhs.

13. In rural areas grants would be made for environmental improvement, **i.e.,** provision of sanitary facilities, construction of drains and culverts, etc. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is made for this purpose. Rs. 100 lakhs would be spent as loans to rural persons for construction of houses. Aid would be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic. Notified and Denotified Tribes for construction of roofs to their dwellings. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs would be spent on this. In a modified form provision is made to give loans for construction of roofs. Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Free houses would also be provided to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic, Notified and Denotified tribes. It is estimated that this scheme would require Rs. 50 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for assisting village people who construct mud houses to plaster and white wash their dwellings.

14. The Central Sector Scheme of providing assistance for construction of quarters for plantation labourers would be continued. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

15. To construct more houses and to assist in slum clearance the Housing Board would acquire and develop lands for housing. A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for this. The Housing Board would also construct houses to be given on rent to Government employees.

16. Mere provision of housesites to the site-less labourers would meet only a part of their needs. Government have therefore evolved a scheme for provision of low cost subsidised houses on a phased basis for persons who have been allotted sites. The beneficiaries are expected to contribute 20 per cent of the cost in the shape of labour. Emphasis would be on cheap and locally available materials. The outlay for the Fifth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 25 crores.

17. It is also proposed to advance Rs. 40 lakhs per year for house building purposes through the Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation. This sum would be met by the Corporation by Market borrowing and L.I.C. Loans. In a like manner the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation would invest Rs. 5.5 crores. During the Fifth Plan period attempts would be made to draw as much money as possible from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation by preparing feasible projects. Attempts would be made to establish manufacturing units for building materials with the financial assistance of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

18. The total expenditure on 'Housing' would be of an order of Rs. 67 crores during the Fifth Plan of which Rs. 45 crores is in the State Plan. The Board would spend a sum of Rs. 27 crores including L.I.C. assistance and debentures. The scheme for house sites would be for Rs. 7.5 crores. Rs. 25 crores would be spent on the people's Housing Project. The outlay through the Co-operative Housing Corporation will be Rs. 2 crores and through that of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation will be Rs. 5.5 crores.

SLUM IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE

19. Owing to rapid growth of population and migration from other areas many big Cities in the State have experienced the phenomenon of growing slums and this has been especially so in Bangalore City. For want of housing accommodation and due to poverty of labour class people, slums have developed as a result of the putting up of irregular and unauthorised huts in a crowded manner on revenue lands, on private vacant lands and on Corporation lands.

20. The Corporation of Bangalore has been tackling the slum clearance problem in two ways with financial assistance from Central and State Governments.

1. By providing Civic amenities such as bath rooms, latrines and public fountains, road formation, etc.

2. Rehousing in tenements and on open plots with a ceiling of Rs. 6,750 per tenement and Rs. 2,950 per plot.

21. So far 268 slum dwelling families have been rehoused in multi-storied tenements and 583 families have been rehoused in shelter houses. Two slums have also been cleared. 22 acres of land and 434 sites have been purchased and houses are being constructed.

22. From 1957-58 to the end of 1968-69 the Corporation has received assistance from Central and State Governments of Rs. 20.99 lakhs by way of loans and Rs. 28.08 lakhs by way of subsidy, making a total of Rs. 49.07 lakhs. During the Fourth Plan upto the end of 1972-73, the assistance given is Rs. 15 lakhs, half of which is loan and half subsidy. This makes a total of Rs. 64.07 lakhs. Including the Corporation's own funds the total amount spent is Rs. 69.14 lakhs.

23. The City Improvement Trust Board of Bangalore is also providing small sites for slum dwellers and has also constructed multistoried buildings which have been given over to the Corporation for accommodating the slum dwellers.

24. The progress of slum improvement and clearance has been rather poor because of two reasons. Firstly, the acquisition and clearance of slum areas is an expensive and difficult process. Secondly providing alternate accommodation with minimum basic amenities at a place sufficiently close to their erstwhile habitation is difficult and will not be within the rent paying capacity of the slum dwellers.

Central Sector Scheme

25. During 1972-73 the Government of India introduced a central sector scheme of giving 100 per cent assistance for environmental improvement of slums in Cities with a population of 8 lakhs according to the 1971 Census. For the City of Bangalore Rs. 1.5 Crores were allocated during 1972-73 and a similar amount is budgetted for in 1973-74. This scheme envisages improvement of slums which are not likely to be cleared and re-developed either on Government land or on land belonging to a local or other statutory body and where water, electricity and sewer mains should be available on the periphery. The minimum standards to be adopted on the basis of a per capita cost of Rs. 100 in formulating the proposals are as follows :

(*a*) One W.C. seat for 20 to 50 persons,

(*b*) One Water Stand Post for 150 persons,

(*c*) Street light pole at every 100 feet or so.

26. The State Government/local body is expected to provide a community hall, dispensary and a Primary School from their own resources, if these facilities are not available within a reasonable distance. All these amenities should be properly maintained by the concerned local body. Since the question of slum clearance and improvement of the existing slums is being given utmost priority Government have constituted a Committee to tackle this problem vigorously.

27. For the speedy execution of the scheme the following steps have been taken :

(1) Empowering the Corporation Engineer and the Engineer Officer of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore to exercise the powers of the Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department ;

(2) According sanction to get slum Improvement Works executed through piece work system and to the extent possible get them executed by employing labour on contract under personal supervision of Engineer Personnel ;

(3) Paving of roads, lanes and by-lanes etc., in the slums with stone slabs only ;

(4) Flooring of W.Cs. with glazed tiles for better up-keeping ;

(5) Bulk purchase and stocking of all materials ;

(6) Co-ordination with the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board and the Mysore State Electricity Board for Execution of their portion of works.

Fifth Plan Proposals

28. Slum improvement under the Minimum Needs programme is proposed to be extended during the Fifth Plan to all Cities with a population of 3 lakhs and above. There are 3 Cities in Mysore State with a population above 3 lakhs. They are Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar and Mysore. The programme already taken up in Bangalore would be intensified. In the other two Cities it would be inaugurated. A sum of Rs. 4.5 Crores is provided for the purpose. The provision for each of the three cities would be as indicated below :

	Rs. in lakhs
Bangalore	202
Mysore	11
Hubli-Dharwar	237

29. A sum of Rs. 1.5 Crores is also provided for slum clearance in Cities having more than a lakh of population. Thus the total provision for slum clearance during the Fifth Plan period would be Rs. 6.00 Crores.

30. It would be necessary to have a separate agency exclusively for this work in order that it may be done with expedition and maximum co-ordination. This agency would be responsible for acquisition of lands, forming layouts, construction of single storeyed and multi-storeyed buildings preventing growth of slums, shifting of slum dwellers, environmental improvements, and for providing civil amenities. Government have therefore decided to constitute an independent statutory Board to execute slum clearance projects.

Bangalore Metropolitan Traffic and Transportation

30. There is growing awareness to tackle the traffic and transportation problems in Bangalore Corporation area at least during the Fifth Five Year Plan. In this behalf the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi has conducted a detailed survey and put forth comprehensive recommendations for the design year 1981. With the assistance of the Mertopolitan Study Team of the Planning Commission, a further detailed study is proposed for the rapid transit system in Bangalore. The Government is actively considering the implementation of certain important recommendations of the C.R.R.I. report, as a supplement to the future rapid transit system. The State Government, the Bangalore Corporation, City Improvement Trust Board and Mysore State Road Transport Corporation would be the agencies to implement the measures to improve the traffic and transportation system in Bangalore. This would be one important urban development measure proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan.

ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75

Town Planning

For the Town Planning Activities a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1974-75.

Slum Clearance

Slum clearance in the three cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli-Dharwar is part of the minimum needs programme. The expenditure to be incurred in each city during 1974-75 is as indicated below :

	Rs. in lakhs
Bangalore	40.00
Mysore	12.00
Hubli-Dharwar	40.00

Housing

The proposed allocation, and targets hoped to be achieved in the sphere of housing during 1974-75 is as indicated below :

	Scheme	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Target*
1.	Integrated housing scheme	70.00	700
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	200.00	1200
3.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	40.00	125
4.	Village Housing Scheme :		
	(*a*) Environmental Housing Scheme	20.00	
	(*b*) Housing Loans	20.00	500
5.	Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	30.00	750
6.	Land Acquisition and Apartment housing scheme	40.00	
7.	Rental Housing Scheme for Govt. Employees & Housing Estate.	—	
8.	Rental Housing Scheme for Teachers and Departmental Officers and Officials Housing Programme.	40.00	240
9.	Peoples Housing Programme	250.00	..
10.	House sites for Rural Landless	150.00	..
11.	Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation Schemes.	40.00	..
12.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Co-operative Scheme.	110.00	..
	Total	1010.00	

ANNEXURE—I

Provision and expenditure in the IV Plan Housing

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Plan Provision*	*Expenditure*					*Total five years (1969-74)*
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1.	Integrated and subsidised Housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community.	130.00	15.00 0.67	25.00	34.00	21.00	5.00	100.67
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00
3.	Rural Housing Scheme	30.00	5.64	..	..	..	..	5.64
4.	Formation of streets and drains in villages where Rural Housing scheme has been completed.	..	0.62	0.42	1.00	1.50	1.50	5.04
5.	Acquisition of land for landless agricultural labourers	..	0.51	0.26	1.00	1.50	1.50	4.77
6.	Subsidised Housing scheme for plantation workers	10.00	0.33		..	..	..	0.33
7	Rental Housing Scheme		15.00	0.40	4.62	15.39	10.00	45.51
8	Rural Housing Scheme (LIC assistance)	.	8.39	16.00	14.01	40.00	45.00	123.40
9	Other Housing Scheme (LIC assistance)		80.00	100.00	71.20	60.00	65.00	376.20
10	Rental Housing Scheme (LIC assistance)	..	16.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	36.00
11.	Advances to Trust Boards Municipalities (LIC assistance)	..	6.00	..	10.00	..	..	16.00
12.	Peoples Housing Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	500.00	500.00
13.	Other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00
	Total ..	175.00	153.16	112.08	135.83	149.39	641.00	1,221.46

ANNEXURE—II

Scheme	*Unit*		*IV Plan target*	69–70	70–71	71–72	72–73	73 74	*Total 5 Years 1969 74*
1. IHS.	No. of Houses	...	2,600	480	160	284	325	350	1,599
2. LIGHS.	Do	...	6,000	543	1,644	1,285	1,300	1,100	5,878
3. MIGHS.	Do	...	2,000	375	457	297	400	380	1,909
4. Slum clearance improvement	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. (*a*) Village H.S.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Rural H.S.	Do	...	4,500	...	...	500	1,380	2,000	3,800
6. P.L.H.	Do	...	500	...	...	110	100	250	460
7. LA & DA	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. (*a*) Rental Housing Scheme for Government employees.	Do	...	1,200	...	...	530	300	100	1,230
(*b*) Rental Housing Scheme for teachers.	Do	...	700	...	...	180	200	300	680
9. Other Schemes	......		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	17,500	1,398	2,261	3,186	4,005	4,780	15,630

ANNEXURE—III

Provisions in the Fifth Plan Housing

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Plan Provision*	*Phasing of Expenditure*				
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HOUSING BOARD SCHEMES—						
1. Integrated Housing Scheme	350	70	70	70	70	70
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	1,000	200	200	200	200	200
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	200	40	40	40	40	40
4. Slum Clearance Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Village Housing Scheme :						
(*a*) Environmental Housing Scheme	100	20	20	20	20	20
(*b*) Housing Loans	100	20	20	20	20	20
(*c*) Other Schemes	200	40	40	40	40	40
6. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	150	30	30	30	30	30
7. Land Acquisition and Devt. Scheme and Apartment Housing Scheme.	200	40	40	40	40	40
8. (*a*) Rental Housing Scheme for Government Employees and—Housing Estate Programme. — (*b*) Rental Housing Scheme for Teachers and Departmental—Officers and Officials Housing Programme. —	200	40	40	40	40	40
	2,700	540	540	540	540	540
B. PEOPLE'S HOUSING PROGRAMME	2,500	500	500	500	500	500
C. HOME SITES FOR RURAL LANDLESS	750	150	510	150	150	150
D. MYSORE STATE HOUSING CORPORATION SCHEMES	200	40	40	40	40	40
E. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION.	550	110	110	110	110	110
	6,700	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340

ANNEXURE IV

Physical Targets and their phasing in the V Plan Housing

Scheme	*Unit*	*Fifth Plan Target*	*Phasing*				
			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Integrated Housing Scheme	No. of Houses	3,500	700	700	700	700	700
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme ..	do	6,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ..	do	625	125	125	125	125	125
Flat Housing Scheme	do	165	33	33	33	33	33
4. Slum Clearance	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Village Housing Scheme :							
(*a*) Environmental improvement ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Housing Loans	do	2,500	500	500	500	500	500
(*c*) Other Housing Schemes	do	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
6. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ..	do	3,750	750	750	750	750	750
7. Land Acquisition and Devt. Scheme and Apartmental Housing Scheme.	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. (*a*) Rental Housing Scheme for Government Employees and Housing Estate Programme.	do	1,200	240	240	240	240	240
(*b*) Rental Housing Scheme for teachers (Tenements) and Depttl. Officers and Officials Housing Programme.		..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		27,740	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548

ANNEXURE—V

Estimate of Employment generated in the Fourth Plan and Targets for the Fifth Plan under Housing Programme in the State Plans.

	On the basis of Gross outlay.	*On the basis of Net Outlay*	
		Skilled	*Unskilled*
I. Fourth Plan Target—			
1969-70 (Actual ..	..	730	3,690
1970-71 (Actual) ..	..	1,000	5,000
1971-72 (Actual) ..	..	1,140	5,690
1972-73 (Actual) ..	..	1,445	7,200
1973-74 (Estimated) ..	..	1,700	8,550
Total-5 Years 1969-74 ..	..	6,015	30,130
II. Fifth Plan Target—			
1974-75 ..	..	1,200	6,000
1975-76 ..	..	1,200	6,000
1976-77 ..	..	1,200	6,000
1977-78 ..	..	1,200	6,000
1978-79 ..	..	1,200	6,000

ANNEXURE—VI.

(*Rupees in lakhs*).

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Plan Provision*	*Allocation of funds*			
			Govt. of India	*State Govt.*	*L.I.C.*	*Debenture*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	HOUSING BOARD SCHEMES—					
	(1) Integrated Housing Scheme ..	350	175	..	..	175
	(2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	1,000	..	..	250	750
	(3) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	200—	..	..	100	300
	Flat Housing Scheme ..	200—				
	(4) VILLAGE HOUSING—					
	(*a*) Environmental Improvement in Villages.	100	..	100	..	..
	(*b*) Housing loans ..	100	..	..	..	100
	(*c*) Other Housing Schemes—					
	(i) Free Roofing Programme	50	..	..	..	50
	(ii) Roof loaning programme	50	..	..	..	50
	(iii) Free Housing scheme ..	50	..	..	..	50
	(iv) Plastering and White-washing programme.	50	..	..	..	50
	(5) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.	150	150	..	..	..
	(6) Land Acquisition & Development Scheme—Apartment Housing Scheme.	200	..	..	50	150
	(7) Rental Housing Scheme for Government Employees and teachers and Housing Estate and Departmental Officers and officials Housing Programme.	200	..	..	100	100
		2,700	325	100	500	1,775
B.	PEOPLE'S HOUSING PROGRAMME	2,500	..	1,250	1,250	..
C.	HOME SITES FOR RURAL LANDLESS	750	..	750	..	..
D.	MYSORE STATE HOUSING CORPORATION SCHEMES.	200	..	..	100	100
E.	SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION.	550	..	..	550	..
		6,700	325	2,100	2,400	1,875

ANNEXURE I-A.

Provision and Expenditure—Urban Development and slum clearamce Programmes.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Fourth Plan Provision	*Fourth Plan*						*Fifth Plan Provision*	*Fifth Plan*				
		1969-70 *Exp.*	70-71 *Exp.*	71-72 *Exp.*	72-73 *Exp.*	73-74 *Exp. Appd.*	*Total 5 Year 69-74*		74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
URBAN DEVELOPMENT—													
(i) Preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans	40.00	1.82	2.80	4.15	4.70	5.00	18.47	75.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	15.00
(ii) Grants to Planning Authorities for Development Schemes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	2.00
(iii) Implementation of development schemes in Master Plans/Development (By State Govt.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SLUM CLEARANCE—													
(i) For towns of population above 3 lakhs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450.00	92.00	...	...	...	...
(ii) For towns of population above 1 lakh but less than 3 lakhs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.00	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40.00	1.82	2.80	4.15	4.70	5.00	18.47	700.00	112.00	20.00	20.00	23.00	17.00

Note :- 1. The allocations for the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 for slum clearance in towns of population above 3 lakhs has not been indicated.

2. The year wise allocations for slum clearance in towns with a population above 1 lakh but less than 3 lakhs is not indicated.

ANNEXURE-II A.

Estimate of Employment generated in the Fourth Plan and targets for the Fifth Plan under Urban Development Programme in the State Plans.

I. Fourth Plan Target—	
1969–70 (Actual)	Nil
1970–71 (Actual)	12
1971–72 (Actual)	18
1972–73 (Actual)	52
1973–74 (Estimated)	3
Total 5 Years (1969–74) ..	85
II. Fifth Plan Target—	
1974–75	74
1975–76	74
1976–77	41
1977–78	Nil
1978–79	Nil
	189

CHAPTER 29

WATER SUPPLY

1. There are 26,826 inhabited villages in Mysore State with a population of 2.21 crores. As the population increases the problem of water supply aggravates. Spells of drought which render vast areas waterless brings at frequent intervals the tragedy of thirsty millions into sharp focus. Government is committed to provide drinking water facilities to every village and hamlet either by means of sinking an effctive drinking water well, or borewell to villages/hamlets having a population of less than 1,000 and piped water supply to the villages and towns having a population of over 1,000 and upto 20,000. Urban water supply schemes will cover the remaining towns and cities. The problem till now is being tackled by digging drinking water wells, the National Rural-Water Supply scheme and the Urban Water Supply Schemes. The special problem of water supply to Bangalore City is being tackled by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The UNICEF has also given assistance and so has the LIC by providing much needed funds.

FOURTH PLAN EXPERIENCE

Drinking Water Wells in villages

2. At the commencement of the Fourth Plan there were 5,321 villages and 3,526 hamlets in the State without adequate drinking water wells. There were 5,922 villages where well works were in progress. During the Fourth Plan period it is expected that 11,817 wells would have been completed, leaving a spill over of about 3,400 works for completion during the Fifth Plan. The expenditure incurred would be about Rs. 5.66 crores.

3. Among the difficulties experienced in executing this programme are 'slackness in execution' and 'scarcity of blasting materials'. The limited engineering staff now working in the Blocks have to look after a large number of variety of works taken up by the Block and Taluka Development Board. The Working season during the year is also restricted due to climatic and other conditions. In order to achieve a greater degree of progress, it would be necessary to examine strengthening the technical staff at the Block keeping in view the total volume of work, the jurisdiction and other relevant factors. Further some of the long pending works are borne on rolls even though they may have to be abandoned, only because the Deputy Commissioners are required to inspect such wells before ordering abandonment. This is being delegated to the Assistant Commissioners of Sub-Divisions for quicker disposal.

4. As regards blasting materials, they are at present stored at district headquarters in charge of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Division, and are supplied to contractors on application recommended by Block Development Officers and certified by the Assistant Engineers. All this involves delay. It is therefore proposed to have requisite storage facility at Taluk Headquarters

5. Even though we would have taken up a drinking water well in every village and hamlet by the end of the Forth Plan, it can by no means be said that we would have solved the drinking water problem. In fact, the unprecedented drought conditions during 1972-73 have highlighted the pre-carious nature of the drinking water sources of villages in several districts of the State. There are several villages where wells have only brackish water or go dry in summer. Many villages get their drinking water from streams and rivers at a considerable distance. There are also tracts which are cholera endemic—especially in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bellary and Chitradurga, which are also scarcity affected and there are villages where the wells are infested with guinea-worm. There are also Harijan colonies without sufficient drinking water. Thus the real problem of providing adequate potable water to all villages is still to be tackeld.

6. In order to assess the magnitude of the problem a detailed village-wise survey was taken up in 1972 by the State Government. The purpose was to find out the number of villages suffering from water supply problems of one type or the other and classify them from the point of view of scarcity, health hazards, etc. Specifically, lists would be made of :—

(a) Villages without any source of water ;

(b) Villages having a source more than 1 mile away ;

(c) Villages having a source more than 50 feet deep ;

(d) Villages where available water is brackish ;

(e) Villages where source of water is not perennial ;

(f) Villages where existing source are inadequate ;

(g) Villages having health problems such as Cholera, guinea-worm infestation;

(h) Villages where sources have high iron and fluoride contents.

The survey would take into account only the government and Public sources, normally accessible to all the villagers. The survey is being done through the Engineering personnel at the taluk level and the Block Development Officers by the Public Health Engineering Department and in consultation with Health Officers. Eighty per cent of the area of the State has already been covered and provisional estimates have been prepared for the entire State.

7 It can be seen that in the 80 per cent of the total inhabited villages in the State which have been covered by the survey and in which 75 per cent of the rural population are living, 7,243 villages or about 33.5 per cent of them, containing a population of about 48.95 lakhs (or 29.4 per cent of the population of the villages surveyed) suffer from one disability or other in regard to drinking water. Nearly half of them do not have a perennial source, a sixth no source at all and another sixth have inadequate sources. One thousand and four hundred of these have a population of above 1,000. It must also be mentioned that in many of these cases, in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bellary and Chitradurga, the villages also suffer from cholera

endemicity and in some cases, from guineaworm infestation, in addition to scarcity but have not been separately listed under the health hazards.

8. The usual sources of drinking water are shallow wells or ponded surface water and sometimes, perennial streams and rivers. Providing protected water from surface sources is costly and is also dependent on the monsoon. Tapping of ground water through deep borewells is therefore a better alternative. Fortunately, in Mysore State, borewells in hard rock have been fairly successful and practically the whole of the State is located in a hard rock region. The Department of Mines and Geology has already conducted preliminary ground water surveys in 115 talukas of the State. It is also being strengthened under a central sector scheme in order to enable it to take up detailed surveys and assist in location of wells on a scientific basis. Borewells in hard rock drilled to a depth of 150 feet—200 feet in the State have yielded between 600—1,600 gallons per hour. Failures in respect of quality and quantity of water available have been of the order of 20 per cent. Assuming the average yield to be 800 to 1,000 gallons per hour and 8 hours of pumping, a population of 600 to 800 can be given protected water supply of about 10 G.P.D. to meet most of the personal requirements, without problems of drainage.

9. A beginning has been made to provide borewells with handpumps to villages affected by water borne diseases. A master plan to provide borewells in 4,708 villages in the seven districts of Chitradurga, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Raichur which are affected by cholera endemicity and guineaworm infestations has been drawn up involving a total cost of about Rs. 18.5 crores. The State Government have entered into an agreement with the UNICEF and WHO under which the UNICEF will supply High Speed rigs and WHO will provide technical guidance wherever required. The State Government will bear the cost of the work. The UNICEF have supplied 7 high speed rigs for this programme.

10. During 1970-71 and 1971-72 schemes costing Rs. 20.55 lakhs were sanctioned in the above mentioned districts to benefit a population of 12.5 lakhs. Of this 246 schemes of an estimated cost of Rs. 42 lakhs have been completed in the two taluks of Hiriyur and Hosadurga in Chitradurga District. Five hundred and sixty-five bores have been sunk (of which only 90 have been failures) and 455 hand pumps have been fixed. A population of 1.76 lakhs has been benefited. During 1972-73 all the High speed rigs were deployed in drought effected districts to drill drinking water wells under the drought relief programme.

National Rural Water Supply

11. The National Rural Water Supply Scheme, the accelerated programme of NRWS and UNICEF assisted programme has been taken up in villages and towns with a population less than 20,000. There are in the State 6831 villages with a population above 1,000 and the remaining 19.995 villages have a population less than 1,000. There are 180 towns (including seven notified areas) with a population less than 20,000. The total population

of these towns is 0.18 crores. During the Fourth Plan 1,426 schemes (including UNICEF assisted and accelerated programme) benefiting 24.63 lakhs of population are expected to be completed. A sum of Rs. 1104.80 lakhs may be spent in implementing the programme. This includes Rs. 170 lakhs on accelerated rural water supply financed by Government of India in 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Urban Sector (Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes)

12. There are 241 towns in the State having an urban population of 71 lakhs. So far only 165 towns have been provided with protected water supply facilities covering a population of 61.10 lakhs. Forty-one schemes are under various stages of progress.

13. Only 7 towns have been provided with drainage facilities covering a population of 6.3 lakhs. It is expected that 2 more schemes will be completed during the last year of the Fourth Plan covering an additional population of 1.60 lakhs. A total sum of Rs. 2.105 lakhs (including Life Insurance Corporation assistance) is anticipated to be incurred during the Fourth Plan on Urban Water Supply and drainage.

Industrial Water Supply

14. It is anticipated that during the Fourth Plan period a sum of Rs. 305 lakhs would be incurred for providing water supply to Industries. A scheme for providing water supply to Vijayanagar Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.200 lakhs has been prepared and transmitted to the Government of India for approval.

Fifth Plan Programme

15. Although during the previous plans attention was directed towards provision of drinking water to villages and towns the expenditure and efforts have not done justice to the magnitude of the problem. This is painfully brought home during the frequent spells of drought faced by large tracts in the State. During the Fifth Plan a concerted attack would be made on the problem. Provision of drinking water in villages has therefore been made part of the Minimum Needs Programme. The schemes for provision of drinking water to towns and cities would continue. The schemes for providing water supply to industries would however be discontinued because of lack of funds. The provision for water supply during the Fifth Plan would be as below :-

		Rs. in lakhs
Drinking water wells	..	300
Bore wells programme in villages	..	1500
National Rural Water Supply	..	2500
Urban Water Supply and Drainage	..	3300
(State Share only)	..	7600

Rural Water Supply

16. (a) **Drinking Water Wells** :—The spill-over cost into the fifth plan on account of the drinking water wells at the rate of Rs. 9,000 per well for 3,400 works would be Rs. 300 lakhs. This would be taken up during the Fifth Plan period. No fresh drinking water wells would be taken up.

17. (b) **Bore-wells programme** :—Six thousand and one hundred villages have been indentified as villages having no source of water, or having health problems or cholera prone villages. Adding 25 per cent of this number of account of the unsurveyed villages, the total number of difficult villages to be served in the entire State will be 7,600. Out of these 7,600 villages 1,300 villages with a population of about 26 lakhs would need to be served with piped rural water supply. For the balance of 6,300 villages, simple deep hand operated bore-wells have been envisaged involving 15,000 bores, i.e., roughly 2.5 bores per village. For the bore wells programme a sum of Rs. 1,500 lakhs is provided. Out of this amount Rs. 88 lakhs is for committed works in 547 villages. The rest is for fresh works.

18. It is the State Government's experience that the best means of drilling borewells is by means of High Speed Rigs. The provision for the bore wells programme therefore includes the cost of the rigs. Under ideal conditions of operation and maintenance one rig is capable of drilling not more than 65 bores per year. Assuming that a rig will bore 60 wells every year the number of rigs required per year would be as indicated in the table below :—

Year	*No. of bores*	*No. of rigs required*	*No. of rigs with Govt.*	*Additional required during the year*
1974–75	2250 (15%)	31	13	18
1975–76	2700 (18%)	41	31	10
1976–77	3000 (20%)	50	41	9
1977–78	3450 (23%)	58	50	8
1978–79	3600 (24%)	60	58	2
	15,000			47

National Rural Water Supply

19. For the National Rural Water Supply Schemes a sum of Rs. 2,500 lakhs is provided. Out of this amount, Rs. 769 lakhs is earmarked for spill-over works in the rural areas and Rs. 1,331 lakhs for fresh works. Rs. 60 lakhs is for 15 spill over works in the urban areas and Rs. 340 lakhs on fresh works.

Urban Water Supply and Drainage

20. The L.I.C. is providing funds for urban water supply. It advances loan to the extent of two-thirds of the estimated cost and the balance is to be provided by the local bodies. Local

bodies approach Government for assistance in the form of loans to enable them to obtain a matching loan from the L.I.C. Loan requirements under this scheme is calculated at Rs. 18 crores to attract an L.I.C. investment of about Rs. 37 crores. A provision of Rs. 18 crores in the State Plan is therefore made. It is hoped that with this investment of Rs. 45 crores 66 towns (of population of above 20,000) would be provided with water supply.

Drainage

21. A sum of Rs. 5 crores is provided for schemes of underground drainage for 25 towns (of population less than 20,000).

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

22. In view of the acute scarcity of drinking water supply in Bangalore City an expert Committee was constituted to examine the various means for augmenting the supply. The Committee recommended tapping of the potential water source of the river Cauvery. The first stage of the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme costing Rs. 35.72 crores will be completed to supply 30 M.G.D. of wholesome drinking water to Bangalore City by the end of 1973. This additional volume of water would be fully absorbed by the increasing population, and industries by 1976. It is therefore, proposed during the Fifth Plan period to execute the second stage of the Cauvery water supply scheme which would provide an additional 30 M.G.D. of water to the City. The scheme will involve laying of additional 1200 mm. dia pressure transmission main from Thorekadanahally to Bangalore and duplication of the treatment plant at Thorakadanahally and pump houses and pure water tanks at Thorakadanahally, Harohalli and Tatagundi, installation of 3 additional pumps and pumping machinery at the three pumping stations. The lands required for the second stage have already been acquired. The entire scheme would cost Rs. 30 crores. It is expected that the L.I.C. would loan Rs. 5 crores and that Rs. 15 crores would be met from market borrowings. The balance of Rs. 10 crores would be met by the State Government. A provision of Rs. 10 crores is therefore made for the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75

(A) Rural Water Supply

A sum of Rs. 950 lakhs is allocated for the year 1974-75. The expenditure on various programmes would be as detailed below :

(a) Piped Water Supply ..	Rs. 500 lakhs
(b) Drinking Water Wells and Borewells ..	Rs. 450 lakhs

It is hoped to cover 200 villages having a population of 0.35 Millions under the piped water supply schemes and complete 2,000 spill over works under the D.W Wells programme.

(B) Urban Water Supply and Drainage

A sum of Rs. 400 lakhs is allocated for the year 1974-75 from State Government Funds. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 700 lakhs would be forthcoming from the LIC. It is proposed to augment the water supply in 6 towns and provide water supply to 8 other towns. As regards sewerage 5 towns with a population of 0.50 millions would be covered.

(C) Bangalore Water Supply

During the year 1974-75 the financing of the Scheme is envisaged as below :

	Rs. in lakhs
Government Loan ..	250
L.I.C. Loan ..	100
Debentures ..	250

Provision and Expenditure—Water Supply and Sanitation

ANNEXURE IB

U D

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Fourth Plan							Fifth Plan	Phasing of Expenditure				
	Fourth Plan Provision	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	*Total 5 Years* 1969-74	*Fifth Plan Provision*	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
I. Urban *													
(a) Water Supply (including [illegible])	400.00	299.71	179.15	208.49	269.73	185.00	1142.08	2300.00	400.00	450.00	450.00	500.00	500.00
(b) Sewerage and Drainage													
(c) Bangalore Water Supply	900.00	—	200.00	140.00	170.00	175.00	685.00	1000.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	—
Total : **Urban** ..	**1300 00**	**299 71**	**379 15**	**348 49**	**439 73**	**360 00**	**1827 08**	**3300 00**	**650 00**	**700.00**	**700 00**	**750 00**	**500 00**
II. Rural													
(a) Piped Water Supply	400.00	123.30	146.76	224.75	200	240	934.81	2500	500	500	500	500	500
(b) (i) Bore Wells and Hand Pumps ..	—	—	—	—				1500	300	300	300	300	300
(ii) D.W. Wells	300.00	94.00	83.97	87.77	150	150	565.74	300	150	150	—	—	—
Total **Rural** ..	**700 00**	**217 30**	**230.73**	**312.52**	**350**	**390**	**1500 55**	**4300**	**950**	**950**	**800**	**800**	**800**
III. Others													
(a) Tools and Plants													
(b) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines													
Total : **Others** ..													
Grand Total ..	**2 000 00**	**517 01**	**609 88**	**661 01**	**789 73**	**750 00**	**3327 63**	**7600 00**	**1600 00**	**1650 00**	**1500 00**	**1550 00**	**1300 00**

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* These figures do not include the outlays for the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewarage Board.

ANNEXURE IIB
U.D.
(Rs. in lakhs)

Physical Targets and Achievements under Water Supply and Sanitation

	Fourth Plan Target	*Achievements*				*Target*	*Total 5 Years*	*Fifth Plan Target*	*Target*				
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973 74	1969-74		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Urban Water Supply*—													
(i) Augmentation of Water Supply (MGD). ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	30	6	6	6	6	6
(ii) Number of Towns Covered ..	62	6	8	9	10	29	62	40	8	8	8	8	8
(iii) Population Covered ..	5.19	0.60	1.5	1.54	0.50	0.90	5.19	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
II. Urban Sewerage.—													
(i) Augmentation of Sewerage Facilities (MGD).							NIL						
(ii) Number of Towns Covered ..	9	1	2	2	2	2	9	62	12	12	12	12	14
(iii) Population Covered	0.79	0.04	0.285	0.145	0.16	0.16	0.79	4.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
III. Rural Water Supply.—													
(a) (i) *Piped Water Supply.*—Village covered (Nos.).	1200	85	87	128	80	300	680	1187	200	249	246	246	246
(ii) Population Covered (lakhs) ..	..	3.06	2.59	7.22	4.00	12.00	28.87	20.00	0.35	4.92	4.91	4.91	4.91
(b) (i) *Wells*— Villages covered (Nos.) ..	5321 villages 3526 hamlets.	1895	1664	2322	1936	2500	10,317	3400	2000	1400	..	..	..
(ii) Population covered (lakhs) ..	..	1.50	1.55	1.27	1.50	2.00	7.82	3.50	2.00	1.50	..	..	..
(c) *Bore Wells with hand pumps* :—													
(i) Village covered (Nos.) ..	..	..	..	47	199	500	746	5147	1000	1000	1000	1000	1047
(ii) Population covered (lakhs) ...	..	..	..	0.30	1.46	4.00	5.76	51.04	10	10	10	70	10.14

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*These figures do not include those relating to the City of Bangalore.

ANNEXURE III-B.

Estimate of Employment generated in the Fourth Plan and Targets for the Fifth Plan under Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes in the State Plans.

	Technical Staff	*Skilled labourers*	*Unskilled labourer*
1. **Fourth Plan Target :**			
1969–70–(Actual) ..	691	610	1890
1970–71 (Actual) ..	691	640	1990
1971–72 (Actual) ..	1300	935	2890
1972–73 (Actual) ..	1400	950	3000
1973–74 (Estimated) ..	1400	950	3000
Total 5 years (1969–74)	5482	4085	12770
2. **Fifth Plan Target :**			
1974–75	3500	1395	4270
1975–76	3500	1745	5340
1976–77	4100	1745	5340
1977–78	4000	2090	6450
1978–79	5000	4300	7210
	20000	11275	28610

BANGALORE—WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

ANNEXURE—IB

Provisions and Expenditure—Water Supply and Sanitation

	FOURTH PLAN							FIFTH PLAN						
	Fourth Plan Provision	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74 *as approved*	*Total 5 Years* 1969–74	*Fifth Plan Provision*	*Phasing of Expenditure* 1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	(*Rs. in lakhs*)							(*Rs. in lakhs*)						
Urban.—														
Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.														
Cauvery Water Supply Scheme														
(*a*) Water Supply Revised 2663 (*b*) Sewerage and Drainage 909	3572	493*	200	140	170	175+ 125(*a*)	1603	1000	250	250	250	250	..	1000
Total Urban (Govt. loan)	3572	493*	200	140	170	600	1603	1000	250	250	250	250	..	1000

*Debentures (*a*) LIC Loan

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

ANNEXURE—IIB
U.D.
(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Physical Targets and achievements under Water Supply and Sanitation

	Fourth Plan Target	*Achievements* 1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total 5 Years* 1969–74	*Fifth Plan Target*	*Targets* 1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
I. Urban Water Supply.—													
(i) Augmentation of Water Supply (MGD)	30 MGD	..	..	..	..	30 MGD	30 MGD	Addl. 30 MGD	..	..	..	..	Addl 30 MGD
(ii) No. of Towns covered	Bangalore City	...	..	..	..	Bangalore City		Bangalore City	..	..	..	..	Bangalore City
(iii) Population covered ..	17.73 lakhs...		..	..	..	17.73 lakhs	17.73 lakhs	19.95 lakhs	...	..	..	..	19.95 lakhs

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

ANNEXURE III-B.

Estimate of Employment generated in the Fourth Plan and Targets for the Fifth Plan under Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes in the State Plans.

I. Fourth Plan Target

1969–70 (Actual)	1200
1970–71 (Actual)	1320
1971–72 (Actual)	1396
1972–73 (Actual)	1412
1973–74 (Estimated)	1500
Total 5 years (1969–74 ..	6828

II. Fifth Plan Target

1974–75	1500
1975–76	1500
1976–77	1500
1977–78	1500
1978–79	1500
	7500

CHAPTER 30

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Introduction

1. The welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other socially and economically backward classes in society has received much attention since Independence. Due to historical reasons these communities did not have proper opportunities for economic and social development. The Constitution of India provides ample safeguards for their betterment. Article 46 of the Constitution indicates the Directive Principles of State policy :

> " The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

2. To put into practice this Directive Principle of State Policy, special efforts have been taken up since the beginning of the plan periods for the economic and social betterment of the backward classes. This special effort has been in addition to the over all attempt of the State to improve the ecoomic conditions of the people in general. The programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes contemplates various administrative, ameliorative and legislative measures to help them reach the levels of development attained by other sections of the community.

3. The task has been stupendous, and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his report for the year 1968-69 observes, " the progress registered is too small in comparison with what it should have been". The administrative and legislative measures to safe-guard the interests of the weaker sections of the population are having certain impact, but not to the extent expected. Improvement in education has been considered to be the key for their upliftment. Here the gap between the general population and the weaker sections of the society is being solely bridged. But needs to be significantly narrowed down.

Progress and perspective

4. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other economically backward classes in the State are receiving special attention for development under the plan programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes. Since the First Five Year Plan the expenditure for the welfare of Backward Classes has increased as could be seen from the figures noted below:

	Rs. in lakhs
First Plan (1951–1956)	109.68
Second Plan (1956–1961)	276.00
Third Plan (1961–1966)	301.98
Annual Plans (1966–1969)	182.71
Fourth Plan (1969–1974)	552.31 (anticipated)

5. In the absence of separate data on *per capita* income among the weaker sections, it would be difficult to indicate the trend in their economic upliftment. The predominent view is that they form the majority of 40 per cent of the State population living below the poverty line. The social disabilities are very slowly disappearing more in urban areas than in the rural areas.

6. The emphasis during the plan periods has been on educational improvement, supplemented by measures for economic upliftment, health and housing. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has gone up between 1961 and 1971. But it is yet below the general literacy level in the State as noted below:

	Percentage of Literacy as per 1961 Census	*Percentage of Literacy as per 1971 Census*
1. Scheduled Caste	9.05	13.88
2. Scheduled Tribes	8.5	14.69
3. General Population ..	25.5	31.52

7. Institutional facilities for education have steadily increased. Economic incentives have been spread to a larger proportion of the weaker sections to send children for education. Special ameliorative measures for economic upliftment and housing are reaching a larger sections of the backward classes. More and more people are opting for craft training and technical education.

8. In the Fourth Five Year Plan also, the emphasis has been an educational improvements as it is considered to be the key for their betterment. Suitable measures for economic upliftment, health and housing have also been taken up. Nearly 75 per cent of the anticipated expenditure in the Fourth Plan would be on education. Against the total Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 552.31 lakhs as detailed below:

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Fourth Plan outlay*	*Fourth Plan anticipated expenditure*
1.	Scheduled Castes	297.75	357.65
2.	Scheduled Tribes	60.37	43.30
3.	Denotified Tribes	46.12	49.63
4.	Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes ..	39.76	38.20
5.	Other Backward Classes	56.00	63.53
	Total ..	500.00	552.31

9. The physical levels of achievement anticipated at the end of the Fourth Plan under several schemes are detailed at Annexure II Statement IV. Institutional facilities for education like Women Welfare Centres, Ashram Schools and hostels have increased. All children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in prematric, post-metric and University education are provided with either Government of Mysore or Government of India scholarships.

A good beginning has been made to impart craft training and provide technical education which needs to be further strengthened and diversified. For economic upliftment, apart from providing individual assistance to improve agriculture and take up subsidiary occupations, assistance is provided to enrol them as members of co-operative institutions from where greater financial assistance can be drawn. Free house sites both in rural and urban areas are provided supported by the subsidy for construction of houses.

10. The population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State has increased by about 20 per cent between 1961 Census and 1971 Census, as could be seen from the figures noted below:

Year	*Scheduled Castes*	*Scheduled Tribes*
1961	31,17,232	1,92,096
1971	38,50,034	2,31,268

11. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to the general population works out to 13.14 and 0.7 per cent respectively. Scheduled Castes are found scattered throughout the State with concentration in the districts of Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore. The Scheduled Tribes are found concentrated in the districts of South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore. They are also found in small numbers in Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Mandya and Hasan districts. Denotified Tribes are found in greater number in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions and Nomadic Tribes are scattered throughout the State. The districtwise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as against the total population as per 1971 Census is detailed below:

Statement showing the district-wise population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as against the total District (Rural and Urban population as per 1971 Census).

Sl. No.	*District*		*Total population Rural Urban*	*Scheduled Castes population*	*Percentage*	*Scheduled Tribes population*	*Percentage*
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bangalore ..	Total	3,365,515	505,644	15.03	10,287	0.30
		Rural	1,499,761	312,969	20.87	5,758	0.38
		Urban	1,865,754	192,675	10.33	4,529	0.24
2.	Tumkur ..	Total	1‘627.721	267,889	16.46	2‘081	0.12
		Rural	1·437,114	251,678	17.47	1.990	0.13
		Urban	190,607	16,811	8.82	91	0.04
3.	Chitradurga ..	Total	1,397,456	254,290	18.19	762	0.05
		Rural	1,114.504	226,270	20.31	573	0.05
		Urban	282,952	28,020	9.91	189	0.07
4.	Kolar ..	Total	1,516,646	363,092	23.94	1,921	0.13
		Rural	12,03,531	292,001	24.26	775	0.06
		Urban	313,115	71,091	22.71	1,146	0.36
5.	Bellary ..	Total	1,122.686	167,378	14.91	4,246	0.38
		Rural	817.914	138,797	16.97	1.898	0.24
		Urban	304,772	28,581	9.38	2,348	0.77

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
6.	Mysore ..	Total	2,077,238	356,466	17.16	19,547	0.94
		Rural	1,548,120	298,845	19.31	18,703	0.12
		Urban	529,118	57,621	10.89	844	0.18
7.	South Kanara ..	Total	1,939,345	99,687	5.14	63,596	3.27
		Rural	1,546,137	85,587	5.54	59,966	3.87
		Urban	393,178	14,100	3.58	3,630	0.92
8.	Coorg ..	Total	378,291	36,971	9.77	26,596	7.00
		Rural	319,600	32,467	10.16	26,316	8.23
		Urban	58'691	4,504	7.67	280	0.47
9.	Hassan ..	Total	1,102,370	169,594	15.38	1,606	0.15
		Rural	952,959	155,608	16.33	1,533	0.16
		Urban	149,411	13,986	9.36	73	0.05
10.	Shimoga ..	Total	1,301,485	185,465	14.25	7,540	0.58
		Rural	994,172	161,818	16.27	7,027	0.71
		Urban	307,313	23,647	7.69	513	0.17
11.	Chickmagalur ..	Total	736,647	119,733	16.25	10,092	1.37
		Rural	621,569	109,680	17.65	9,758	1.58
		Urban	115,078	10,053	8.74	334	0.29
12.	Mandya ..	Total	1,154,374	141,439	12.25	2,795	0.24
		Rural	995,586	123,274	12.38	1,888	0.19
		Urban	158,793	18,165	11.44	907	0.58
13.	Belgaum ..	Total	2,423,342	222,952	9.20	53,150	2.19
		Rural	1,925,549	190,310	9.88	48,020	2.40
		Urban	497,793	32,642	6.56	5,130	1.03
14.	Bijapur ..	Total	1,985,591	200,000	10.07	6,524	0.33
		Rural	1,564,416	172,297	11.02	5,544	0.36
		Urban	421,175	27,703	6.57	980	0.24
15.	North Kanara ..	Total	849,105	34,863	4.11	2,175	0.26
		Rural	698,608	29,291	4.19	1,630	0.24
		Urban	150,497	5,572	3.71	545	0.36
16.	Dharwar ..	Total	2,342,213	186,358	7.96	14,632	0.63
		Rural	1,604,240	143,417	9.94	12,267	0.76
		Urban	737,973	42,887	5.81	2,365	0.32
17.	Gulbarga ..	Total	1,739,220	261,922	15.06	1,871	0.11
		Rural	1,429,944	233,624	16.34	1,210	0.08
		Urban	309,276	28,298	9.15	661	0.22
18.	Bidar ..	Total	824,059	123,963	15.04	699	0.08
		Rural	704,928	113,963	16.17	466	0.06
		Urban	119,131	9,989	0.38	233	0.09
19.	Raichur ..	Total	1,415,740	152,328	10.76	1,148	0.08
		Rural	1,198,269	131,395	10.96	745	0.63
		Urban	217,471	20,933	9.63	403	0.18

12. Among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes those in urban areas are relatively better than those living in rural areas. Scheduled Tribes like Jenukuruba, Betta Kuruba and Koragas deserve more attention than Maraties.

Fifth Five Year Plan

13. Whatever progress that has been made is generally in the field of education, but much more has to be done to bride the gap between the general level of education and that available among the weaker sections. In the sphere of economic upliftment they have to be brought into the main stream of economic development. The social disabilities have to be tackled with greater vigour and understanding. With this background, the broad objectives in the Fifth Plan would be :

1. Greater educational improvement.
2. Wean them from traditional occupations.
3. Encourage useful traditional crafts and trades.
4. Improve their economic conditions.
5. Improve the social environment and living conditions.
6. Strive to remove social disabilities.

14. To achieve these objectives greater benefits have to be drawn for the weaker sections of the community from the general Plan programmes. It would be difficult to earmark certain percentage of plan allocations under all Plan programmes for the benefit of the backward classes. For examle, under Irrigation, Power, Industries and Agriculture, the measures would be for the improvement of the economy as a whole. Irrigation and industrial benefits would be difficult to be earmarked under those Plan programmes only for the backward classes. The general benefits would also accrue to them.

15. However, under certain Plan programmes like Education, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Housing, where schemes are available to benefit individuals, while implementing the schemes greater attention can be paid for the benefit of the backward classes. The broad strategies proposed to be adopted in the Fifth Plan in the several spheres of development are highlighted below :

16. In the Fifth also nearly 75 per cent of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 2,500 lakhs will be on education. For economic upliftment assistance will be mostly to bring them into the general stream of economic development. The details of the proposed outlay with reference to the borad programmes to be implemented are noted below :

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Education*	*Economic uplift*	*Health, Housing and others*	*Total*
1.	Scheduled Castes ..	1,228.28	141.90	124.82	1,495.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes ..	147.22	18.28	18.50	184.00
3.	Denotified Tribes ..	155.00	46.00	29.00	230.00
4.	Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	100.02	31.50	29.48	161.00
5.	Other Backward classes. ..	230.00	..	..	230.00
6.	Administration ..	..	..	..	200.00
	Total ..	1,860.52	237.68	201.80	2,500.00

17. As the Scheduled Castes form the bulk of the backward classes, greater attention will be towards them. To overcome the defect observed in the Fourth Plan measures for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic Tribes will be intensified.

Education

18. In the field of compulsory primary education for the age group 6 to 10 years, for the general population the anticipated percentage of enrolment at the end of the Fourth Plan is 97 per cent. Against this the percentage of enrolment among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the age group 6 to 10 years is only 70.10 per cent. The percentage of enrolment in the age group 10 to 13 years (standards V to VII) is anticipated to be 22 per cent and for the age group 13 to 16 years (standards VIII to X) is 11.9 per cent.

19. In the Fifth Plan, firm targets have been contemplated to improve the percentage of enrolment in the age group 6 to 10 years to 100 per cent, age group 10 to 13 years to 51 per cent and age group 13 to 16 years to 23 per cent. To reach these targatted percentages of enrolment in various age groups special measures are contemplated. It is the poor enrolment among the backward classes that is affecting the over all improvement in the percentage of enrolment among various age groups in the State. As part of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme a total outlay of Rs. 1,721 lakhs is contemplated to achieve 100 percent enrolment in the age group 6 to 10 years and 51 percent in the age group 10 to 13 years. With this outlay the physical facilities in terms of the number of schools and teachers will be improved. Mere creation of physical facilities will not result in the desired levels of enrolment. Hence, a comprehensive set of incentives are contemplated. Even Rs. 1,721 lakhs under Minimum Needs Programme for elementary education is only part of the total sum of Rs. 6,429 lakhs proposed for elementary education in the fifth plan.

20. Pre-primary education in the form of nursery schools is considered to be an effective measure to inculcate school going habits from a very early age. Mainly to develop the school going habit among the backward classes, 1000 Pre-primary Centres are proposed to be opened in the Plan programme for General Education with a outlay of Rs. 139.00 lakhs. For each one of the proposed Pre-primary Centres, school mothers would be appointed to contact individual families and get children to the schools.

21. Incentives in the form of free text books will be given to boys enrolled in classes I to VII with a total outlay of Rs. 691.80 lakhs. The enrolment of girls is observed to be far below that of boys. Special incentives in the form of free text books and uniforms would be provided with a total outlay of Rs. 1,651.20 lakhs. These incentives would cover 40 percent of the children in the age group 6 to 13 (classes I to VII). They are mainly for the benefit of the backward classes.

22. In addition to these incentives contemplated in the Plan programme for General Education, under the programme for the Welfare of the Backward Classes additional incentives are contemplated. The measures herein visualise to provide 100 percent

coverage of children studying in pre-metric classes either by scholarships or by hostel facilities. Nearly 75 percent of pre-metric etudents will be given scholarships and 25 percent would be provided hostel facilities to achieve 100 percent coverage at this level of education. The post-matric scholars would also be provided similar facilities in the form of scholarships and hostel facilities.

23. Apart from providing general education, emphasis will be to provide craft training and technical education. At the Senior Primary and High School stages vocational guidance units are proposed to be started to provide proper guidance to the children to take up various avocations in life. The enrolment of children in Pholytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, Artisan Training Institutes, Engineering Colleges and Medical Colleges will be substantially increased. To improve the standards of education attained by the children of backward classes, special coaching facilities to college students and larger number of book banks will be provided. The measures proposed for improvement of education in the programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes are supplementary to the attempts for increased enrolments contemplated in the programme of General Education.

Economic Uplift

24. Agriculture would continue to be the predominent economic activity for the backward classes. During the previous plan periods, 123 Agricultural Colonies were started but no special efforts were made to make them economically viable and beneficial to land owners in the colonies. A concerted drive will be taken up to improve the existing agricultural colonies which would greatly benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The latest estimates show that nearly 4 lakh hectares of cultivable land would be available for distribution among the landless agricultural labourers during the Fifth Plan. The Land Grant Rules and also the Rules framed under the Mysore Land Reforms Act assure priority being given to the backward classes in the matter of land distribution, 50 per cent of the 4 lakh hectares available for distribution during the Fifth Plan would go to the backward classes.

25. In view of the object poverty among the backward classes, mere grant of land will not help them to bring them under cultivation. Hence, assistance will be given to individuals for land reclamation and purchase of agricultural inputs. Another attempt would be to assist them to become members of the Co-operative Societies and Primary Land Development Banks so that they can draw finances for irrigation wells, pumpsets and other inputs.

26. To pay special attention to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, in the Plan programme for Agricultures, Small Farmers Development Agency or Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects are proposed to be taken up in 12 districts out of 19 districts where such special measures are not now available. This would also help the small and marginal agriculturists and landless labourers among backward classes to draw institutional finances not only to improve agriculture but also to take up subsidiary occupations like dairying poultry, piggery, sheep breeding and fisheries. In support of such

a comprehensive measure, the co-operative credit is sought to be increased during the Fifth Plan. Short term and medium term credit to a tune of Rs. 75 crores and long term credit to a tune of Rs. 212 crores are contemplated in the Plan programme for Co-operation.

27. A major attempt would be made to wean the backward classes from their traditional occupations in life. Crafts and Trade Co-operatives will be encouraged and assistance will be given to professional graduates to start independent occupations of their own. Another important step would be to provide the requisite margin money to start small industries and trades by drawing funds from the Commercial Banks.

28. Government service has always been a good sphere to provide employment opportunities to the backward classes. There is 15 per cent reservation to Scheduled Castes and 3 per cent reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Government services. The position as on 1st January 1972 with regard to such representation in Government service is noted below:

Classification of posts	*Total No. of employees*	*Scheduled castes*			*Scheduled tribes*		
		Percentage permissible	*No. of Scheduled astes employees*	*Percentage of Coo. 4 to Col. 2*	*Percentage peirmssible*	*No. of Scheduled Tribes employees*	*Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 2*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Class I ..	1874	15	87	4.6	3	14	7
2. Class II ..	6270	15	302	4.8	3	71	1.1
3. Class III ..	211566	15	15766	7.4	3	1538	.7
4. Class IV .. (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers).	43879*	15	8250	19	3	833	1.9
5. Sweepers and Scavengers.	661	15	547	82.7	3	12	1.8

*This figure is excluding the number of Class IV Employees in Education Department since that department has not furnished the No. of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees against Class IV posts.

29. There has been a shortfall in fulfilling reservation with regards to Class I, II and III services. This short fall is not common to all Departments of Government. For example, the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Department of Community Development and the Department of Sericulture is observed to be more than 18 per cent. Strict instructions of Government have been issued repeatedly to safeguard the interest of the backward classes in recruitment to various services. Similar instructions have been issued to the State Government industrial undertakings. Even the Government of India public sector industries in the State and large private industrial concerns have been requested to absorb larger number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Health, Housing and Others

30. Improvement in the social environment and living conditions would receive greater attention in the Fifth Plan. A massive drive to provide house sites to rural landless agricultural labourers is contemplated as part of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme with a total outlay of Rs. 750 lakhs. At present, there is no data on the number of landless agricultural labourers without house sites in the State. A survey has been taken up in the entire State to have a correct idea on the magnitude of the problem with special reference to the backward classes. In allotment of house sites, priority would be clearly in favour of backward classes. In addition to this attempt of providing house sites, in the programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes suitable lands are proposed to be acquired both in rural and urban areas for distribution or house sites.

31. In support of this measure a massive drive is contemplated for the construction of "Peoples Houses", each house costing Rs. 2,500 in the Plan programme for Housing. A provision of Rs. 2,500 lakhs is proposed for construction of such cheap houses in the Fifth Plan. In the allotment of houses priority will be given for the members of the backward classes.

32. To improve existing houses also special measures like free roofing roof loaning, plastering and whitewashing schemes are contemplated in the Plan programme for Housing and Urban Development. Here again most of the beneficiaries will be from among the backward classes.

33., In the Fifth Plan rural electriciation will be extended to all the villages in the State. This benefit will not reach the backward classes unless special attempts are made to help them to obtain domestic electric connections. Therefore assistance to individuals to a maximum of Rs. 500 would be given to obtain domestic electric connections. In addition to the attempt at improving housing situation in the rural areas visualised in the Plan programme for Housing and Urban Development, in the programme for Backward Classes also, financial assistance will be given for construction of houses. Such assistance will be primarily to those who loose houses due to natural calamities.

34. There are 19,995 villages with a population less than 1,000 as per 1971 Census. Among them 16,607 are having drinking water wells. Only the balance of 3,388 villages have to be provided with drinking water wells during the Fifth Plan. However, there are nearly 9,358 villages with inadequate water and also suffer from other health hazards. These villages also will be provided with bore-wells to assure adequate drinking water during the Fifth Plan. This would be covered in the programme for Water Supply. In addition to this, drinking water wells would be provided in Harijan 'basthis' where difficulties are faced in having adequate water supply.

35. Untouchability is a great social disability and needs to be tackeled with vigour and innovation. Special measures are thought of to tackle the practice of untouchability especially in the rural

areas. Unclean occupation of removal of night soil is to be firmly put an end to by 15th August 1973. Suitable administrative measures have been taken to end this practice in the State positively.

36. The total outlay of Rs. 2,500 lakhs for the Welfare of Backward Classes proposed for the Fifth Plan is five times more than the anticipated expenditure of the Fourth Plan. With this investment it would be possible to make a concerted effort to improve the lot of the backward classes. Comprehensive schemes are proposed to achieve the broad Fifth Plan objectives as narrated in the following paragraphs.

37. The administrative set up is to be suitably reorganised for effective implementation of the Plan schemes. Executive Officers at the district and taluk levels with supporting staff would help proper supervision and implementation of the ameliorative measures. Separate statistical unit will be created to formulate and evaluate plan programmes.

Annual Plan 1974-75

38. A good beginning is proposed to be made with a total outlay of Rs. 412.05 lakhs during 1974-75 achieve the Fifth Plan objectives. The breakup of this amount among the broad programmes to be implemented is noted below:

	(*Rupees in lakhs*)	
1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes—		
(*a*) Education	200.3681	
(*b*) Economic Uplift	28.380	
(*c*) Health, Housing & Other Schemes	24.960	253.7031
2. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—		
(*a*) Educaton	16.930	
(*b*) Economic Uplift	3.620	
(*c*) Health, Housing and other Schemes	3.700	
		24.250
3. Welfare of Denotified Tribes		
(*a*) Education	19.050	
(*b*) Economic Uplift	9.200	
(*c*) Health, Housing and other Schemes	5.800	
		34.050
4. Welfare of Nomadic Tribes—		
(*a*) Education	13.19	
(*b*) Economic Uplift	6.30	
(*c*) Health, Housing and other schemes	5.90	
		25.39
5. Welfare of other backward Classes		
(*a*) Education	36.410	
		36.410
6. Administration	38.250	38.250
Total		412.0581

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

A. EDUCATION

(1) Starting of Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centres

The Department of Social Welfare in Mysore State has started Nursery Schools-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres for the benefit of children in the age group of 3 to 6 years from the Second Five Year Plan (1958-59). 50 children are admitted in each Centre. The Centres are run by the Women Welfare Organisers assisted by Conductresses. Most of the Women Welfare Organisers have been trained. They look after the welfare of the children. The Centre is run from 10-00 A.M. to 2-00 P.M. The children are supplied with mid-day meals. They are also supplied with two pairs of dresses per annum. They are taught nursery rhyms, alphabets, etc. The children learn while they play, and made schoolminded. When they reach the age of six years, they are admitted in Primary Schools. These Centres have proevd a great been to the poor children where care in taken of about their health. education, nutrition and welfare in the absence of their parents, who will be working in fiields and factories as labourers.

In the atternoon, the women of the locality are taught various crafts during their leisure period. Each Centre is provided with a sewing machine for the use of the women of the locality. In some places the women are taught how to read and write. These Centres serve as central places where the women of the locality carry out various welfare activities.

By the end of 1973-74, the Department will be having 346 Nursery Schools-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres covering 17,300 children which will work out to about 4.3 per cent. Of them, 92 Centres are located in 32 cities and towns in the State and 254 centres in 254 villages.

In recent years, there has been a growing concern for the young children below 6 years of age based on the realisation of the importance of this period of life for their future development. The effect of a deprived environment on the physical, mental, social and emotional development of the children is most telling at this stage of life. Children of this age group require to be brought up with utmost care for their harmonious growth at later stage.

According to 1971 Census, the number of Scheduled Caste children in the age group of 3 to 6 years will be 3.72 lakhs. Assuming 2.4 percent increase in their population every year, the number of Scheduled Caste children available in the entire State in this age group as on 1974 will be 3.99 lakhs and as on 1979 will be 4.49 lakhs.

According to 1971 Census, there are 1,608 villages in Mysore State, where the popclation of Scheduled Castes is 400 and above. The Department of Social Welfare has already covered 286 villagers with these Centres out of these 1,608 cities, towns and villages by starting 346 Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centres. Thus. the number of villagers having 400 and above Scheduled Castes population yet to be covered will be 1,322. It is propsed to cover 322 villages by the Department of Social Welfare in the Fifth Five Year

Plan by providing one Nursery School-*cum*-Welfare Centre to each village. These Centres will cover 16.100 children at the rate of 50 children in each Centre.

The Education Department has a programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan to start 1.000 Pre-primary Centres for children belonging to scheduled Castes in particular and the children of other weaker sections in general. It is assumed that 75 percent of the children in these Centres will be Scheduled Castes and the remaining 25 percent from other weaker sections. Threfore, out of 50.000 children to be covered under 1.000 Pre-primary Centres to be started by the Education Department, 37.500 children will be Scheduled Castes and 12.500 children will be of the other weaker sections.

Thus 16.100 Scheduled Caste children will be covered by the programme of the Social Welfare Department under 322 Centres and 37.500 Scheduled Caste children will be covered under 1.000 Centres to be started by the Education Department aggregating to 53.600.

On the whole, taking into account 17.300 Scheduled Caste children who will be covered by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan under this programme, there will be 70.900 children, who will be covered by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan as against a strength of 4.5 lakhs children anticipated to be available in this age group by the year 1979. Thus 15.8 percent of the Scheduled Caste children between 3-6 years will be covered under this programme by then.

The probable cost of starting one Nursery School-*cum*-Women Welfare Centre is Rs. 17,000 per year and to maintain the Centre it will cost Rs. 13.000 per year. The pattern of expenditure taking into consideration the cost of living index both recurring and non-recurring for running a Nursery School-*cum*-Women Welfare Centre, will be as follows:

RECURRING

	Rs.
Establishment Charges	3,732
Miscellaneous Charges	100
Mid-day meals	6,000
Clothing	2,500
Building rent	600
Contingency	100
Total	13,032

NON-RECURRING

	Rs.
Nursery School equipments	500
Utensils	1,500
Furniture and other Office equipments	1,000
Recreational equipments	250
Craft equipments	500
Social Edecation equipments	150
Total	3.900

Total of Recurring and Non-Recurring 16.932 or 17,000

The amount required for this programme is Rs. 1.52.99,000. The yearwise break-up of the Scheme is given below :

Year	*Starting*		*Maintenance*	
	Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
		Rs.		Rs.
1974-75	80	13.60·000		
1975–76	75	12,75,000		
1976–77	70	11,90,000	80	10,48,000
1977–78	65	11.05,000	155	20,30,500
1978-79	32	514.000	290	37.99.000
Total	322	54,74.000		98.25.000

	Rs.
Starting	54.74.000
Maintenance	98.25,000
Total ..	1,52.99,000

(2) Supply of dresses to boys in junior primary schools

According to enrolment of children actually registered during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and expected enrolment thereafter we will have the following Table :

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Population in age group 6 to 10 (lakhs)*	*Enrolment under Standard First to Fourth (lakhs)*	*Percentage of Enrolment*
1.	1970–71	4.00	2.50	62.5
2.	1971–72	4.10	2.88	70.2
3.	1972–73	4.20	2.94	70.0
4.	1973–74	4.31	3.01	69.8

Note.—The Scheduled Castes population is taken as 94.3 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given in Statement I).

Thus, it is observed that even in the year 1973-74 there would be a gap of 1.30 lakhs or 30.2 percent to be enrolled.

The following are the important reasons which come in the way of 100 percent enrolment :

(1) The parents of the children do not take long-term view on education of their children due to their proverty, iliiteracy and ignorance. The income of more than 90 percent of the parents of the Scheduled Castes students falls below the poverty line.

(2) Children are considered as economic units and through their earning the meagre income of the family is supplemented and so they spare them for schooling.

Therefore, if 100 percent enrolment of children in the age group of 6 to 10 years is to achieved during the Fifth Five ear Plan, first of all it will be necessary to make good the existing gap of 30.2 per cent in enrolment.

Primary education is the foundation on which higher education is to be built and unless a strong foundation is laid. it will be difficult to give them higher education at a future stage.

The Education Department has propsed to give Rs. 10 per girl per annum for the purchase of books and Rs. 30 per girl per annum towards attendance scholraships. The Education Department has also proposed to sanction Rs. 5 per annum to each boy studying from First Standard to Fourth Standard for the purchase of books in the Fifth Five Year Plan. They will also be covered under Mid-day Meals programme taken up by the Education Department.

The Department of Social Welfare therefore proposes to supply dresses to the boys as an additional incentive.

It is anticipated by the Education Department that in spite of giving several incentives. 100 per cent enrolment may not work out in the first four years of the Fifth Five Year Plan itself. Therefore. it is anticipated that the enrolment pattern will be of the following order :

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Children in age group 6 to 10 year*	*Enrolment*	*Percentage of Enrolment*
		(*lakhs*)	(*lakhs*)	
1.	1974–75	4.41	3.07	69.6
2.	1975–76	4.51	3.49	77.3
3.	1976–77	4.61	3.86	85.7
4.	1977–78	4.71	4.34	92.1
5.	1978–79	4.79	4.79	100.0

The number of Scheduled Caste boys studying from First to Fourth Standard. from 1974-75 to 1978-79 will be as follows :

		(lakhs)
1974-75	..	1.89
1975-76	..	2.07
1976-77	..	2.21
1977-78	..	2.31
1978-79	..	2.41
	..	10.89

It is propsed to supply them uniforms at the rate of Rs. 25 per head per annum on an average. At this rate. a sum of Rs. 272.25 lakhs is required for implementing this programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The deails are as follows :

Year		*Physical Target (No. of student)*	*Financial Target (In Rupees)*
1974–75	.. ..	1.89.000	47.25.000
1975–76	.. ..	2.07.000	51.75.000
1976–77	.. ..	2.21.000	55.25.000
1977–78	.. ..	2.31.000	57.75.000
1978–79	.. ..	2.41.000	60.25.000
Total	.. ..	10.89.000	2.72.25.000

3. Award of Prematric Scholarships to Middle School and High School Students

It is the policy to cover the Scheduled Caste students studying in Middle Schools (Fifth to Seventh) and High Schools (Eighth to Tenth) either under hostel programme or scholarship programme. Girls studying in Third Standard and Fourth Standard are also eligible for admission in the hostels. This programme is being implemented from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to expand this programme with greater outlay in order to attract more students towards Middle and High School education as 90 percent of their parents whose income is below poverty line, cannot afford to give higher education to their children.

The number of students to be covered under Pre-matric Scholarships during the year 1973-74 and Fifth Five Year Plan period is as under :

TABLE A

Sl. No.	*Year*	*In Class Fifth to Tenth*	*Proposed to be coverd by Hostel programme*	*To be covered under Scholarship programme*
1.	1973–74	97.129	21.542	75.587
2.	1974–75	1,02.780	22.142	80.638
3.	1975–76	1.30,134	22.942	1,07.192
4.	1976–77	1,57,481	23,992	1.33,489
5.	1977–78	1,88,600	25,792	1,62,808
6.	1978–79	2.15,004	27.342	1,87,662

In the year 1973-74, about 50,000 students are anticipated to be given scholarships, thus covering about 51 percent of the students.

The number of students who are to be awarded Scholarships during the Fifth Five Year Plan in Classes Fifth to Tenth is indicated in the last column of the above Table. The sexwise break-up of the students in Middle Schools (Standards Fifth to Seventh) and High Schools (Standards Eighth to Tenth) is estimated as under :

TABLE B

Statement showing the Scheduled Caste students in Standards Fifth to Seventh and Eighth to Tenth with sexwise break-up during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Number of Students in*					
		Standards Fifth to Seventh			*Standards Eighth to Tenth*		
		Male	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
1.	1974–75	31,648	17,012	51,690	20,621	8,424	29.048
2.	1975–76	[illegible]	29,170	72,975	23,551	10,583	31.137
3.	1976–77	52,195	42,666	91,862	26,331	12,393	38.727
4.	1977–78	61,871	57,065	1,18,936	29,021	11,951	13.972
5.	1978–79 ..	70,655	70,204	1,40,859	[illegible]	16,891	16,803

Note.—The proportion taken for giving the above break up are worked out by adopting the respective observed proportions for the projected population as a whole.

It is proposed to give Pre-Matric Scholarships to boys in Standards Fifth to Seventh and girls in Standards Eighth to Tenth. since the Education Department will be giving text books worth of Rs. 10 per annum to each girl and attendance scholarship at the rate of Rs. 30 per girl per annum to all the girls from Standards Fifth to Seventh as the Education Department wants to cover 40 percent of the students population whose parents' income fall below poverty line. under this programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Hence. almost all the girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes will be getting the above concession from the Education Department as the income of more than 90 percent of the parents of Scheduled Castes girls falls below poverty line. Thus., the number of students to be given scholarship in the Fifth Five Year Plan will be as under :

TABLE C

Number of students to be given Pre-Matric Scholarships

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Standards Fifth to Seventh Boys*	*Standards Eighth to Tenth Boys and Girls*	*Total*	*Percentage in each year to total of Fifth Five Year Plan*
1.	1974-75 ..	34.648	29.048	63.696	14
2.	1975-76 ..	43.805	34.137	77,942	17
3.	1976-77 ..	52,196	38.727	90.923	20
4.	1977-78 ..	61,871	43.972	1.05.843	23
5.	1978-79 ..	70,655	46.803	1.17.458	26
		2.63.175	1.92.687	4.55.862	100

The financial outlay to cover these students during the Fifth Plan at the rate of Rs. 75 per annum per student studying in Standards Fifth to Seventh and Rs. 100 per annum per student studying in Standards Seventh to Tenth will be as follows :

TABLE D

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Scholarship amount in rupees required covering all the students not provided with Hostel facilities in Standards.*		*Total*
		Fifth to Seventh	*Eighth to Tenth*	
1.	1974-75	25.98.600	29.04.800	55.03.400
2.	1975-76	32.85.375	34.13.700	66.99.075
3.	1976-77 ..	39.14.700	38.72.700	77.87.400
4.	1977-78 ..	46.40.325	43.97.200	90.37.525
5.	1978-79	52.99.125	46.80.300	99.79.425
		1.97.38.125	1.92.68.700	3.90.06.825

Note.—Column No. 3 of above Table=
Column No. 3 of Table C×75

Column 4 of above Table=
Column No. 4 of Table C×100

The present rates of Scholarships of Rs. 50 per head per annum for Middle School students and Rs. 75 per head per annum for High School students respectively are proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 75 per head per annum for Middle School students and Rs. 100 per head per annum for High School students in the Fifth Five Year Plan keeping in view the rise in cost of living.

However, during the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to have an outlay of Rs. 200.50 lakhs only for the scheme.

Dividing this amount of Rs. 200.50 lakhs for Standards Fifth to Seventh and Eighth to Tenth yearwise in the proportion of scholarships to be given as indicated in Table 'C' we have the following Table indicating the financial outlay for the award of scholarships to students studying from Fifth to Seventh and Eighth to Tenth Standards in the Fifth Five Year Plan

TABLE E—Financial Target

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Outlay for Standards Fifth to Seventh*	*Outlay for Standards Eighth to Tenth*	*Total Outlay*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	1974–75	15,00,000	12,00,000	27,00,000
2.	1975–76	19,50,000	15,00,000	34,50,000
3.	1976–77	24,00,000	17,00,000	41,00,000
4.	1977–78	27,00,000	19,00,000	46,00,000
5.	1978–79	32,00,000	20,00,000	52,00,000
				2,00,50,000

Note.—The above figures are appropriately rounded off.

The number of students estimated to be covered with scholarships within the outlay indicated in Table C at the rate of Rs. 75 per head per annum for Middle School students and at the rate of Rs. 100 per head per annum is indicated in Table F given below:

TABLE F—Physical Target

Number of students proposed to be covered in the Fifth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Number of students proposed to be covered in the Fifth Five Year Plan*		
		Standards Fifth to Seventh	*Standards Eighth to Tenth*	*Total*
1.	1974–75	20,000	12,000	32,000
2.	1975–76	26,000	15,000	41,000
3.	1976–77	32,000	17,000	49,000
4.	1977–78	36,000	19,000	55,000
5.	1978–79	42,666	20,000	62,666
		1,56,666	83,000	2,39,666

Note.—Column 3=Column 3 of Table divided by Rs. 75 Column 4=Column 4 of Table E divided by Rs. 100.

The percentage of the students who will be awarded these scholarships as against total number of boys in Standards Fifth to Seventh and both boys and girls in Standards Eigth to Tenth who will not be provided with hostel accommodation is indicated in the Table below :

TABLE G

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Number of boys in Standards Fifth to Seventh and both boys and girls in Standards Eighth to Tenth without Hostel facility.*	*No. to be awarded Scholarship*	*percentage of Scholarships*
1.	1974–75 ..	63.696	32,000	50
2.	1975–76 ..	77,942	41,000	52
3.	1976–77 ..	90,923	49,000	54
4.	1977–78 ..	1,05,843	55,000	52
5.	1978–79 ..	1,17,458	62,666	53
		4.55.862	2,39,666	53

Note.—Column 3=Column No. 5 of Table D.

It is assumed that 100 percent of the girls in Standards Fifth to Seventh will be covered by the Education Department's programme under attendance Scholarships. Taking these figures also we have the overall percentage of boys and girls covered by the scholarship programme as under :

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Strength of both Boys and Girls from Fifth to Tenth*	*Girls covered under the programme of the Education Department from Fifth to Seventh*	*Under the programme of social welfare Department Boys from Fifth to Seventh and both Boys and girls from Eighth to Tenth*	*Total (3+4)*	*Percentage of total to the trength (i.e., percentage of Col. to Col. 2)*
1.	1974-75	1,02,780	17,042	32,000	49,042	48%
2.	1975-76	1,30,134	29,170	41,000	70,170	54%
3.	1976-77	1,57,481	42,666	49,000	91,666	58%
4.	1977-78	1,88,600	57,065	55,000	1,12,065	59%
5.	1978-79	2,15,004	70,204	62.666	1,32.870	6 1
	Total ...	7,93,999	2,16,147	2,39,666	4,55.813	57%

4. Award of Merit Scholarships to Middle and High School students

This scheme is under implementation from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan with a break in the middle on account of heavy cut in the budget due to emergency. But it is continued again after the emergency as it is felt that special incentives are necessary to create competitive spirit among these students to improve their performance in the examinations by studying hard. The object is to help the poor, but intelligent and promising children, to come out and prove their merit with students of other communities in the competitive examinations.

Under this scheme, merit scholarships are awarded to Scheduled Caste students studying in Middle and High Schools. Students staying in hostels, either run by Government or aided by Government, are adso eligible for the award of these scholarships. The rate of scholarships are as follows:

Sl. No.	Class	Percentage	Amount Rs.
1.	V to VII Standard ..	Between 50% and 59%	50
2.	V to VII Standard ..	60% and above	75
3.	VIII to X Standard ..	Between 50% and 59%	75
4.	VIII to X Standard ..	60% and above	100

It is proposed to continue this scheme during the V Plan period also.

The year-wise break-up of physical targets and financial outlay are as follows:

MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS

Year	Middle School				High School			
	Awards to 50% to 59% of marks at Rs. 50		*Awards to 60% and above of marks at Rs. 75*		*Awards to 50% to 59% of marks at Rs. 75*		*Awards to 60% and above of marks at Rs. 100*	
	No.	*Amount*	*No.*	*Amount*	*No.*	*Amount*	*No.*	*Amount*
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
1974–75 ..	1,000	50,000	1,000	75,000	600	45,000	450	45,000
1975–76 ..	1,000	50,000	1,000	75,000	600	45,000	450	45,000
1976–77 ..	1,000	50,000	1,000	75,000	600	45,000	450	45,000
1977–78 ..	1,000	50,000	1,000	75,000	600	45,000	450	45,000
1978–79 ..	1,000	50,000	1,000	75,000	600	45,000	450	45,000
	5,000	2,50,000	5,000	3,75,000	3,000	2,25,000	2,250	2,25,000

Total

	Number			*Amount*		
	Middle School	*High School*	*Total*	*Middle School*	*High School*	*Total*
			Rs.			*Rs.*
1974–75 ..	2,000+	1,050=	3,050	1,25,000+	80,000=	2,15,000
1975–76 ..	2,000	1,050	3,050	1,25,000	90,000	2,15,000
1976–77 ..	2,000	1,050	3,050	1,25,000	90,000	2,15,000
1977–78 ..	2,000	1,050	3,050	1,25,000	90,000	2,15,000
1978–79 ..	2,000	1,050	3,050	1,25,000	90,000	2,15,000
	10,000	5,250	15,250	6,25,000	4,50,000	10,75,000

5. Award of Prize money to students who pass S. S. L. C. in First Class.

This is a new scheme. In the S.S.L.C. Examination held in the month of March/April 1973, the total number of boys and girls who appeared for the examination and the number of them passed and the number of Scheduled Caste boys and girls who appeared and passed, is as follows :—

Category	*No. of candidates appeared*	*Number of passed*	*Percentage*
1	2	3	4
Boys (General) ..	91,534	35,177	38.4
Girls (General) ..	40,104	16,679	41.6
Scheduled Castes (Boyr) ..	7,926	1,710	21.6
Scheduled Castes (Girls) ..	2,617	415	15.9

Thus, it may be seen that the performance of the Scheduled Caste boys and girls in the S.S.L.C. Examination is not at all satisfactory. It is not desirable to have such a huge wastage at the S.S.L.C. level. These failed students will become a great burden to their parents.

Hence it is proposed to award 30 prizes or cash grants at the rate of Rs. 500 to such students who passes S.S.L.C. examination in the first attempt in First Class with a view to create necessary enthusiam among them not only to pass in the S.S.L.C. but to pass in first class.

A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been provided for the award of 150 prizes or cash grants at the rate of Rs. 500 each. Every year 30 prizes are to be awarded.

6. Award of Gold Medal of Cash grant to Rank Students

This is a new scheme. It is proposed to award a Gold Medal or cash grant of Rs. 1,000 to a Scheduled Caste boy or a girl who passes his/her S.S.L.C. examination in Rank. Such an incentive will create a spirit of competition among intellegent and promising Scheduled Caste students to secure ranks in S.S.L.C. examinations. Every year one medal will be awarded. The total proposed outlay is Rs. 5,000.

7. Starting of Government Hostels and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels for Pre-matric Students.

The policy is to cover Scheduled Caste boys students studying from V to X standards under scholarship programme and Scheduled Caste boys from V to X and girls from III to X standards, under hostel programme. This programme is under implementation since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. Continuation of this programme with greater outlay in order to cover more students will be necessary since 90 per cent of their parents cannot afford to give higher education to their children as their income falls below the poverty line

There are 309 Government Scheduled Caste Hostels with an intake capacity of 15,834 boarders and 118 Scheduled Caste Aided hostels with an intake capacity 4067 boarders. In these hostels, 75 per cent of the seats are meant for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 25 per cent seats are reserved for students belonging to the other categories by converting these hostels into general hostels so as to ensure that students of other communities live together and eat together and thereby achieve the objeect of social integration. At this ratio, the number of seats available for Scheduled Caste students in 309 Government Hostels comes to 11,875 and in 118 Aided Hostels, it comes to 3,050. Apart from the above, there are 98 Scheduled Caste grant-in-aid hostels under the control of Director of Public Instructions run by voluntary organisations for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students. 4778 seats are available for Scheduled Castes students in these hostels as no seats are reserved for students of other communities in these hostels.

Further, there are 11 Government Hostels and 2 Aided Hostels for Scheduled Tribes students with an intake capacity of 639 and 48 boarders respectively. There are 31 Government Hostels and and 32 Aided Hostels for Denotified Tribes students with an intake capacity of 1,229 and 1,196 boarders respectively. As regards Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes students, there are 8 Aided Hostels with an intake capacity of 122 boarders. There are 23 Government Hostels and 115 Aided Hostels for the students belonging to other Backward Classes with an intake capacity of 961 and 3,159 boarders respectively. The total strength in all these hostels meant for Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes comes to 7,354. 25 per cent of the seats in these hostels have been reserved for Scheduled Caste students. At this ratio, the number of seats available for Scheduled Castes students comes to 1,839 in these hostels.

Thus, the number of seats available for Scheduled Caste students in all the above 747 hostels during 1973-74 will be 21.542 (vide Annexure 'A').

(1) During the Vth Five Year Plan, the expected strength of Scheduled Caste students in V to X standards will be as under :

Sl. No.	*Year*	*No. of Scheduled Caste students*
1.	1974–75	1,02,780
2.	1975–76	1,30,134
3.	1976–77	1,57,481
4.	1977–78	1,88,600
5.	1978–79	2,15,004

The main emphasis in the Fifth Plan will be to consolidate the existing hostels with an optimum strength of 100 boarders in each hostel either by amalgamation or bifurcation or by shifting the locations keeping in view the requirements of the students of the respective areas. This is proposed in order to provide better amenities to the boarders by ensuring better management of hostels through trained graduate Superintendents in order to achieve better results and reducing thereby the present heavy expenditure on establishment as per the recommendations of the Hostel Committee appointed by Government.

As such. enhancement of strength of boarders in the existing Government Hostels will be an improtant programme. which will be in the following manner :

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Enhancement of strength proposed*
1.	1974–75	500
2.	1975–76	750
3.	1976–77	1,000
4.	1977–78	1,250
5.	1978–79	2,500
		6,000

The financial implications for the enhancement of strength will be as follows :

Year	*Strength proposed in the year*	*Cumulative strength upto the end of the year*	*Total Outlay*
			Rs.
1974–1975	500	500	30,000
1975–1976 ..	750	1,250	75,000
1976–1977	1,000	2,250	13,50,000
1977–1978	1,750	4,000	24,00,000
1978–1979	2,000	6,000	36,00,000
Total ..	6,000		74,55,000

It is also proposed to start 10 new hostels during the Fifth Plan with a strength of 50 boarders in each hostel.

The amount required to start and to maintain 10 new hostels will be follows :

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Starting*		*Maintenance*		*Total*
		Physical Targets	*Financial Targets*	*Physical Targes*	*Financial Targets*	
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1.	1974–75 ..	2	90,000	..	..	90,000
2.	1975–76 ..	2	90,000	2	74,000	1,64,000
3.	1976–77	2	90,000	4	1,48,000	2,38,000
4.	1977–78	2	90,000	6	2,22,000	3,12,000
5.	1978–79	2	90,000	8	2,96,000	3,86,000
	Total	10	4,50,000		7,40,000	11,90,000

The financial and physical targets of this programme will be as under :

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Year		*Strength in existing hostels*	*Enhanced strength proposed*	*Strength in new hostels to be started*	*Total Strength*
1973–74	..	21,542	..	..	21,542
1974–75	..	21,542	500	100	22,142
1975–76	..	22,092	750	100	22,942
1976–77	..	22,892	1,000	100	23,992
1977–78	..	23,942	1,750	100	25,792
1978–79	..	25,242	2,000	100	27,342

FINANCIAL OUTLAY

Year		*New Hostels*	*Enhancement of strength*	*Total*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1974–75	..	90,000	30,000	1,20,000
1975–76	..	1,64,000	75,000	2,39,000
1976–77	..	2,38,000	13,50,000	15,88,000
1977–78	..	3,12,000	24,00,000	27,12,000
1978–79	..	3,86,000	36,00,000	39,86,000
		11,90,000	74,55,000	86,45,000

As a result of implementation of this programme, it will be possible to cover the percentage of Scheduled Caste students indicated in last column of the following table :—

Year		*Strength in Class V to X*	*Strength at the end of the year including the existing hostels*	*Percentage of students in hostels*
1973–74	..	97,129	21,542	22.1%
1974–75	..	1,02,780	22,142	21.5%
1975–76	..	1,30,134	22,942	17.5%
1976–77	..	1,57,481	23,992	15.2%
1977–78	..	1,88,600	25,792	13.7%
1978–79	..	2,15,004	27,842	12.9%

ANNEXURE A.

HOSTEL PROGRAMME

Statement showing Government Hostels and Grant-in-aid Hostels for Scheduled Castes.

Sl. No.	*Types of Hostels Government Hostels*	*No. of Hostels*	*Total strength*	**Scheduled Castes strength*	*Average strength per Hostel*
1.	(A) Government Hostels : Scheduled Castes (S.W.D.).	309	15,834	11,875	51
	(B) Government Hostels (Others)—				
	(*a*) Sheduled Tribes ..	11	639	160	58
	(*b*) Denotified Tribes ..	31	1,229	307	40
	(*c*) Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	..	..	..	..
	(*d*) Other Backward Classes	23	961	240	42
	(*d*) Total Govt. Hostels ..	374	18,663	12,582	50
2.	*Grant-in-aid—*				
	(*a*) Scheduled Castes (S.W.D.).	118	4,067	3,050	34
	(*b*) Scheduled Castes (Education).	98	4,778	4,778	49
	(*c*) Scheduled Tribes ..	2	48	12	24
	(*d*) Denotified Tribes ..	32	1,196	299	37
	(*e*) Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	8	122	31	15
	(*f*) Other Backward Classes	115	3,159	790	27
	(*g*) Total Grant-in-Aid ..	373	13,370	8,960	36
	Grand Total 1(*c*) + 2(*g*) ..	747	32,033	21,542	47

**at the rate 75% seats in S.C. hostels & 25% in other hostels except item 2(b) where entire strength is Scheduled Castes.*

8. Improvement of existing Government Hostels

Government constituted a Committee to study the present conditions of the hostels means for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and to offer suggestions for their improvements. The Committee has submitted its report to Government for consideration. The Government have accepted the proposals of the Hostel Committee and reqested the Director of Social Welfare to implement the recommendations made by the Committee. The hostel Committee has made the following suggestions for the qualitative improvements of the hostels :—

Sl. No.	*Kind of improvements suggested*	*Financial outlay to provide*
A.	*Recurring :*	Rs.
1.	Supply of dresses to the boarders@ Rs. 120 P.A.	18,33,240
2.	Supply of books and stationery @ Rs. 65 P.A. ..	9,93,005
3.	Supply of news papers and Magazines @ Rs. 100 P.H., P.A.	30,900
4.	Medical Aid	43,500
5.	Cultural activities @ Rs. 250 P.H., P.A. ..	77,250
6.	Tinning charges @ Rs. 100 P.H., P.A. ..	30,900
7.	Hair cutting charges @ Rs. 5 P.H., P.A. ..	56,945
8.	Difference of Misc. charges	1,48,770
9.	Electricity and Water charges @ Rs. 600 P.H., P.A.	1,85,400
B.	*Non-Recurring Charges :*	
10.	Bedding @ Rs. 100 P.B. once in 3 years ..	15,27,700
11.	Sports materials at Rs. 200 P.H.	61,800
12.	Library books at Rs. 500 P.H.	1.54,000
13.	Supply of Umbrellas in Malnad and Coastal areas.	56,800
	Total ..	52,00,210

In order to effect the above qualitative improvements in 309 hostels started for the welfare of Scheduled Caste people, a sum of Rs. 2,01,67,550 is required. By spending this amount, 15,277 boarders will be benefitted by this scheme every year. The year-wise break up of the scheme is given blow :—

Year		*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
			Rs.
1974–75	..	15,277	52,00,210
1975–76	..	15,277	33,59,910
1976–77	..	15,277	38,59,910
1977–78	..	15,277	43,90,560
1978–79	..	15,277	33,55,910
		Total ..	2,01,66,500

9. Payment of tuition and other fees to private schools on behalf of Scheduled Castes Students

The Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, New-Delhi has recommended that in order to enable the Scheduled Castes students to compete on equal basis for various competative examinations, particularly for the Army, Navy and Air-Force, it is necessary that meritorious young men of these communities should be given adequate facilities so that, they may be admitted to public and private schools of high reputation.

The students belonging to Scheduled Caste studying for Pre-matric courses in Government schools, schools in receipt of grant-in-aid from Government and the schools run by the local bodies are exempted from payment of all kinds of fees.

But private schools which are not in receipt of grant-in-aid from Government, charge various kinds of fees which the parents of Scheduled Caste students being poor, cannot afford to pay with the result that promising and intellegent children belonging to these parents do not get an opportunity to have education in good and reputed schools.

In order to enable the Scheduled Caste students to seek admission in these schools of high reputation, the scheme of payment of tuition fees and other fees and maintenance charges to the institutions on behalf of these students is introduced. It is proposed to provide funds for 250 students at the rate of Rs. 100 per month for 10 months in a year, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 is required for the purpose.

10. Construction of hostel buildings for Pre-matric students

The Department is running a large number of Government hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students. The number of such hostels as on 1973-74 will be 309. Most of these hostels are located in rented buildings which are not suitable for the purpose. Hence, the scheme of construction of hostel buildings for locating Government hostels is being implemented from a long time. It is proposed to construct hostel buildings in the remaining District and Taluk Head-quarters during the Plan period.

So far 105 hostels are provided with Government buildings and still there are 204 hostels to be provided with hostel buildings. In some of the hostels constructed at the District Head-quarters, the strength of the boarders is more than 100 and hence the question of bifurcation of these hostels with manageable strength, i.e., 100 in each hostel has arisen. It is therefore proposed to construct hostel buildings in the District Head-quarters one for 100 Middle School boys and another for 100 High School boys and third one for 100 Middle and High School girl students as recommended by the Hostel Committee appointed by the Government.

It is therefore, proposed to construct 10 hostel buildings in the District Head-quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs each and 30 hostel buildings at Taluk Head-quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh each in the Plan period.

The year-wise break up of the scheme is given below:

Year		*District Headquarters*		*Taluk Headquarters*	
			Rs.		Rs.
1974-75	..	2	4,00,000	6	6.00,000
1975-76	..	2	4,00,000	6	6.00,000
1976-77	..	2	4,00,000	6	6,00,000
1977-78	..	2	4,00,000	6	6,00,000
1978-79	..	2	4,00,000	6	6,00,000
Total	..	10	20,00,000	30	30.00.000

11. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations to run Pre-Metric Hostels

At present, there are 118 grant-in-aid hostels started for the welfare of Scheduled Caste students. The sanctioned strength of these hostels is 4,067. Every year, grant-in-aid is paid to these hostels for the following items of expenditure :—

(1) Boarding charges at Rs. 30 p.m. for 10 months in a year.

(2) Establishment charges :

- (a) Superintendent pay at Rs. 25 p.m. for 12 months
- (b) Cooks pay at Rs. 10 p.m. for 12 months
- (c) Kitchen Servant pay at Rs. 10 p.m. for 12 months
- (d) Building rent at Rs. 25 p.m. for 12 months
- (e) Equipment amount once in 5 year at Rs. 1,000

Inspite of a large number of Government Hostels started by the Department the demand of Scheduled Caste students coming from rural areas for admission in the hostels is increasing year after year. Therefore, it is proposed to give grant-in-aid to 10 hostels for providing boarding facilities to 250 students every year and a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 is required to give grant-in-aid to these hostels during the plan period.

12. Assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres

This is a new scheme proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan. A large number of Community Centre buildings are situated in the localities inhabited by the Scheduled Caste people. A large number of youths will have no activities in the evening to spend their time usefully. They will be idling their time during this period and at the same time are found ignorant about the activities going on throughout the country for the welfare of the people in general and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular. Involvement of the youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various activities taken up by the Government for the welfare of the people will be necessary in order to achieve social and emotional integration of the youths of the country.

The following equipments are proposed to be supplied to the Recreational Centres:

Non-Recurring

Radio Set		..	360
Furniture	1,900	..	580
Library books		..	960
			Rs. 1,900

Youth Organisations/Associations that would come forward to contribute 25 per cent of the cost of the materials will be eligible for Rs. 1,900 from the Department. This assistance will be once in five years. During the plan period, it is proposed to assist 263 Youth Organisations and Associations.

13. Starting of Vocational Guidance and Audio-Visual Units

It is proposed to start one unit during 1973-74. The purpose of establishing this unit is :

(a) To provide a comprehensive guidance service to boys and girls and other adults belonging to weaker sections ;

(b) To diogonise the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to provide educational, vocational and personnel counselling ;

(c) To solve their special problems and also to acquaint them of the facilities provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Government and other agencies ;

(d) To enable weaker section to acquaint them with educational and vocational opportunities in the community to make a realistic plan in the educational and vocational choices.

The recurring and non-recurring expenditure per unit for this scheme is Rs. 1,08,325. It is proposed to start 3 Centres and to maintain two Centres started during the plan period at an estitmated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. The yearwise break of the scheme is given below :—

Year		*Starting*		*Maintenance*	
		Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
			Rs.		Rs.
1974—75	..	1	1,08,325	..	..
1975—76	..	..	..	1	48,425
1976—77	..	1	1,08,325	1	48,425
1977—78	..	..	..	2	96,850
1978—79	..	1	1,08,325	3	81,325
Total	..	3	3,24,975	6	2,75,025
				Total ..	6,00,000

14. Enhancement of strength from 12 Trainees to 20 trainees in the Tailoring Training Centres

The scheme of providing training in tailoring is continued under Non-Plan. No new centres were started in the IV Plan. As there is great demand from the Scheduled Caste women for undergoing training in tailoring, it is proposed to increase the in take capacity in existing centres from 12 to 20 trainees every year. 20 trainees can be trained by the same Instructers. This will enable to get more women trained with the same staff. At present, there are 49 centres working in the following places, wherein Training facilities are available for 588 candidates.

Sl. No.	*Name of the District*			*Number of*	
				Centres	*Trainees*
1	2			3	4
1	Tumkur	..	..	4	48
2.	Dharwar	..	..	2	24
3.	Kolar	..	..	4	48
4.	Mandya	..	..	2	24
5.	Raichur	..	..	2	24
6.	Belgaum	..	..	3	36
7.	Bangalore (Urban)	..	..	2	24
8.	Bangalore (Rural)	..	..	2	24
9.	Chickmagalur	..	..	2	24
10.	Mysore	..	..	4	48

1	2	3	4
11.	Coorg	1	12
12.	Bellary	2	24
13.	Shimoga	3	36
14.	Chitradurga	2	24
15.	Hassan	3	36
16.	Bijapur	2	24
17.	Gulbarga	3	36
18.	Bidar	2	24
19.	North Kanara	2	24
20.	South Kanara	2	24
	Total ..	49	588

In order to enhance the strength from 12 to 20 trainees in these Centres, the amount required will be Rs. 5,00,000. The pattern of expenditure will be as follows :—

	Rs.
Recurring—	
(*a*) Stipends at Rs. 25 to 8 trainees for 10 months ..	2,000
(*b*) Raw materials	400
(*c*) Contingency	100
Total ..	2,500
Non-Recurring—	
Purchase of Sewing machines at Rs. 300 each ..	12,400
Total ..	2.400

The year-wise break-up of the scheme is given below :—

Year	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target* Rs.
1974—75 ..	10	51.000
1975—76 ..	10	51.000
1976—77 ..	10	51.000
1977—78 ..	10	51.000
1978—79 ..	9	46.000
Total ..	49	2,50,000
Maintenance—		
1974—75 ..	..	..
1975—76 ..	10	25,000
1976—77 ..	20	50,000
1977—78 ..	30	75,000
1978—79 ..	40	1,00,000
	Total ..	2,50,000
		2,50,000
	Total Rupees ..	5,00,000

15. Training of Scheduled Caste Candidates in various trades

The Department of Social Welfare is implementing the programme of training unemployed Scheduled Castes candidates from the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan. It sponsored Scheduled Castes candidates for undergoing 'Craftsmen Training Scheme' provided in various Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centres in the State. After finding out that one of the reasons for not finding adequate number of Scheduled Castes trainees in Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres is that stipends given to them during the training period was not adequate. the Department enhanced the stipend from Rs. 25 per head per month to Rs. 45 per head per month. This incentive was responsible for attracting large number of Scheduled Castes candidates to join Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centres for undergoing training in various trades. There are 16 Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres in Mysore State with an intake capacity of 4,176 seats. 15 per cent seats have been reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates in these Training Institutions.

Implementation of this scheme will be continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The question of increasing the intake capacity of Scheduled Caste candidates in the Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres depends upon the expansion programme to be taken up by the Department of Employment and Training.

Apart from the above, the Department is sending a large number of candidates for undergoing training in composing, binding and machine minding in various Government and private presses by giving them suitable stipends during the training period. A large number of candidates trained in these trades have been appointed in the Government presses in the State. This scheme will be continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The Department of Social Welfare is sending Scheduled Castes candidates for undergoing training in horticulture and after their training, they are useful to their parents in development of land and taking up horticulture on scientific lines.

The Department is sending Scheduled Castes candidates for undergoing training in trades like Drilling, Grinding. Fitter and Welding, etc., in Central Industrial Workshop.

The Department is also giving stipends to Scheduled Castes candidates undergoing training in Typewriting. Stenography. Teacher's Course Higher. Health Inspectors' Course and various Certificate courses in trades for which training is given in Polytechnics.

Recently the Department has started the scheme of training of Scheduled Castes candidates in Motor and Auto-rickshaw driving.

The possibilities of setting up ancillary units for producing parts and components required by the Public Undertakings will be explored and unemployed candidates will be engaged there in by giving necessary help in the form of capital. technical know-how and stipends. etc. Arrangements are being made to train Scheduled Castes women in dial making in the Training-cum-Production Centre. for girls in the

Anciliary Unit of Indian Telephone Industry, Bangalore run under the control of the Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bangalore by giving them necessary stipends during training period.

Hundreds of Scheduled Castes candidates both educated and uneducated are unemployed and the Department will be taking up various training programmes on massive scale in Fifth Five-Year Plan to solve unemployment problem keeping in view the demand for skilled labour in various Public and Private undertakings. They will also be helped with necessary finance to set up various trades in which they are trained. The question of opening Industrial Workshops at various industrial places to arrange practical training for Scheduled Castes candidates who have come out of the institutions will also be taken up in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 83.925 lakhs has been provided in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The physical target cannot be specified at this stage.

16. Construction of Hostel buildings for Scheduled Castes College students

The number of Scheduled Castes Post-matric students has risen from 4,084 during 1966-67 to 12,282 during 1971-72. The estimated students studying for post-matric courses during the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be as follows :—

Year	Number of students
1974-75	23,567
1975-76	27,277
1976-77	30,550
1977-78	33,605
1978-79	35,285

More than 50 per cent of these students studying in colleges come from rural areas and all of them do not get hostel facilities, as most of the colleges are not having hostels attached to them. Even in the colleges having hostels, Scheduled Caste students could get admissions to the extent of 20 per cent of the seats. It is seen that hostel facilities are available to about 2,000 students throughout the State including boarders in the hostels run by the Director of Collegiate Education for both Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes in two buildings belonging to Social Welfare Department at Bangalore and other places located in the rented buildings. Hence, the existing hostel facilities are not sufficient to meet the demands of students coming from rural areas. As such, the Scheduled Caste students have to suffer lot of hardships, because neither they will have relatives nor can they get rooms on rent like the students of other communities, due to the practice of Untouchability, with the result, that the performance of the students in the examinations is not encouraging. Again, suitable buildings are not available on rent, for providing more hostel facilities also. Hence, the necessity to put up hostel buildings for locating these hostels is very urgent and pressing.

During 1972-73, Government have accorded sanctions for the construction of two hostels buildings for college student at Primrose Park and Palchur House at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 19.30 lakhs and Rs. 13.00 lakhs. Further, Rs. six lakhs have been given to Mysore University as grant-in-aid for putting up a hostel building at

Mysore for Scheduled Caste College-going students. These buildings may be completed during 1973-74 and will be ready for occupation during 1974-75. The accommodation that will be available in all these buildings for Scheduled Castes students, when they are completed will be for about 500 students.

It is, therefore proposed to construct 10 hostel buildings at 10 District headquarters for providing accommodation for 1,500 students, where there is great need for hostel facilities for college students in the Fifth Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs on each building.

At the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, hostel facilities will be available for 4,000 students as indicated in the following Table :

Sl. No.	*Particulars of Hostels*	*Number of seats*
1.	Existing hostel facilities .. .	2,000
2.	Hostel facilities available in the buildings under construction	500
3.	Hostel facilities available by the construction of hostel buildings in the Fifth Five Year Plan ..	1,500
	Total ..	4,000

At the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, there will be 35,285 Post-matric students as may be seen from above. About 50 per cent of these students or 17,642 will be requiring hostel facilities, whereas the accommodation will be available for 4,000 students, i.e., about 25 per cent students will be provided with hostel facilities.

The total amount required for the construction of 10 hostel buildings will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

17. Establishment of Book Banks for College Students

One of the important reasons for large number of failures in the Post-Matric course was lack of text books required by the students for their studies. The parents of the Scheduled Caste students cannot afford to provide their children with costly books due to their poverty. As such, the Department is implementing the programme of establishment of Book Banks in the colleges from the Third Plan for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste students. The Scheduled Caste students have to become the members of these Book Banks to have the required text books for their studies during the year. This scheme is found very useful for the students to prosecute their studies.

At present, sanction is accorded at the rate of Rs. 100 to general students and Rs. 200 to students studying in medical and engineering courses for the purchase of books and equipments. This amount is found to be very inadequate to meet the expenditure on books required by the Post-Matric students.

It is therefore proposed to increase the present rate of book grant from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 for general courses and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 to medical and engineering courses as the books required for technical courses are costly and are very essential for the students to prosecute their studies scccessfully.

The amount required to sanction book grants to students studying in general courses during plan period would be Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs for students studying in professional and technical courses.

It is proposed to ear mark Rs. 5 lakhs towards the book bank grant to supply books to 2,500 students studying in general courses and Rs. 5 lakhs for 1,000 students studying in technical and professional courses.

18. Payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges to Post-Matric Students

The scheme of payment of extra boarding, lodging and estabilishment charges will be continued in the Vth Five Year Plan also. This scheme has proved very beneficial to the poor Schedcled Caste College going students. A good number of poor Scheduled Castes students are taking advantage of this scheme. The rates of maintenance grants sanctioned to Government of India Scholarships holders at bostels are not adequate to meet the expenditure by them on their boarding, lodging and establishment charges. The present ceiling of financial assistance upto Rs. 100 fixed per head per month including the Government of India Scholarships is not sufficient in view of abnormal rise in cost of living.

Hence, it is proposed to pay the extra boarding and lodging charges to the boarders upto Rs. 125 per month including maintenance grants sanctioned to them during 1973-74 under Government of India Scholarships. Students who do not get Government of India Scholarships are awarded State Post-Matric scholarships. They will also be sanctioned extra boarding and lodging charges.

The year-wise break-up of physical and financial targets are as follows :—

Year		*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
1974-75	. .	2,500	10,00,000
1975-76	. .	2,750	11,00,000
1976-77	. .	3,000	12,00,000
1977-78	. .	3,500	13,00,000
1978-79	. .	4,000	14,00,000
		15,750	60,00,000

19. Payment of extra study tour charges to Post Matric Students

Some of the Government of India scholarship holders have to go on study tours every year as it forms part and parcel of their course. Some of them have to go outside Mysore State. The study tour which is essential to the students is made compulsory. They are entitled for Rs. 100 per head per annum towards the expenditure incurred on their train and bus fare under Government of India Scholarship scheme. But this amount is not found adequate. Now the Department is supplementing this amount upto Rs. 400 per head per annum.

During the Plan period, it is proposed to sanction study tour charges to 100 students at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

20. Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for starting college hostels

The scheme of financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for purchase of utensils, furniture, etc., is found very useful. The Voluntary Organisations have started college hostels for the benefit of students studying in Post-Matric courses. Under the scheme of payment of extra boarding and lodging "Extra boarding charges" are paid to the students admitted to these hostels over and above the maintenance grant sanctioned to them under Government of India Scholarships.

But the Department of Social Welfare is not giving any other grants to Voluntary Organisations for organising college hostels. The private managements are finding it very difficclt to purchase and supply furniture required by the students in the hostels and utensils for running the hostels. Therefore, the scheme of financial assistanc to Voluntary Organisations was introduced during the year 1971-72. Financial assistance upto Rs. 10,000 per institution taking into consideration the number of boarders in the hostels is sanctioned under this scheme.

During the period, it is proposed to sanction financial assistance to 50 college hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs so as to enable them to provide hostel facilities to 2,500 boarders during the plan.

21. Coaching to Scheduled Caste College going students

Government of India is administering the scheme of award of Government of India Post-Matric scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes right from 1944 with a view to encourage Scheduled Caste students to have higher education. This scheme has been decentralised under entrusted to State Government from 1959-60 and the Department of Social Welfare is implementing this programme in Mysore State. The number of Post Matric scholarships sanctioned to Scheduled Caste students during 1959-60 and 1971-72 and the amount sanctioned towards award of these scholarships is as follows :

Year		*No. of Scholarships*	*Amount sanctioned*
			Rs.
1959-60	..	1,706	7,71,558.00
1971-72	..	12,282	62,98,487.00

Thus, a large amount of money is being spent towards the sanction of Government of India Scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes. The results of these students in the examinations are not commensurate with the expenditure incurred on their education.

The Ministry of Education in co-operation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes carried out a sample survey through the State. Government in the year 1959-60 in respect of 1 per cent cases of successful and 5 per cent cases of failed students at various stages of Post-Matric education, in order to ascertain how far students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities have benefitted from this scheme. From the information received from the various State Governments, the Ministry of Education has analysed the following causes for their failures:

(i) Due to weak foundation at pre-matric education.
(ii) Due to lack of enough facilities at home.
(iii) Students do not utilise the scholarship money for the purpose for which it was granted.
(iv) Health and diet of students generally poor.
(v) Do not take active part in extra-curicular activities.
(vi) Inadequacy of hostel facilities.
(vii) Due to financial difficulties, the students are not in a position to purchase costly books.

The following suggestions have been offered to improve their performance in their examinations :—

(i) Post Matric stage can be improved if better foundation is laid at pre-matric stage.
(ii) Adequate hostel facilities.
(iii) Rates of boarding and lodging enhanced.
(iv) Good teaching staff.
(v) Tutorial coaching system should be enhanced in hostels for students who are weak.
(vi) Instead of paying in cash, students should be provided in kind like, books, equipments. etc., at the beginning of the year.
(vii) Scholarship money should be paid in time.
(viii) Cosmopolitan hostels should be opened.

It was suggested to Government of India, Department of Social Welfare for taking up this scheme of arranging special coaching for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes college going students under Plan under Central Sector in the Fifth Year Plan.

However, Rs. 10,00,000 have been provide under state Plan for this purpose. At total of 5,000 students are to be coached.

22. Award of Foreign Scholarships

This is a new scheme. Scheduled Caste candidates who have been helped to pass graduate or post-graduate courses in different disciplines required to be encouraged to go abroad for specialisation left to themselves, they cannot afford to have higher education abroad due to the poverty of their parents. The Government of Maharastra and the Government of Uttar Pradesh are helping such of the Scheduled Caste students who secure admissions in the foreign educational institutions for higher studies by way of passage money.

It is, therefore, proposed to help the Scheduled Caste students for going abroad for higher studies on the lines of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

A token provision of Rs. 50,000 is made for this purpose in the plan to assist five students. The question of enhancing the provision in order to cover more students will be considered later on taking into the consideration the success of this scheme.

B. ECONOMIC UPLIFT

23. Improvements to existing Agricultural Colonies

The Department of Social Welfare sanctioned funds for the establishment of 123 Agricultural Colonies for the rehabilitation of landless Scheduled Castes people in the Second Five Year Plan. The beneficiaries were given assistance for the construction of houses and for purchase of bullocks and implements for bringing the lands given to them under cultivation. Funds were also sanctioned for the sinking of drinking water wells and for the construction of Community Centre buildings. These colonies are at various stages of development. Work already done requires to be consolidated to develop these colonies into full-fledged colonies and thereby ensure that the landless labourers inhabited in these colonies not only produce enough yield from the lands assigned to them for cultivation, but also to take up subsidary industries. It is proposed to post a Fieldman to each colony to help the colonists to develop the lands for increasing the yield per acre by taking advantage of various benefits given by the Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation, Industries, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Sericulture and Fisheries, etc.

A sum of Rs. 20.90 lakhs has been provided in the Plan, not only for the appointment of 123 Fieldman at the rate of one Fieldman for each colony located in different districts, but also to develop them in various ways for achieving full benefits commensurate with the investment already made in all these Agricultural Colonies in the Second Five Year Plan.

24. Financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes to enrol themselves as members of Co-operative Societies.

It has been noticed that more than 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes have not come under the co-operative field due to their economic poverty. In order to enable them to derive the benefits from the Co-operative Societies at the village level by actively participating in the Co-operative movement by which they would improve their economic conditions, the Department of Social Welfare has been implementing in IV Five Year Plan, a scheme of sanction of financial assistance to Scheduled Castes to enrol themselves as members of the Co-operative Societies. Under the scheme in vogue, only one member per family shall be eligible for such grant. The amount of grant shall be limited to :

1. the application fee,
2. the investigation fee,
3. the share fee and,
4. the share amount as per the provisions of bye-laws to the concerned society.

During 1971-72, 200 persons have been enrolled as members of the societies and a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been spent towards the purpose. 5600 Scheduled Caste persons have been enrolled as members of the Credit and Agricultural Co-operative Societies and a sum of Rs. 5,60,000 has been spent under the said scheme during 1972-73. During the year 1973-74 it is estimated that 6,000 persons will be enrolled as members of these societies and a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs will be spent.

It is estimated during March 1972 that more than 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes were not covered by the Co-operative Societies at the village level. Taking into consideration the population of Scheduled Castes at 38,50,000 as per the 1971 Census, there would be about 7.7 lakhs families presuming the families to be consisting of 5 members on an average. Out of 7.7 lakhs families about 3.7 lakhs families have been covered, under the Co-operative Societies at the end of 1971-72. Hence, there are 4.00 lakhs families to be enrolled as members, at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, for whom a sum of Rs. 3.85 cores will be required in the Fifth Five Year Plan. But it is not possible to cover the entire demand out of the funds of the Social Welfare Department for Fifth Five Year Plan.

Hence, it is proposed to enrol 30,000 Scheduled Castes persons as members in the Co-operative Societies, during Fifth Five Year Plan for which a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs will be required. This programme will be implemented in areas not covered under S.F.D.—As and M.F.A.Ls Agencies.

25. Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes farmers to enrol themselves as members of the Primary Land Development Banks.

The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank has been extending the loan benefits for sinking of irrigation wells and purchase of pump sets to the members of the Primary Land Development Banks. It is felt quite necessary that Scheduled Castes who own agricultural lands are assisted by way of sanction of necessary loan for sinking of irrigation well, so as to enable them to produce more yield and thereby become self-reliant. In order to enable these Scheduled Castes persons to become the members of the Primary Land Development Banks, the Department has been implementing the scheme of sanctioning the following fees :—

1.	Initial share fee, admission fee and entrance fee ..	Rs. 11.25
2.	Investigation fee calculated at Rs. 5 per loan for Rs. 1,000 subject to a maximum of Rs. 25. ..	Rs. 25.00
3.	Encumberance fee	Rs. 7.00
4.	R.R. and index fee	Rs. 3.00
5.	Cost of loan application form in duplicate ..	Rs. 3.00
6.	Additional share amount calculated at Rs. 5 per Rs. 100	Rs. 49.25

7. The Scheme is being implemented since 1971-72.

A sum of Rs. 3,76,000 has been spent during 1972-73 to enrol Scheduled Caste people as members of the Primary Land Development Bank. 4,322 and 860 farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes respectively have been sanctioned loans for the sinking of irrigational wells and installation of pumpsets since 1971-72, separate figures are being collected.

A sum of Rs. 2,68,000 has been provided during 1973-74 for enrolling members in Primary Land Development Banks and for extending the above benefits from the Bank.

It is estimated that 5,000 families will be enrolled in the Primary Land Development Banks by the Social Welfare Department by giving financial assistance for the purposes mentioned above. The remaining families may be covered under M.F.A.L. and S.F.D.A. Agencies to attain 100 per cent coverage.

It is not possible to cover the entire demand out of the limited amount proposed for Fifth Five Year Plan for the Welfare of Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for enrolling 5,000 Scheduled Castes as members.

26. Financial assistance under Agriculture, reclamation of land, supply of bullocks, implements and inputs :—

It has been found that most of the Scheduled Caste people to whom lands are granted have not brought them under cultivation due to their poverty. There are also instances where some of them have sold their lands. Hence, the objective will not be served, unless they are given full assistance to develop the given lands. It is therefore, proposed to give the following assistance to each of the families who are given lands for cultivation.

		Rs.
1.	Reclamation of land	1,250
2.	Supply of one pair of bullocks	1,000
3.	Supply of implements	300
4.	Supply of inputs	1,000
	Total ..	3,550

13 Multi-purpose Rehabilitation Projects have been established by the Social Welfare Department where, after assignment of lands benefits like housing, drinking Water Wells, Community Centre, Irrigation Well, agricultural inputs and bullocks have been provided for the alround development of the colonists. In addition Agricultural colonies are established for about 400 families in the State for the landless Agricultural Labourers under MYRADA Scheme.

An area of 12,32,000 acres of lands is estimated to be under the control of Mysore Government for disposal. Under the Mysore Land Grant Rules, 50 per cent of lands available for disposal in any village is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, out of 12,32,000 acres, only 50 per cent of land is fit for cultivation. Hence, about 6 lakhs acres of lands are fit for cultivation. 3 lakhs acres will be available for cultivation to 60,000 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the rate of 5 acres each. About 50,000 families belonging to Scheduled Castes and 10,000 families belonging to Scheduled Tribes will be assigned lands. In order to have 100 per cent coverage in the V Five Year Plan, amount required will be Rs. 17.50 crores for implementation of the scheme at the rate of Rs. 3,500 per family. However, only 1126 families will be assisted with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

27. Assistance to Craft and Trade Co-operative Societies

Aim and object of the scheme is to give financial assistance to Scheduled Castes people engaged or to be engaged in craft co-operative societies/cottage and small scale industries and trade co-operatives societies in various avocations and also to provide employment to these people in rural and urban parts to improve their economic conditions

So far 59 Craft Co-operative Societies have been sanctioned financial assistance towards share and working capital for purchase of machinery and equipment and for construction of sheds, raw materials, equipments, etc., at the rate of Rs. 500 per Scheduled Caste members. The financial assistance sanctioned to the individual or to a society under this scheme is in the form of subsidy which is not recoverable.

As this is very useful it is proposed to assist about 2,000 members of about 80 Societies in the V Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided.

28. Financial assistance to Law, Medical and Other Professional graduates.

There are a large number of unemployed Scheduled Castes Doctors, Engineers, and Law Graduates. This problem of unemployment among the Scheduled Castes youths has to be solved in a systematic manner by providing necessary financial assistance to them for setting up independent profession. It is, therefore, proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan to give financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 each to such of these unemployed graduates for purchase of necessary equipments, machinery and also for maintenance. During 70-71, scholarships were given to 183 students studying in Law, 480 students studying in Medicine and 292 students studying in Engineering totaling to 935 in all. There are 52 graduates on the live register of the Social Welfare Department who are unemployed for the last two years. Similarly, Law Graduates who want to set up practice require financial assistance at the initial stage in the shape of furniture, books equipment and maintenance. 50 persons are proposed to be given assistance with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

29. Sanction of Margin Money

The number of Scheduled people engaged in industry or trade or commerce is negligible. They are either found as actual labourers in the rural areas or workers in firms and factories in cities and towns. They are to be encouraged to start various kinds of industries and trades. The nationalised Banks and other financial institutions are giving financial assistance to the people for starting of industries and trades. But to secure assistance from these Nationalised Banks and other financial institutions, the beneficiaciaries have to pay the margin money. More than 90 per cent of the Scheduled Caste people are such whose income will be below poverty line. As such, they cannot afford to pay the margin money. Hence, it is proposed to help such people to pay the margin money and start industries and trade by availing the facilities given by the Nationalised Banks or financial institutions. Rs. 21 lakhs have been provided for this purpose. The financial assistance given to them will vary, as such, it is not possible to fix the physical targets.

C. HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

30. Allotment of Sites in Urban areas

According to 1971 census the urban population of Scheduled Castes families is about 6,47,276 and about 1,30,000 families are residing in urban areas. Most of the Scheduled Caste people even in urban areas are living in small huts which are insufficient to live in. It is only on account of this very many slums are situated in city areas. Assuming that about 5 per cent of these families are having sites of their own, we have to provide house sites to about 1,23,500 families.

There is already a scheme for providing 50 per cent of the cost of the house sites measuring 30′×45′ per family for these whose income is less than Rs. 1,500 per annum and for those persons engaged in unclean occupations. The scheme of acquisition of land in urban / city areas for providing house sites to Scheduled Caste people was approved by the Government from 1972-73 with the above conditions.

It is estimated that the amount required to assist these families by giving assistance at Rs. 5,000 per family for purchase of house sites comes to Rs. 6,175 lakhs to cover 100 per cent. But it is not possible to meet the entire demand during V Five Year Plan. The remaining funds may be provided out of the Minimum Needs Programme for Slums Clearance and Imporvement Schemes.

Hence it is proposed to assist 600 families with an outlay of Rs. 30,00,000 during V Five Year Plan under this scheme.

31. Acquisition of land in Rural areas

According to 1971 Census, the rural population of Scheduled Castes in Mysore State is 32,02,756 and about 6.40 lakhs families are residing in rural areas. Most of the Scheduled Caste families do not own plots for housing. Hence the Social Welfare Department acquires private lands at the cost of Government and allots them free to site-less Scheduled Castes for housing for their environmental development. The scheme is in opration since 1956-57.

The scheme is under implementation in the Fourth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for allotment of sites in Rural areas every year in the Fourth Five Year Plan. About 4,000 families are being benefitted every year under the Scheme.

There is already a scheme for providing sites to the siteless and land-less Scheduled Caste people under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to meet the full coverage. Taking into consideration that the cost of the site would be Rs. 500 it is not possible to meet this demand. However, a token provision is made to allot sites in rural areas to Scheduled Castes who have small areas of lands for cultivation but do not have sites for housing.

Hence it is proposed to have a token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 2,00,000 per year during the Fifth Five Year Plan for acquisition and allotment of 4,000 sites to 4,000 families at a cost of Rs. 250 per site.

32. Sinking of drinking water wells

It is estimated that about 1,540 Scheduled Caste habitations are without drinking water facilities. Among them 40 villages have been provided with drinking water wells so far. Rs. 5,000 has spent on a average to sink a drinking water well, and this assistance is provided only in difficult cases.

Under the porgramme of providing drinking water wells to all villages and hamlets, of these balance of 1,500 villages would be covered during the Fifth Plan. But in hard cases of inadequate drinking water for predominently Scheduled Caste habitations special efforts have to be continued. A proviison of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made to sink 100 drinking water wells in the Fifth Plan.

33. Financial assistance to the sufferers from natural calamities for construction of houses

The Department of Social Welfare helps such of the Scheduled Castes families who suffer from natural calamities like fire, floods, eac., by giving them financial assistance for construction of houses as they are given relief by way of food grain, utensils, etc., by the Revenue Department and other Voluntary Organisations and phylonthrosists. Financial assistance is given at Rs. 700 per family including the supply of timber worth Rs. 300 free of cost. This scheme will be continued in the V Five Year Plan. Rs. 25 lakhs have been provided for this purpose. Financial Assistance will be given at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per family excluding the supply of free timber since the cost of building materials have gone up and it is not possible to have a durable house within Rs. 700. Government of India is also giving Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of houses to such Scheduled Castes families in the Jayanthi villages who are engaged in unclean occupations. About 1,686 families are to be assisted with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs.

34. Providing electricity to Schedule Caste houses

A large number of villages have already been provided with electricity and during the Fifth Plan all the villages in the State will have electricity. To obtain domestic individual connections, the Scheduled Caste people do not have resources due to their poverty. This amenity is capable of changing the mode of life and outlook.

There are about 64,551 Scheduled Caste families in rural areas. Among them about 3,227 families are having domestic electric connections. To cover the entire Schedule Caste families during the Fifth Plan, the amount required will be enormous. It is proposed to assist 2,000 families with a total outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and that could cover 8 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste families. Each family will be given a subsidy of Rs. 500 to obtain domestic electric connection and the balance if any has to be borne by the individuals.

35. Construction of Community Centre Buildings

Construction of Community Centre Buildings is one of the important schemes, implemented by the Department since the III Five Year Plan. These buildings are utilised for running Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centres sanctioned by the Department for the benefit of children belonging to Scheduled Castes. These centres are also utilised by the people for conducting national festivals, cultural functions and social gatherings, where there are no Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centres.

It is proposed to start 322 Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centers in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Some of these centres will be located in the buildings to be constructed in the Fifth Plan.

It is proposed to construct 260 Community Centre Buildings at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10,000 each.

36. Measures for Removal of untouchability

Untouchability still exists in rural parts in one form or the other. It is therefore felt necessary that an all out effort should be made by implementing suitable schemes for removal of this social evil.

It is proposed to implement the following programmes towards the eradications of untouchability.

(a) Adoption of Harijan boys by Caste Hindus

(b) Financial assistance for inter caste marriage.

(c) Appointments of propoganda workers.

(d) Propaganda and Publicity.

(e) Award of Prizes to best villages.

(f) Publication of literature discouraging the practice of untouchability.

It is proposed to encourage the adoption of Harijan boys by Caste Hindus who feel for the Harijans and their welfare having no faith in the caste system. Some of the caste Hindus have adopted Harijan boys as members of their families. This programme requires to be encouraged as it will help towards the removal of Untouchability. The question of financial assistance to such families will also be considered.

It is proposed to encourage inter caste marriages between the Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes boys and girls in order to achieve social integration between different castes among the Hindus. Marriage bond is a very important social force to level down the caste inequalities between one person and another and even between one family and another and ultimately between one community and another. It is proposed to give financial assistance upto Rs. 2,000 to such of the persons for starting a business or for the purchase of a land or for the construction of a house or any other capital investment for their maintenance.

It is proposed to appoint Propaganda Workers to work for the removal of untouchability in the villages. According to 1971 Census, 85 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population is illiterate The necessity of propagandist for the systematic work in the rural areas for the removal of untouchability by explaining to the people, the important teachings of great people like Mahatma Buddha, Mahatma Basaveswara, Mahatma Gandhi and other social reformers and thereby to make the Caste Hindus to treat the Harijans on equal footing.

The programmes of encouraging villages, which do outstanding work in the field of removal of untouchability giving wide publicity through press, radio and films and distributions of literature useful for the eradication of untouchability will also be taken up.

Rs. 18.82 lakhs have been provided for this purpose in the plan. It is not possible to specify the targets.

II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

A. EDUCATION

1. Starting of Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance

The population of Scheduled Tribes children in the age group of 3-6 (above 3 and below 6) year-wise is given below as on 1973-74 and the Fifth Plan period.

Year	*Scheduled Tribes children in age 3—6*	*No. of Centres required at 50 children per Centre*
1973–74 ..	24,111	482
1974–75 ..	24,689	494
1975–76 ..	25,281	505
1976–77 ..	25,887	517
1977–78 ..	26,508	530
1978–79 ..	27,143	542

As on 1973-74 the Department will be having 32 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres for the benefit of 1,600 Tribal children, as against the requirement of 482 centres. But it is not possible to get 50 children in the above age group at one place in most of the places as the population of Scheduled Tribes, apart from being meagre, is scattered in small groups here and there in three districts of Mysore, Coorg and South Kanara where they are found in large numbers and in small numbers in some other districts in the State. As such it is proposed to start 75 centres at places where they are concentrated and where it is possible to get 50 children. Remaining Tribal children in the remaining places will be covered by the 1,000 Nursery Schools to be started by the Education Department in the Fifth Plan.

The year-wise break-up of financial and physical targets is as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Physical No. of Centres to be opened*	*Financial Rs.*
1.	1974–75 ..	15	2,55,000
2.	1975–76 ..	15	4,51,500
3.	1976–77 ..	15	6,48,000
4.	1977–78 ..	15	8,44,500
5.	1978–79 ..	15	10,41,000
	Total ..	75	32,40,000

2. Supply of dresses to boys studying in Junior Primary Schools

The year-wise population of Scheduled Tribe boys as projected during the V Five Year Plan in the Junior Primary Schools (I Std., to IV Standards) will be as under :—

Year	Population of Scheduled Tribe Boys
1974-75	11,400
1975-76	12,540
1976-77	13,395
1977-78	13,965
1978-79	14,592

The Department of Social Welfare is supplying equipments in the form of books and dresses to Tribal children, both boys and girls studying from I to IV Standards at the rate of Rs. 20 per head per annum, who are not covered under Ashram Schools. During 1973-74, it is proposed to supply books and dresses to 3,500 childern studying in Primary Schools run by the Education Department.

The Education Department has proposed to give incentives by way of book, money and attendance scholarships to 40 per cent of the children, whose parents income falls below the poverty line. Their proposal is to give Rs. 5 per boy per annum towards purchase of books and Rs. 10 per girl per annum towards purchase of books and Rs. 30 per annum per girl, towards attendance scholarships. As such, all the boys and girls will be covered under this programme as the income of more than 90 per cent of the tribals will be below the poverty line. However, it is considered, that Rs. 5 per boy per annum proposed to be given for the purchase of books by the Education Department is not an adequate incentive. Therefore, this Department will supplement this programme by giving Rs. 25 per boy per annum. Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided for this.

The details are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Year	Physical Target (No. of Boys)	Financial Target Rs.
1.	1974-75	6,000	1,50,000
2.	1975-76	7,000	1,75,000
3.	1976-77	8,000	2,00,000
4.	1977-78	9,000	2,25,000
5.	1978-79	10,000	2,50,000
	Total	40,000	10,00,000

3. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships to Middle School and High School Students

It is the policy to cover the Scheduled Tribes students studying in Middle Schools (V to VII) and High School (VIII to X) either under hostel programme or scholarship programme girls studying in III and IV Standard are also eligible for admission in the hostels. This programme is being implemented from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to expand this programme with greater outlay in order to cover 100 per cent students as more than 90 per cent of their parents; whose income is below poverty line, cannot afford to give education to their children.

The number of students to be covered under Pre-metric scholarships programme during the year 1973-74 and Fifth Plan period is as under :—

TABLE A

Year	In Class V to X	Proposed to be covered by hostel Programme	To be covered under Scholarship programme
1973–74	5,871	687	5,184
1974–75	6,213	798	5,415
1975–76	7,866	948	6,918
1976–77	9,519	1,098	8,421
1977–78	12,100	1,248	10,852
1978–79	12,966	1,348	11,618

In the year 1973-74, about 1,000 students ,are anticipated to be given scholarships.

The number of students who are to be awarded scholarships during the V Plan in Classes V to X is indicated in the last column of above table. The sex-wise break up of the students in Middle Schools (Standards V to VII) and High Schools (Standards VIII to X) is estimated as under :—

TABLE B

Statement showing the sexwise break up of Scheduled Tribe students in Standards V to VII and VIII to X during the Fifth Plan.

Year	Number of Students in					
	Standards V to VII			VII to X		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1974–75	2,080	1,386	3,466	1,404	545	1,949
1975–76	2‘864	1,909	4,773	1,502	643	2,145
1976–77	3,349	2,630	5,979	1,685	757	2,442
1977–78	3,968	3,519	7,487	2,255	2,110	3,365
1978–79	4,444	4,269	8,713	1,888	1,017	2,905

(*Note* :—The proportion taken for giving the above break-up are worked out by adopting the respective observed proportions for the projected population of Scheduled Tribes).

It is proposed to give Pre-matric Scholarships to boys in standards V to VII and boys and girls standards VIII to X ; since the Education Department has proposed to give text books worth Rs. 10 per annum to each girl and attendance scholarship at the rate of Rs. 30 per girl per annum to 40 per cent girls studying from standards V to VII. Almost all the girls belonging to the Scheduled Tribes will be getting the above concessions from the Education Department as the income of more than 90 per cent of their parents will be below poverty line. Thus, the number of students to be given scholarships by the Social Welfare Department in the Fifth Plan will be as under :

TABLE C

Number of students to be given Pre-matric Scholarships

Year		*Standards V to VII Boys*	*Standards VIII to X Boys and Girls*	*Total*
1974-75	..	2,080	1,949	4,029
1975-76	..	2,864	2,145	5,009
1976-77	..	3,349	2,442	5,791
1977-78	..	3,968	3,365	7,333
1978-79	..	4,444	2,905	7,349
		16,705	12,806	29,477

The financial outlay to cover these students during the Fifth Plan at the rate of Rs. 75 per annum per student studying in Standards V to VII and Rs. 100 per annum per student studying in standards VIII to X will be as follows :—

TABLE D

Year		*Scholarship amount in Rupees required covering all the students not provided with hostel facilities in Standards :*		
		V to VII	*VII to X*	*Total*
1974--75	..	1,56,000	1,94,900	3,50,900
1975—76	..	2.14.800	2.14.500	4,29,300
1976—77	..	2,51,175	2,44,200	4,95,375
1977—78	..	2,97,600	3,36,500	6,34,100
1978—79	..	3,33,300	2,90,500	6,23.800
Total	..	12.52.875	12,80,600	25,33,475

Note :—Col : 3 of above table= Col. 3 of table C x 75.
Col : 4 of above table= Col. 4 of table C x 100.

The present rates of scholarships of Rs. 50 per head per annum for Middle School students and Rs. 75 per head per annum for High School students respectively are proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 75 per head per annum for Middle School student and Rs. 100 per head per annum for High School students in the Fifth Plan keeping in view the rise in cost of living.

During the Vth Five Year Plan it is proposed to cover all most all the Scheduled Tribe students by making a provision of Rs. 25.30 lakhs.

The Yearwise break up of financial and physical targets will be as under.

TABLE E

Sl. No.	Year		Physical Target (No. of student to be covered)	Financial Target in Rupees
1.	1974—75	..	4,029	3,51,000
2.	1975—76	..	5,009	4,29,000
3.	1976—77	..	5,791	4,95,000
4.	1977—78	..	7,333	6,34,000
5.	1978—79	..	7,315	6,21,000
	Total	..	29,477	25,30,000

4. Award of Merit Scholarships to Middle School and High School students.

Merit Scholarships are awarded to Scheduled Caste students studying in Middle Schools and High Schools. Students staying in hostels either run by Government, or aided by Government, are also eligible for the award of merit scholarships. The rate of scholarships are as follows:

Sl. No.	Class		Percentage	Amount per annum Rs.
1.	V to VII Standard	..	Between 50% and 60%	50
2.	V to VII Standard	..	60% and above	75
3.	VIII to X Standard	..	Between 50% and 60%	75
4.	VIII to X Standard	..	60% and above	100

It is proposed to award merit scholarships to Scheduled Tribe students also in the Fifth Plan in order to create competative spirit among them to study hard and achieve better results in the examinations.

It is proposed to sanction merit scholarships to 400 students in Middle School and 280 students studying in High Schools during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000.

The year-wise break-up of physical and financial targets will be as follows:

Year		Middle Schools		High Schols	
		Physical Target	Financial Target	Physical Target	Financial Targets
1974—75	..	60	6,000	45	6,000
1975—76	..	70	7,000	50	6,000
1976—77	..	80	8,000	55	7,000
1977—78	..	90	9,000	60	7,000
1978—79	..	100	10,000	70	9,000
Total	..	400	40,000	280	35,000

5. Award of Prize Money to First Class Students

This is a new scheme.

It is proposed to award a sum of Rs. 500 each to Scheduled Tribe students, who pass S.S.L.C. examination in First Class.

The importance of this scheme is explained in the note on similar scheme proposed to be taken up for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes in the Plan.

In order to sanction Prize Money to 5 students, at a cost of Rs. 500 per student, a sum of Rs. 25,000 is required.

6. Award of Gold Medal or Cash Grants to Rank Students

It is a new scheme, proposed to be taken up during the V Five Year Plan.

The importance of this scheme is explained in the note on the similar scheme proposed to be taken up for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes students in the Fifth Plan.

It is proposed to award Gold Medals to the Rank students who secure ranks in S.S.L.C. examination.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 is provided to award five Gold Medals to Rank students during the Plan period.

7. Starting of Government Hostels and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels for Pre-matric students.

The policy is to cover Scheduled Tribe boys students studying from V to X standards and Scheduled Caste girls from III to X standards under hostel programme. This programme is under implementation since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. Continuation of this programme with greater outlay in order to cover more students will be necessary since 90 per cent of their parents cannot afford to give education to their children as their income falls below poverty line.

There are 11 Government Scheduled Tribe Hostels with an intake capacity of 636 boarders and 2 Scheduled Tribe Aided hostels with an intake capacity of 48 boarders totalling to 687 boarders. In these hostels, 75 per cent of the seats are meant for students belonging to Scheduled Tribe and 25 per cent seats are reserved for students belonging to the other categories by converting these hostels into general hostels so as to ensure that students of other communities live together and eat together and thereby achieve the object of Social integration. At this ratio, the number of seats available for Scheduled Tribe students in 11 Government hostels and 2 in Aided hostels, will be 515. From the total of 747 hostels in the State deducting 13 hostels belonging to Scheduled Tribes and 98 Scheduled Caste hostels aided by the Education department and meant exclusively for Scheduled Castes, we have a balance of 636 hostels with 16077. Out of this 25 per cent of these 16077 seats or 4019 seats are available for Scheduled Tribes students. In most of the District Tribal students are not available as they are not found in those districts. Hence in practice they will be availing 25 per cent hostels facilities available in the hostels.

Hence in areas where tribals are found in large numbers it is necessary to make available more hostel facilities.

During the V Five Year Plan the expected strength of Scheduled Tribe students in V to X standards will be as under:

Year		*No. of Scheduled Tribe students*
1974—75	..	6.213
1975—76	..	7,866
1976—77	..	9,519
1977—78	..	12,100
1978—79	..	12,996

The main emphasis in the Fifth Plan will be to consolidate the existing hostels with an optimum strength of 100 boarders in each hostel either by amalgamation or bifurcation or by shifting the location keeping in view the requirements of the students of the respective areas. This is proposed in order to provide better amenities to the boarders by ensuring better management of hostels through trained graduates as wardens of Hostels in order to achieve better results and reducing thereby the present heavy expenditure on establishment as per the recommendations of the Hostel Committee.

As such, enhancement of strength of boarders in the existing Government Hostels will be an important programme, which will be in the following manners:

Year			*Enhancement of strength proposed*
1974-75	..	..	61
1975-76	..	..	100
1976-77	..	..	100
1977-78	..	..	100
1978-79	..	..	100

The financial implications for the enhancement of strength will be as follows:

Year		*Strength proposed in the year*	*Cumulative strength upto the end of the year*	*Total outlay*
				Rs.
1974-75	..	61	61	37,000
1975-76	..	100	161	97,000
1976-77	..	100	261	1,56,000
1977-78	..	100	361	2,17,000
1978-79	..	100	461	2,76,000
Total	..	461	1,305	7,83,000

It is also proposed to start 4 new hostels during the V Five Year Plan with a strength of 50 boarders in each hostel.

The amount required to start and to maintain 4 new hostels will be as follows:

Year		*Starting*		*Maintenance*		*Total*	
		Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical*	*Financial*	*Physical*	*Financial*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1974–75	..	1	45,000	..	..	1	45,000
1975–76	..	1	45,000	1	37,000	1	82,000
1976–77	..	1	45,000	2	74,000	1	1,19,000
1977–78	..	1	45,000	3	1,11,000	1	1,56,000
1978–79	..	..	..	4	1,48,000	..	1,48,000
Total	..	4	1,80,000	..	3,70,000	4	5,50,000
					Total	(3+4+5)	13,33,000

As a result of implementation of this programme, it will be possible to cover the percentage of Scheduled Tribe students indicated in last column of the following table:—

Sl. No.	*Year*			*Strength in class V to X*	*Strength at the beginning of the year*	*Strength proposed under new hostels*	*By augmenting strength in the existing hostels*	*Total*	*Total strength at the end of the year*	*Percentage of strength to total strength in classes V to X*
1.	1973–74	..	..	5,871	..	..	..	..	687	11%
2.	1974–75	..	..	6,212	687	50	61	111	798	13%
3.	1975–76	..	..	7,866	796	50	100	150	948	12%
4.	1976–77	..	..	9,319	948	50	100	150	1,098	12%
5.	1977–78	..	..	12,100	1,098	50	100	150	1,248	10%
6.	1978–79	..	..	12,996	1,248	..	100	100	1,348	10%

(8) Improvements of existing hostels

Government constituted a Committee to study the present conditions of the hostel meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and to offer suggestions for their improvements. The Committee has submitted its report to Government for consideration and Government have accepted the proposals of the Hostel Committee and requested the Director of Social Welfare to implement the recommendations made by the

Committee. As per the Hostel Committee Report, the following suggestions were made for qualitative improvements of the hostels :

Sl. No.	Kind of improvements Suggested	Financial outlay required
	A. Recurring	Rs.
1.	Supply of dresses to the boarders at Rs. 120 P.B.	76,680
2.	Supply of books and stationery at Rs. 65 P.A.	41,535
3.	Supply of News papers and Magazines at Rs. 100 P.H.. per annum. ..	1,100
4.	Medical aid	1,800
5.	Cultural activities at Rs. 100 P.H. per annum	2,750
6.	Tinning charges at Rs. 100 P.H. per annum.	1,100
7.	Hair Cutting charges at Rs. 5 P.A. P.B..	3,195
8.	Difference of Misc. Charges	6,390
9.	Electricity and Water charges (At Rs. 1,600 per hostel per annum)	6,600
	B. Non-Recurring Charges	
10.	Bedding at Rs. 100 P.B. once in 3 years	63,900
11.	Sports materials at Rs. 200 P.H.	2,200
12.	Library Books at Rs. 500 P.H.	5,500
13.	Supply of Umbrellas in Malnad and coastal areas	9,600
	Total Rs. ..	2,22,350

In order to effect the above qualitative improvements in 11 hostels started for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribe people, a sum of Rs. 8,50,850 is required. By spending this amount, 639 boarders will be benefitted by this scheme every year. The year-wise break up of the scheme is given below :—

Year	Physical Target		Financial Target
			Rs.
1974-75	639	11 Hostels	1,70,000
1975-76	639	11 Hostels	1,70,000
1976-77	639	11 Hostels	1,70,000
1977-78	639	11 Hostels	1,70,000
1978-79	639	11 Hostels	1,70,000
Total ..	639		8,50,000

9. Payment of Tuition and other fees to private schools on behalf of Scheduled Tribe students

This is a new Scheme. The necessity to provide funds for the payment of tuition fees and other fees to the institutions which of high reputation on behalf of the Scheduled Tribes students is explained in the note on similar scheme proposed to be taken up for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in the Fifth Plan.

It is proposed to sanction this tuition amount to 25 Scheduled Tribe students during the plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000.

10. Construction of hostel building for Pre-matric students/Ashram Schools students

The Department is running Ashram Schools for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe children. There would be 49 Ashram Schools as on

1973-74 for these children. The Department is also running 11 Government Hostels for tribal children as on 1973-74. So far only 10 Ashram Schools and 4 hostels are having own buildings.

It is proposed to put up buildings at such places where Ashram Schools/Hostels are run in rented buildings. A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs have been provided for putting up nine blocks consisting Ashram School buildings and hostel buildings. Ashram Schools of dormentary type are proposed to be constructed for the benefit of the tribal children studying in Ashram Schools at a cost of Rs. one lakh each and also for putting up five hostel buildings at a cost of Rs. one lakh each. for locating Government hostels started for tribal students in rented buildings.

11. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels run for the benefit of Pre-Matric Students

The Department of Social Welfare apart from starting Government Hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe students studying for Pre-matric courses, is assisting the Voluntary Organisations running the hostels for Pre-Matric students. The Department is assisting two Aided Hostels run for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe students.

It is proposed to help Voluntary Organisations to start aided hostels for the benefit of Tribal students in the Fifth Five Year Plan also. The necessity to provide hostel facilities to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes needs no emphasis. Rs. five lakhs are provided for assisting five Hostels in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

12. Assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres

This is a new Scheme. It is proposed to encourage Tribal Youths to form Youth Associations wherein they can take up the activities for the development of youths to shoulder the responsibilities of improving their conditions with the help given by the Government. These Youth Associations will be centres of activities like sports, games, spread of information through newspapers, radios and library books. Involvement of Tribal youths in the activities taken up for their welfare will be necessary so as to create confidence in them.

Hence, it is proposed to encourage Tribal youths to form 53 Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres in the Tribal areas, and give them financial assistance for the purchase of radio sets, library books and furniture.

Rs. 1,00,000 have been provided in the Fifth Five-Year Plan to give them assistance to 53 Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

13. Starting of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes

Starting of Ashram Schools is one of the important programme taken up by the Social Welfare Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. As on 1973-74, there will be 55 Ashram Schools for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes children. The intake capacity of each school is different and there are four classes in each school from I to IV standards (Vide Tables A, B, C below). The sanctioned strength in all these 55 schools as on 1973-74 will be Rs. 3,100 as detailde below :—

Year		*No. of Schools as on 73—74*	*Sanctioned strength in each school*	*Total strength*
1969–70	..	4	100	400
1970–71	..	16	75	1,200
1971–72	..	25	50	1,250
1972–73	..	8	25	200
1973–74	..	2	25	50
		55		3,100

It is proposed to enhance the strength in schools with less than 100 seats in the following manner in the Fifth Five-Year Plan :—

TABLE — 'A'

Year	*Schools with 75 strength to be enhanced to 100*	*Enhancement*		*Maintenance*	*Total*
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1974–75	2	72,000		..	72,000
1975–76	3	72,000	3	60,000	1.32,000
1976–77	3	72,000	6	1,20,000	1,92,000
1977–78	3	72,000	9	1,80,000	2,52,000
1978–79	4	96,000	12	2,40,000	3,36,000
Total	16	3,84,000		6,00,000	9.84,000

TABLE — 'B'

Year	*Schools with 50 strength to be enhanced to 75*	*Enhancement*		*Maintenance*	*Total*
		Rs.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1974–75	5	1.20,000	..	..	1,20.000
1975–76	5	1.20.000	5	1,00,000	2,20,000
1976–77	5	1.20,000	10	2,00,000	3,20,000
1977–78	5	1,20,000	15	3,00,000	4,20,000
1978–79	5	1,20,000	20	4.00,000	5,20.000
Total	25	6,00,000	..	10,00.000	16.00,000

TABLE — 'C'

Year	*Schools with 25 strength to be enhanced to 50*	*Enhancement*		*Maintenance*	*Total*
		Rs.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1974-75	2	48,000	..	..	48,000
1975–76	2	48,000	..	40,000	88,000
1976–77	2	48,000	4	80,000	1.28,000
1977–78	2	48.000	6	1,20,000	1,68,000
1978–79	2	48,000	8	1,60,000	2.08,000
Total	10	2,40.000	..	4,00,000	6,40.000
Total A", 'B' and 'C'					32.24.000

Thus the total amount required would be Rs. 32.24 lakhs for enhancing the strength in each school as indicated above.

Apart from the above, it is proposed to start 10 more Ashram Schools with 25 children in each school for the benefit of these children, where their population is considerable, but no school facilities are available. The details of the physical and financial targets for starting of this Ashram School and also its maintenance during the Plan period are as follows:—

	Starting		Maintenance	
Year	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
1974-75 ..	2	48,000	..	..
1975-76 ..	2	48,000	2	40,000
1976-77 ..	2	48,000	4	80,000
1977-78 ..	2	48,000	6	1,20,000
1978-79 ..	2	48,000	8	1,60,000
	10	2,40,000	..	4,00,000
Total :		6,40,000.		

Thus Rs. 38,64,000 is required during the Plan period.

The strength as on 1973-74 of 3,100 will be enhanced to 4,850 at the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

14. Sanction of Stipends to Trainees for undergoing training in various technical trades

The Department of Social Welfare is implementing the programme of training Scheduled Tribes candidates from the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan. Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in the districts of Coorg, Mysore, and South Kanara and spread over in small numbers here and there in few other districts in the State. The Tribal candidates undergoing training in Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres are given stipends during their training period at the rate of Rs. 45 per head per month. Sufficient Tribal candidates are not available for undergoing training in these trades, the reasons being lack of statistics on Tribal youths who have passed eighth standard but left the education, and publicity among such students to join various training courses.

It is, therefore proposed not only to continue the scheme but also arrange for their training in various other trades so as to enable them to secure posts reserved for them in various Government, Public and Private Undertakings. Rs. 25,000 is proposed to give stipends to 200 students.

15. Esctablishment of Book Banks

The scheme of Book Bank is found very useful for the students to prosecute their studies successfully. At present, funds are sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 100 to general students and Rs. 200 to students studying in Medical and Engineering courses, for the establishment of Book Banks for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in the Colleges. This amount is found to be very inadequate to meet the expenditure on books required for the Post-matric students.

It is proposed to increase the present rate of book grants from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 for general courses and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 to Medical and Engineering courses, as the books required for technical courses are costly and are essential to students to prosecute their studies.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to sanction 100 Scholarships to students studying in technical and professional courses at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 and 250 grants to students studying in general courses, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000. Rs. one lakh have been provided during the plan period.

16. Payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges to Post-matric students

The scheme of payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges will be continued in the Fifth Five-Year Plan also. The scheme is very beneficial to college going students. A good number of Scheduled Tribes students are taking benefit of this scheme. The rate of extra boarding and lodging charges paid to the students is not commensurate with the cost of living. The cost of maintenance grants sanctioned to Government of India Scholarship holders is as follows :

1.	Degree courses ..	Rs. 50 to 60 P.M.
2.	Diploma courses ..	Rs. 40 to 50 P.M.
3.	Post-Graduates courses ..	Rs. 60 to 75 P.M.
4.	Professional and Technical Courses.	Rs. 75 P.M.

The extra boarding and lodging charges will be paid to the boarders over and above the maintenance grants sanctioned to them under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme. In the case of students who do not get Government of India Scholarships, State Post-Matric Scholarships will be sanctioned to them. The maximum amount of boarding and lodging charges sanctioned to the boarders is limited to Rs. 125 p.m.

It is proposed to sanction 100 scholarships at an estimated cost of one lakh during the Plan period.

17. Payment of extra study tour charges to Post-matric students.

Some of the Government of India scholarship holders have to go on study tours every year as it forms part and parcel of their course. The study tour which is essential to the students' is made compulsory. They are entitled for Rs. 100 per head per annum towards the expenditure incurred on their train and bus fare under Government of India Scholarship Scheme. But this amount is not found adequate. Now the Department is supplementing this amount upto Rs. 400 per head per annum.

During the Plan period, it is proposed to sanction extra study tour charges to 50 students at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000.

B. ECONOMIC UPLIFT

18. Financial assistance to Scheduled Tribes members to become members of Co-operative Societies.

According to 1971 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes is 2,31,268 and there are about 46,250 families of Scheduled

Tribes in the State. It has been noticed that about 95 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes families have not come under the co-operative fold due to their economic poverty. In order to enable them to derive the benefit from the Co-operative Societies at the Village level by actively participating in the Co-operative movement, by which they could improve their economic condition, the Department of Social Welfare has been implementing in Fourth Five Year Plan, a scheme to sanction financial assistance to Scheduled Castes only to enrole themselves as members of the Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to extend this scheme to the Scheduled Tribes also in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under the scheme in vogue only one member per family shall be eligible for such grant. The amounts of grant shall be limited to :—

(1) The application fee.

(2) The investigation fee.

(3) The share fee.

(4) Share amount as per the provision of bye-laws to the concerned Society.

It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 43,98,800 is required at the rate of Rs. 100 per family to cover 100 per cent in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Bt it is not possible to meet the required demand.

Hence it is proposed to enrol 2000 persons as members in the co-operative societies during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 will be required. This programme will be implemented in areas not covered under MFAL and SFDA Agences.

19. Financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe farmers to enrol themselves as Members of the Primary Land Development Banks.

The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank has been extending the loan benefit for sinking of irrigation wells and purchase of pumpsets to the members of the Primary Land Development Banks. It is felt quite necessary that the Scheduled Tribes who own agricultural lands are assisted by way of sanction of necessary loan for sinking of irrigation wells so as to enable them to produce more yield and thereby become self-reliant. It is estimated that about 10,000 Scheduled Tribe farmers have got lands sanctioned under "Mysore Land Grant Rules". In order to enable these Scheduled Tribe farmers to become the members of the Primary Land Development Banks, the Department has been implementing the schemes of sanctioning the following fees :—

		Rs. nP.
(1)	Initial Share fee. Admission Fee and Entrance Fee	11·25
(2)	Investigation fee calculated at Rs. 5 per loan for Rs. 1,000 subject to maximum of Rs. 25 ..	25—00
(3)	Encumbrance fee ..	7—00
(4)	R.R. and Index fee ..	3—00
(5)	Cost of Loan Application form in duplicate ..	5—00
(6)	Additional Share amount calculated at Rs. 5 per Rs. 100.	

The scheme is being implemented since 1971-72.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 has been spent during 1972-73 to enrol 40 people as members of the Primary Land Development Bank. 4322 and 860 farmers including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes have been sanctioned loans for the sinking of irrigation wells and installation of pump sets respectively since 1971-72 separate figures are being collected.

It is estimated that 2,000 families will be enrolled in the Primary Land Development Banks and assisted by the Social Welfare Department by giving financial assistance for the purpose mentioned above. The remaining families may be covered under M.F.A.L. and S.F.D.A. Agencies to attain 100 per cent coverage.

C. ECONOMIC UPLIFT

20. Financial assistance under Agriculture, reclamation of land supply of bullocks implements and inputs.

It has been found that most of the Scheduled Tribes people to whom lands are granted have not brought them under cultivation due to their poverty. There are also instances where some of them sold away their lands. Hence, the object will not be served, unless they are given full assistance to develop the given lands. It is therefore, proposed to give the following assistance to each of the families who are given lands for cultivation.

		Rs.
(1) Reclamation of land	..	1,200
(2) Supply of one pair of bullocks	..	1,000
(3) Supply of implements	..	300
(4) Supply of inputs	..	1,000
		3,500

There is already a scheme for giving financial assistance under agriculture to the Scheduled Tribes people and a sum of Rs. 600 for purchase of bullocks and land reclamation, etc., per family is being paid. So far about 1,000 families have been benefitted under the scheme.

Under the Mysore Land grant Rules of 1969 about 10,000 families are estimated to be given lands. In order to have 100 per cent coverage in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the amount required will be Rs. 3.01 crores for implementation of the scheme. However, during the Fifth Plan 375 families are to be assisted with an outlay of Rs. 13.28 lakhs.

21. Financial assistance to Law, Medical and other professional graduates.

There are a large number of unemployed Scheduled Tribe Doctors, Engineers, Medical men and Law graduates. This problem of unemployment among the Scheduled Tribe Youths has to be solved in a systematic manner by providing necessary financial assistance to them for setting up independent professions. It is proposed to give financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 each, to such of these unemployed graduates for purchase of necessary equipments, machinery and also for maintenance.

The Directorate of Employment and Training has embarked upon certain schemes providing employment for the unemployed youths. The Department of Social Welfare has no programme of giving financial assistance to these graduates. This scheme is a new one for being introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh is provided to assist 10 Tribal students.

C. HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

22 Acquisition of land in Rural areas

According to 1971 census the population of Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State is 2,26,639 and there are about 46,250 Scheduled Tribes families who are residing in rural areas in the State. About 5,250 families have been assisted so far by giving house-sites.

The remaining 41,000 families are to be provided with houses sites for construction of houses at Rs. 500 per site. The probable amount required is Rs. 2,05,00,000. But it is not possible to meet the entire demand out of the limited funds proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan. About 400 house-site are to be distributed and Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for land acquisition.

23 Sinking of drinking water wells

There are about 200 habitations of Scheduled Tribes without drinking water wells. Among them 25 villages are already provided with drinking water wells during the Fourth Plan. A scheme to provide drinking water wells to all villages and hamlets in being implemented and all such villages will be covered during the first year of the Fifth Plan. However, in cases of inadequate water, Scheduled Tribe habitations are proposed to be provided with a separate drinking water well at an average cost of Rs. 5,000 per well. During the Fifth Plan, 40 drinking water wells are proposed to be taken with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

24 Financial assistance for construction of houses

According to 1971 census there are 46,250 Scheduled Tribes families. About 10 per cent of these families *i.e.*, 4,625 are having houses. During the Fourth Plan 536 families were assisted to construct houses at Rs. 700 per family. This amount is considered to be inadequate and in the Fifth Plan Rs. 1,500 per house is sought to be given as subsidy for construction of houses.

It would be difficult to grant such subsisdy to the entire balance of 41,089 families during the Fifth Plan. Hence, 4,000 families are proposed to be assisted to construct houses with a total outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. This scheme is in addition to the Plan programme for Housing wherein cheap rural houses are contemplated.

25 Providing electricity to Scheduled Tribes houses

In the Fifth Plan all the villages in the State will be provided with electricity. This amenity is capable of changing the mode of life and outlook in the rural areas. In view of the poverty of Scheduled Tribes people, they will not be able to obtain domestic electric connections though the villages may have electricity.

Among the 46,250 Scheduled Tribes families in rural areas, only about 5 per cent of them have domesticelectric connections. To provide this facility to all the other families in the Fifth Plan, the cost will be enormous. Hence only 400 families are proposed to be assisted to obtain domestic electric connections with a total outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. Each family will be given Rs. 500 as subsidy whose annual income is less than Rs. 2,400 Any expenditure over and above this has to be borne by the beneficiaries.

26 Construction of community centre buildings

In the Fifth Plan there is a scheme to start 75 nursery-cum-women welfare centres. These centres need proper buildings and if a multi-purpose community centre building is constructed these nursery schools can also be run there. It is proposed to construct 75 community centre buildings at a total estimated cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs; each building costing Rs. 10,000.

III . .WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES

A. EDUCATION

1 Starting of Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centres and their mainaenance.

The Department is running 12 Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centres for the benefit of 600 children in the age group of 3 to 6 years, belonging to Denotified Tribes. The importance of this scheme for the welfare of the children in this age group has already been explained on a similar scheme for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

There are 665 villages habitations where in the population of Denotified Tribes is 400 and above. The Department wants to start 80 Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centres for covering 4,000 children with the funds available for the Welfare of Denotified Tribes in the V Plan. The Education Department will be starting 1,000 pre-primary centres for the benefit of children in this age group and some of the children belonging to Denotified Tribes will be covered under this programme as well. They will also be covered by the programmes taken up under Special Nutrition Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme and other programmes taken up by various Voluntary Organisations.

Rs 34.56 lakhs have been providing, not only for starting, but also for maintaining 80 centres in the V Plan.

The year-wise physical targets and financial outlay is as follows :

Year		Starting		Maintenance		Total	
		Physical Target	Financial Target	Physical Target	Financial Target	Physical Target	Financial Target
1974-75	..	16	2,72,000	..	..	16	2,72,000
1975-76	..	16	2,72,000	16	2,10,000	16	4,82,000
1976-77	..	16	2,72,000	32	4,19,000	16	6,91,000
1977-78	..	16	2,72,000	48	6,29,000	16	9,01,000
1978-79	..	16	2,72,000	64	8,38,000	16	11,10,000
Tota.						80	34,56,000

2 Award of Pre-matric Scholarships to Middle and High School students. ....

The scheme of award of Pre-matric scholarships to Middle and High School students is being implemented from the beginning of the III Five Year Plan. During 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was provided for award of Pre-matric scholarships. All the eligible students could not be given scholarships.

It is therefore proposed to provide more funds in the V Five Year Plan under this scheme for covering more number of students. Rs. 40 lakhs have been provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan for this purpose since it will not be possible for the parents of the Students to send their children to schools without assistance.

The year-wise physical and financial targets are as follows :

Year		Middle School		High School		Total	
		Physical Target	Financial Target	Physivcal Target	Financial Target	Physical Target	Financial Target
1974-75	..	5.000	3,75,000	2,500	2,50,000	7,500	6.25,000
1975-76	..	5,500	4,12,000	3,000	3,00,000	8,500	7,12,000
1976-77	..	6,000	4,50,000	3.500	3,50,000	9,500	8,00.0000
1977-78	.	6,500	4,88,000	4,000	4,00,000	10,500	8,88,000
1977-78		6,500	4,88,000	4,000	4,00,000	10,500	8.88,000
1978-79	..	7,000	5,25,000	4,500	4.50,000	11,500	9,75,000
Total	..	30,000	22,50.000	17,500	17,50,000	47,500	40,00,000

3. Award of Merit Scholarships

The scheme of award of merit scholarships to Denotified Tribe students is proposed to be introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan

The importance of this scheme has been explained while dealing with Education, Welfare of Schedule Castes. Rs. 2 lakhs are earmarked for the award of 1,750 merit scholarships to Middle School students and 1,000 merit scholarships to High School students

The physical and financial targets of the scheme is as follows:

Year		*Middle School*		*High School*		*Total*	
		Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1974–75	..	150	12,000	100	10,000	250	22,000
1975–76	..	200	16,000	150	15,000	350	31,000
1976–77	..	250	20,000	200	20,000	450	40,000
1977–78	..	300	24,000	250	25,000	550	49,000
1978–79	..	350	28,000	300	30,000	650	58,000
Total	..	1,250	1,00,000	1,000	1,00,000	2,250	2,00,000

4. Award of prize money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in First Class

This is a new scheme to be introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The importance of the scheme is explained while dealing with Education, Welfare of Schedule Castes. Rs. 25,000 have been earmarked for the award of 50 prizes at Rs. 500 to 50 students who pass S.S.L.C. in First Class during the Plan period.

5. Award of Gold medal or cash grant to rank students

This is a new scheme proposed to be introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan, as an incentive for better performance. Rs. 5,000 is provided to award 5 prizes.

6. Starting of Pre-matric hostels for boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels

The Department is running 31 Government hostels for the benefit of 1,229 students belonging to Denotified Tribes. The demand for admission in these hostels is increasing year after year. It is therefore proposed to start 15 Government hostels for the benefit of Denotified Tribe students with an outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs. The Denotified Tribe students will also get admission in the hostels meant for Schedule Castes, Sechedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes under 25 per cent seats reserved for students other than those for whom these hostels were originally started.

The year-wise break up of the physical target and financial outlay are as follows:

Year		*Starting*		*Maintenance*		*Total*	
		Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1974–75	..	3	93,000	..	..	3	93,000
1975–76	..	3	93,000	3	1,04,000	3	1,97,000
1976–77	..	3	93,000	6	1,93,500	3	2,86,500
1977–78	..	3	93,000	9	2,81,500	3	3,74,500
1978–79	..	3	93,000	12	3,56,000	3	4,49,000
Total	..	15	4,65,000	..	9,35,000	15	14,00,000

7. Starting of Residential Schools and their maintenance

The Department is running 35 Ashram Schools for the benefit of children belonging to Denotified Tribes. Education is imparted from First standard to Fourth standard. The importance of Residential Schools for children belonging to the Denotified Tribes needs no emphasis.

It is therefore, proposed to start 30 Ashram Schools with an outlay of Rs. 35.70 lakhs, in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The year-wise break-up of physical target and financial outlay are as follows :

Year		*Starting*		*Maintenance*		*Total*	
		Physical Target	*Financial Outlay*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Outlay*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Outlay*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1974-75	..	6	2,70,000	..	..	6	2,70,000
1975-76	..	6	2,70,000	6	2,22,000	6	4,92,000
1976-77	..	6	2,70,000	12	4,44,000	6	7,14,000
1977-78	..	6	2,70,000	18	6,66,000	6	9,36,000
1978-79	..	6	2,70,000	24	8,88,000	6	11,58,000
Total	..	30	13,50,000		22,20,000		35,70,000

8. Improvements to the existing Hostels

Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Hostel Committee constituted in this behalf and has requested for the implementation of the suggestions made by the Hostel Committee. The details of the recommendations made by the Hostel Committee have been explained on a similar Scheme under 'Education' of 'Welfare of Scheduled Castes'.

It is proposed to implement the suggestions made by the Hostel Committee in all the 31 Hostels started for the Welfare of Denotified Tribes. The break-up of physical target and financial outlay are as follows :

Year			*Physical Target*		*Financial Outlay*
			No. of Hostels	*No. of boarders*	
					Rs.
1974-75	..	..	31	1,229	4,34,000
1975-76	..	..	31	1,229	2,86,000
1976-77	..	..	31	1,229	2,86,000
1977-78	..	..	31	1,229	4,12,000
1978-79	..	..	31	1,229	2,86,000
					17,04,000

9. Payment of tuition and other fees to private schools

This is a new scheme proposed to be introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to pay tuition and other fees to 50 students belonging to Denotified Tribes studying in Private schools of high reputation with a total outlay of Rs. 50,000

10. Grant-in-aid to private Hostels run for Pre-Matric students

The Department is giving financial assistance to 32 grant-in-aid Hostels run by the voluntary organisations for the benefit of 1196 students. It is proposed to sanction grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation to start 50 hostels with a strength of 25 boarders in each hostel for which Rs. 5 lakhs are provided in the Fifth Plan. Total boarders to benefit will be 1250.

11. Financial Assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the V Plan. The importance of the scheme has been explained under the scheme " A. Education Welfare of Scheduled Castes ". It is proposed to give financial assistance to 40 Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres during the V Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 75,000.

12. Sanction of stipends to trainees undergoing training in various Technical Trades.

Stipends are sanctioned to candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes who are undergoing training in Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres at the rate of Rs. 45 per head per month during their training period. It is proposed to sanction 250 stipends to the trainees during the V Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50,000.

13. Establishment of Book Banks

Supply of text books to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes studying for Post-Matric courses is of great importance. Rs. 1 lakh have been proposed to help the Colleges for the establishment of Book Banks for the benefit of 250 students studying in general courses and 100 students studying in professional and Technical courses during the plan period.

14. Payment of extra Boarding Lodging and establishment charges

This scheme is of great help to the poor students to prosecute their Post-matric education by staying in general hostels with the students of other communities. Till the end of 1972-73, Rs. 100 per head per month used to be sanctioned including the scholarships, provided the expenditure incurred on boarding, lodging and establishment charges exceeds Rs. 100 per month.

Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been provided for the sanction of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges upto a limit of Rs. 125 per month to 2,000 boarders during the Plan period.

15. Payment of Study Tour Charges to Post-Matric students

Post-matric students studying in certain courses have to go on study tour as it forms part and parcel of the curriculam. The study tour is made compulsory. But, it is not possible for poor parents to bear the charges. Hence, Rs. 15,000 have been proposed for the sanction of study tour charges to 30 students upto Rs. 500 each.

16. Award of Foreign Scholarships

This is a new scheme. It is proposed to help students who secure admissions in the colleges abroad for higher education or specialisation by way of passage money. Rs. 1 lakh have been provided to help 10 such students to go abroad for specialisation.

B. ECONOMIC UPLIFT

17. Financial assistance to Denotified Tribe members to become members of Co-operative Society.

The population of Denotified Tribes in 12,00,000 and there are about 2,40,000 families of Denotified Tribes in the State. It has been noticed that about 95 per cent of the Denotified Tribe families have not come under the Co-operative fold due to their economic poverty. In order to enable them to derive the benefit from the Co-operative Societies at the Village level by actively participating in the Co-operative movement, by which they could improve their economic condition, the Department of Social Welfare has been implementing in Fourth Five Year Plan, a scheme of sanction of financial assistance to Scheduled Castes only to enroll themselves as members of the Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to extend this scheme to the Denotified Tribes also in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under the scheme in vogue, only one member per family will be eligible for such grant. The amount of grant is be limited to:

(a) the application fee

(b) the investigation fee

(c) the share fee

(d) share amount as per the provision of bye-laws to the concerned society.

It is proposed to enrol 10,000 persons as members in the Co-operative Societies during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be required. This programme will be implemented in areas not covered under M.F.A.L. and S.F.D.A. Agencies.

18. Financial assistance to Denotified Tribes farmers to enroll themselves as members of the Primary Land Development Banks.

The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank has been extending loan benefits for sinking irrigation wells and purchase of pump sets to members of Primary Land Development Banks. It is felt quite necessary that the Denotified Tribes who own agricultural lands are assisted by way of sanction of necessary loan for sinking irrigation well, so as to enable them to produce more yield and thereby becomes self-relient. It is estimated that about 60,000 families have got their own lands. In order to enable these persons to become members of Primary Land Development Banks, the Department has been implementing the scheme of sanctioning the following fees since 1971-72 :

	Rs.
(1) Initial share fee, admission fee and entrance fee	11.25
(2) Investigation fee calculated at Rs. 5 per loan for Rs. 1,000 subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.	25.00
(3) Encumbrance fee ..	7.00
(4) R. R. and Index fee ..	3.00
(5) Cost of loan application form in duplicate ..	3.00
(6) Additional share amount calculated at Rs. 5 per Rs. 100.	

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been spent during 1972-73 to enrol 1,000 people as members of the Primary Land Development Bank. About 100 persons have been so far sanctioned loans from the Primary Land Development Banks in the State.

It is estimated that about 100 persons will be enrolled as members in Primary Land Development Bank during 1973-74 and a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been provided during 1973-74 for enrolling the members in Primary Land Development Bank.

It is estimated that 3,000 families will be enrolled in the Fifth Five Year Plan in the Primary Land Development Banks and assisted by the Social Welfare Department by giving financial assistance for the purposes mentioned above. The remaining families may be covered under M.F.A.L. and S.F.D.A. Agencies to attain 100 per cent coverage. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed.

19. Financial assistance under Agriculture, reclamation of land, supply of bullocks, implements and inputs.

It has been found that most of the Denotified Tribes people to whom lands are granted have not brought them under cultivation due to their poverty. There are also instances where some of them have sold their lands. Hence, the object will not be served unless they are given full assistance to develop the given lands. It is therefore proposed to give the following assistance to each of the families who are given lands for cultivation.

	Rs.
(a) Reclamation of land ..	1,250
(b) Supply of one pair of bullocks ..	1,000
(c) Supply of implements ..	300
(d) Supply of inputs ..	1,000
	3,550

There is already a scheme for giving financial assistance under agriculture to the Denotified Tribes and a sum of Rs. 600 for purchase of bullocks and land reclamation etc., per family is being paid. So far about 1,200 families have been benefited under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,30,000 has been provided to assist 200 families under the scheme during 1973-74.

Under the Mysore Land Grant Rules they will be entitled to grant of lands as landless labourer's. In order to have 100 per cent coverage in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the amount required will be enormous. Hence, 500 families are to be assisted with a total outlay of Rs. 17.50 lakhs.

20. Financial Assistance to Law, Medical and Other Professional Graduates.

There are a large number of unemployed Denotified Tribes Doctors, Engineers, Medical-men and Law graduates. This problem of unemployment among the Denotified Tribe, youths has to be solved in a systematic manner by providing necessary financial assistance to them for setting up of independent profession. It is therefore proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan to give financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 each, to such of these unemployed graduates for purchase of necessary equipments, machinery and also for maintenance.

The Directorate of Employment and Training has embarked upon certain schemes providing employment for the unemployed youths. The Department of Social Welfare has no programme of giving financial assistance to these graduates. This scheme is a new one for being introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

There are about 500 graduates who have passed different professional courses out of whom about 200 are medical and technical graduates who would require such assistance. Among them 35 graduates are to be assisted with a total outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

C. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

21. Acquisition of land in rural areas

The population of Denotified Tribes is about 12 lakhs and there are about 2.40 lakh Denotified Tribes families living in rural areas. It is estimated that about 20,000 families are having sites as a result of sites granted by the Social Welfare and Revenue Departments.

Suitable lands are proposed to be acquired to allot sites at an approximate cost of Rs. 500 per site. About 1,600 house sites will be allotted and a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for cost of acquisition. This scheme is in addition to the programme to provide house sites to all rural landless agricultural labourers.

22. Sinking drinking water wells

It is estimated that about 400 habitations of Denotified Tribes are no having drinking water wells. Among them 50 villages are provided with this facility. All villages and hamlets are sought to be provided with drinking water wells by the end of first year of the Fifth Plan.

In addition to this general programme a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made to sink 120 drinking water wells at an average cost of Rs. 5,000 per well. These wells will be taken only in places of inadequate supply of drinking water.

23. Financial assistance for construction of houses

Only about 20 per cent of families out of 2.40 lakh families are having houses. During the Fourth Plan 1,082 families have been assisted for construction of houses at Rs. 700 per family. This amount is considered to be meagre as the cost of materials is rising. In the Fifth Plan Rs. 1,500 per family is proposed to be given as subsidy for construction of houses.

Under the Plan programme for housing in the Fifth Plan, cheap rural houses are contemplated and priority will be given to the weaker sections of the community in allotment of such houses. In addition to this, 600 families are proposed to be assisted with an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

24. Providing electricity to houses

Most of the Denotified Tribes families have not availed of the benefit of electricity though the villages in which they reside have electricity. Due to their poverty they cannot meet the cost of getting individual domestic connections. In the Fifth Plan all the villages in the State are to be provided with electricity.

To provide domestic connections to all the families of Denotified Tribes in the Fifth Plan would involve an enormous expenditure. Hence only 1,200 families are proposed to be covered with an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. Each family whose income is less than Rs. 2,400 per annum will be given a subsidy of Rs. 500 to obtain domestic electric connections.

25. Construction of community centre building

There are 36 nursery schools-**cum**-women welfare centres for the benefit of 1,800 children in the age group 3 to 6 years. In the Fifth Plan 80 such centres are proposed to be started. A multipurpose community center buildings is considered to be useful wherein the nursery schools can also be started. For this purpose, Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided to construct 40 community center buildings.

IV. WELFARE OF NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES.

A. EDUCATION

1. Starting of Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.

The Department is running 16 Nursery School-**cum**-Women Welfare Centres for the benefit of 800 Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe children in the age of 3 to 6 years. These children are supplied with mid-day meals and dresses, etc., in these centres.

The pattern of expenditure both recurring and non-recurring for the running of the Nursery School-**cum**-Women Welfare Centres started for the children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are one and the same. A sum of Rs. 17,000 is required for starting one new Centre and Rs. 13,100 to maintain one centre. It is proposed to start 60 Nursery School-cum-Women Welfare Centres with an outlay of Rs. 25.95 lakhs.

2. Supply of dresses to Primary School Children

It is proposed to implement this scheme in the V Five Year Plan. Sanction of incentive is very necessary to induce the parents/guardians to send their children to the Primary schools. It is therefore, proposed to supply dresses at the rate of Rs. 25 per student per annum. Rs. 15 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose to supply dresses to 60,000 children during the plan period.

3. Award of pre-matric scholarships to Middle Schools and High School students.

The Department is awarding Pre-matric scholarships to students studying in Middle Schools and High Schools at the rate of Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 respectively. As the cost of living is increasing, this amount of scholarships is not sufficient to purchase books, clothes, stationery and other equipments. It is, therefore proposed to increase the amount of Pre-matric scholarships from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 and Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 to Middle School and High School students respectively in the V Plan.

Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided to sanction 15,000 scholarships to Middle School students at the rate of Rs. 75 PM and 8,750 scholarships at the rate of Rs. 100 P.A. to High School students, during the plan period as detailed below :

Year		*Middle School*		*High School*	
		Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
			Rs.		Rs.
1974—75	..	2.000	1,50,000	1.250	1.25.000
1975—76	..	2.500	1.87.000	1,500	1.50.000
1976—77	..	3.000	2,25,000	1,750	1.75.000
1977 -78	..	3,500	2,63.000	2.000	2.00.000
1978—79	..	4.000	3.00,000	2.250	2.25.000
Total	..	15,000	11,25,000	8.750	8.75.000
			Total ..	Rs. 20.00.000	

4. Award of Merit Scholarships

Merit scholarships are awarded to students belonging to Scheduled Castes from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan in order to encourage competitive spirit among them and thereby secure better results in the examinations. It is proposed to award merit scholarships to students belonging to Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to create necessary enthusiasm among these students also.

A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is earmarked for the award of 1,000 merit scholarships to Middle School students and 500 Merit Scholarships to High School students during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The year-wise physical target and financial outlay are as follows :

Year	Middle School		High School	
	Physical Target	Financial Outlay	Physical Target	Financial Outlay
		Rs.		Rs.
1974—75 ..	200	15,000	100	10,000
1975—76 ..	200	15,000	100	10,000
1976—77 ..	200	15,000	100	10,000
1977—78 ..	200	15,000	100	10,000
1978—79 ..	200	15,000	100	10,000
Total ..	1,000	75,000	500	50,000
		Grand Total .. Rs. 1,25,000		

5. Award of Prize money to students who pass SSLC in First Class.

It is a new scheme to sanction prize money of Rs. 500 per student, who pass SSLC examination in first class. It is proposed to award 30 prizes with an outlay of Rs. 15,000 during the Plan period.

6. Award of Gold Medal or Cash grant to Rank students

This is a new scheme to award one Gold Medal worth Rs. 1000 per medal every year to a rank student. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is provided to award five Gold Medals to five students who secure ranks in S.S.L.C. during the Plan period.

7. Starting of Government hostels for Pre-matric boys and girls and their maintenance and establishment in the existing hostels.

There are no Government hostels for the benefit of Nomadic Tribes students studying in Middle Schools and High Schools. The number of students belonging to Nomadic Tribes studying in Middle Schools and High Schools is increasing year after year and the demand from poor students for admission in the hostels is on the increase.

A sum of Rs. 31,000 is required for starting a hostel and Rs. 28,000 for maintaining a hostel. It is, therefore, proposed to start 3 hostels with an outlay of Rs. 1,25,000 in the Fifth Plan. The yearwise break-up of the scheme is given below :

Year	*Starting*		*Maintenance*	
	Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
		Rs.		Rs.
1974—75				
1975—76 ..	..	.		
1976—77 ..	..	..	..	..
1977—78 ..	1 Hostel	31,000	.	..
1978—79 ..	2 Hostel	62,000	1 Hostel	32,000
Total ..	3 Hostels	93,000	1 Hostel	32,000

Starting .. Rs. 93,000
Maintenance .. Rs. 32,000

Grand Total .. Rs. 1,25,000

8. Payment of Tutition and other fees to Private Schools on behalf of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes students.

This is a new scheme included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to pay tuition and other fees to students who join public schools of high reputation as the parents/guardians of the students belonging to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are so poor that they are not in a position to pay the various kinds of fees.

It is, therefore, proposed to pay the tuition and other fees on behalf of these students to the schools. A sum of Rs. 25,000 is earmarked to pay the tuition and other fees to the schools on behalf of 25 students.

9. Payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges to Post-Matric students.

The Department is sanctioning extra boarding and lodging charges to the scholarship holders who stay in general hostels in case the expenditure incurred on these items exceeds the scholarship amount given to them. The expenditure is sanctioned upto Rs. 100 per head per month including the scholarship amount.

It is proposed to sanction payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges upto Rs. 125 P.M. per student. 100 students are to be benefited with a total outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

10. Construction of Hostel Buildings/Ashram School Buildings for Pre-matric students

The Department is running 38 Ashram Schools for the benefit of Nomadic children. 20 Ashram Schools have been located in the buildings already constructed. It is proposed to start 20 Ashram Schools in the Fifth Plan. We require buildings to locate these institutions.

During the Fifth Plan period, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the construction of 20 blocks consisting of one school building and one hostel building costing Rs. 20 lakhs.

11. Payment of Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels

The department is giving financial assistance to 8 Aided hostels run by the Voluntary Organisations for 122 boarders. There is need to expand hostel facilities to provide accommodation to poor students. Hence, to encourage the Voluntary Organisations to start hostels for the welfare of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe students studying in Pre-matric courses, Rs. 75,000 have been provided to give grant-in-aid to 10 hostels during the Plan period.

12. Starting of Ashram Schools

The Department is running 38 Ashram Schools as on 1971-72 for the benefit of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic children. Education is imparted upto IV Standard. The children are provided with boarding and lodging facilities.

During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to start 20 Ashram Schools with an outlay of Rs. 13,13,000. The year-wise physical targets and financial outlay are as follows:

Year	*Starting*		*Maintenance*	
	Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
		Rs.		Rs.
1974—75	4	96,000	..	..
1975—76	4	96,000	4	84,000
1976—77	4	96,000	8	1,68,000
1977—78	4	96,000	12	2,52,000
1978—79	4	96,000	16	3,31,000
Total	20	4,80,000		8,35,000
		Total	Rs.	13,15,000

13. Stipend to trainees in Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centres

Stipends are sanctioned to the candidates belonging to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes who are undergoing training in various trades in Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres at the rate of Rs. 45 per head per month during their training period. It is proposed to sanction 200 students to the trainees during the Fifth Plan.

14. Establishment of Book Banks for College students

The Department is sanctioning financial assistance to the colleges for the establishment of Book Banks for the benefit of students studying in general courses at Rs. 100 per head and Rs. 200 per head for technical and professional courses respectively.

It is proposed to help 300 students studying in general course and 80 students in professional and technical courses at the rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 respectively in the Fifth Plan. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh is earmarked for the purpose.

B. ECONOMIC UPLIFT

15. Financial assistance to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes members to become members of Co-operative Society

The population of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes is 8,00,000 and there are about 1,60,000 families in the State. It has been noticed that about 95 per cent of the families have not come under the Co-operative field due to their poverty. In order to enable them to derive the benefit from the Co-operative Societies at the village level by actively participating in the Co-operative movement. by which they could improve their economic condition, the department of Social Welfare has been implementing in Fourth Five Year Plan, a scheme to sanction financial assistance to Scheduled Castes only to enrol themselves as members of the Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to extend this scheme to the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes also in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under the scheme in vogue only one member per family will be eligible for such grant. The amount of grant shall be limited to:

(a) The application fee
(b) The investigation fee
(c) The share fee
(d) Share amount as per the provisions of by-laws of the concerned society.

Hence, it is proposed to enrol 8,000 persons as members in the Co-operative Societies during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which a sum of Rs. 8,00,000 will be required. This programme will be implemented in areas not covered under MFAL and SFDA.

16. Financial Assistance to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes farmers to enrol themselves as members of Primary Land Development Banks.

The Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank has been extending loan benefits for sinking irrigation wells and purchase of pumpsets to the members of the Primary Land Development Banks. It is felt quite necessary that the Scheduled Castes who own agricultural lands are assisted by way of sanction of necessary loan for sinking irrigation well, so as to enable them to produce more yield and thereby become self-reliant. It is estimated that about 30,000 families have got their own lands. In order to enable these Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe persons to become members of the Primary Land Development Banks, the Department has been implementing the scheme of sanctioning the following fees:

		Rs.
1.	Initial share fee, admission fee and entrance fee ..	11.25
2.	Investigation fee calculated at Rs. 5 persons for Rs. 1,000 subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.	25.00
3.	Encumbrance fee	7.00
4.	R.R. and Index fee	3.00
5.	Cost of loan application form in duplicate	3.00
6.	Additional share amount calculated at Rs. 5 per Rs. 100.	

The scheme is being implemented since 1971-72. In the Fifth Plan, 2,000 families will be assisted to enrol themselves as members of the Primary Land Development Banks in areas not covered by M.F.A.L. and S.F.D.A. A total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made.

17. Financial assistance under agriculture, reclamation of lands, supply of bullocks, implements and inputs

It has been found that most of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes people to whom lands are granted have not brought them under cultivation due to their poverty. There are also instances where some of them have sold their lands. Hence, the object will not be served, unless they are given full assistance to develop the given lands. It is therefore, proposed under the said scheme to give the following assistance to each of the families who are given lands for cultivation.

		Rs.
1.	Reclamation of land	1,250
2.	Supply of one pair bullocks	1,000
3.	Supply of implements	300
4.	Supply of inputs	1,000
	Total	3,350

So far, 800 families have been benefited. In the Fifth Plan 400 families will be assisted to improve agriculture with an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

18. Aid to Craft and Trade Co-operative Societies and starting of Cottage and Small Scale Industries

This scheme is being implemented from 1969-70 to give financial assistance to Nomadic Tribe and Semi-Nomadic Tribes to develop the economic condition through Co-operative Societies. So far two societies have been benefited at the rate of Rs. 500 per member of the Society.

As it is a useful scheme about 100 members may come forward to avail the benefit of this scheme and a sum of Rs. 50,000 is required during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

19. Financial assistance to Law, Medical and other professional Graduates

There is growing unemployment even among the educated Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. There are about 150 graduates who have passed various professional courses. Most of them would be absorbed in Government services as necessary reservation is available for their recruitment. If unemployment continues among these people it would be a disincentive for higher education. To prevent this, about 25 graduates will be assisted at Rs. 10,000 each for purchase of equipment, machinery and also for maintenance to be self-employed.

C. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

20. Acquisition of land in rural areas

House sites are essential to help the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes to lead a settled life. Suitable lands are proposed to be acquired to provide sites to these people at an average cost of Rs. 500 per site. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made to acquire lands to distribute 1,200 sites.

21. Sinking of drinking water wells

It is estimated that about 200 habitations of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are without drinking water wells. About 10 villages are covered so far with drinking water wells. In addition to the programme to provide drinking water wells to all villages, it is proposed to sink 880 wells with an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs, at a cost of Rs. 5,000 per well. These wells will be taken up only in places of inadequate supply of drinking water.

22. Financial assistance for construction of houses

There are about 1.60 lakh Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes families as per the 1971 census. It is estimated that about 1,600 families are having houses. At present, Rs. 700 is given as subsidy for construction of houses. In view of rising cost of materials it is proposed to increase this subsidy to Rs. 1,500 per family. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made to assist the construction of 400 houses.

23. Providing electricity to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes houses

It is estimated that among 1.60 lakh families about 10 per cent of them are having domestic electric connections. To provide this benefit to all families, the cost will be enormous. In the Fifth Plan, 800 families are proposed to be assisted to obtain domestic electric connections with an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhhs. Each family will be given a subsbidy of Rs. 500 and the extra cost has to be borne by the beneficiaries.

24. Construction of community centre buildings

There are 16 nursery schools-**cum**-women welfare centres for the benefit of 800 children in the age group 3 to 6 years belonging to Nomadic Tribes. In the Fifth Plan 60 additional centres are to be started. A multipurpose community centre building will be useful to start such centres. A provision of Rs. 9.48 lakhs is made for the construction of 95 community centre buildings.

V. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

A. EDUCATION

(1) Award of Scholarships to students studying in Middle Schools and High Schools.

The scheme of award of Pre-matric scholarships to students whose parents/guardians annual income is less than Rs. 1,200 per annum and whose occupations are one of the following :—

(1) Actual cultivation,
(2) Artisan,

(3) Petty businessman,
(4) Class IV employees,
(5) Any other work involving manual labour, will be continued during the Plan period. Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded to Middle School students at Rs. 50 p.a. and Rs. 75 to High School students. The demand for the award of Pre-matric scholarships belonging to other Backward Classes is increasing year after year. It is proposed to sanction 80,000 scholarships to middle school students and 40,000 to High School students with a total outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs.

(2) Starting of Hostels and enhancement of the strength and its maintenances.

Hostels are started for the welfare of other Backward Classes, whose parents/guardians income is less than Rs. 1,200 per annum and who follow one of the following occupations :—

(1) Actual cultivation,
(2) Petty business,
(3) Artisan,
(4) Class IV employees,
(5) Any other work involving manual labour.

There is great demand for admission to the hostels from the students belonging to Other Backward Classes. The Department has not been able to admit even 25 per cent of the students seeking admission in these general hostels. However, 25 per cent of the seats are reserved for Other Backward Classes in the hostels started for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe students. There are 23 hostels with 961 boarders as at present.

It is proposed to start 25 hostels and to maintain the hostels started during the Plan period. A sum of Rs. 7,75,000 is required to start 25 hostels and a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is required to maintain them and a sum of Rs. 13,25,000 is required for enhancing the strength in the existing hostels by 2208 boarders during the plan period. The year-wise break-up of the scheme is given below :—

Year	*Starting*		*Maintenance*	
	Physical Target	*Financial Target*	*Physical Target*	*Financial Target*
		Rs.		Rs.
1974—75 ..	5	1,55,000	..	..
1975—76 ..	5	1,55,000	5	1,40,000
1976—77 ..	5	1,55,000	10	2,80,000
1977—78 ..	5	1,55,000	15	4,20,000
1978—79 ..	5	1,55,000	20	5,60,000
	25	7,75,000		14,00,000

Starting of 25 hostels ..	7.75.000
Maintenance of 20 hostels	14,00,000
Enhancement of the strength in the existing hostels by 2,208 boarders.	13.25.000
Total Rs. ..	35,00,000

(3) Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels for Pre-matric students

The scheme to sanction boarding grants to Voluntary Organisations who have started hostels for the Welfare of Other Backward Classes will be continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan. A good number of Voluntary Organisations have started hostels for the benefit of Other Backward Class students and the demand to increase the strength in the existing hostels is increasing year after year.

So far the Department of Social Welfare has added 115 hostels with 3159 boarders and Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided during the plan period, not only to enhance the strength in the existing aided hostels but also to give grant-in-aid to newly started hostels. The number of newly started cannot be specified.

(4). Improvements to hostels

There are 23 Government hostels for the benefit of other Backward Classes students within an intake capacity of 981 boarders. Twenty-five per cent seats in these hostels have been reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes followed by Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes.

Government constituted a Committee to study the present conditions of the hostel meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and to offer suggestions for their improvements. The Committee has submitted its report to Government and have accepted the proposals of the Hostel Committee and requested the Director of Social Welfare to implement the recommendations made by the Committee. As per the Hostel Committee report, the following suggestions were made for qualitative improvements of the hostels :—

Kind of improvements suggested	*Financial outlay required*
Recurring—	
1. Supply of dresses to the boarders at Rs. 120 p.m. ..	1,25,280
2. Supply of books and Stationery at Rs. 65-p.a. ..	67,860
3. Supply of news papers and Magazines at Rs. 100 per hostel p. a.	2,600
4. Medical aid	3,500
5. Cultural activities at Rs. 250-per hostel per annum ..	6,500
6. Tinning charges at Rs. 100-per hostel p. a. ..	2,600
7. Hair cutting charges at Rs. 5-per Boarder p. a. ..	4,805
8. Difference of Miscellaneous charges	10,440
9. Electricity and water charges (At Rs. 600-per hostel p.a.)	15,600
B. Non-Recurring—	
10. Boarding at Rs. 100 per Boarder once in 3 years ..	1,04,400
11. Sports materials at Rs. 200 per annum	5,200
12. Library books at Rs. [illegible] per annum ..	15,000
13. Supply of umbrellas in Malnad and Coastal areas ..	9,640
Total ..	3,74,425

In order to effect the above qualitative improvements in 23 hostels started for the welfare of other Backward Classes, a sum of Rs. 14,29,965 is required. By spending this amount, 1,044 boarders will be benefited by this scheme every year. The year-wise break-up of the scheme is given below :—

Year	*Physical target*		*Financial target*
	Hostels	*Boarders*	
			Rs.
1974—75 ..	23	961	3,86,000
1975—76 ..	23	961	2,52,000
1976—77 ..	23	961	2,53,000
1977—78 ..	23	961	3,56,000
1978—79 ..	23	961	2,53,000
Total		961	15,00,000

TABLE—I

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Profile of levels of development at the end of Fourth Plan and targets in the Fifth Plan.

	Position at the end of 1968–69	*Achievement at the end of Fourth Plan*	*Fifth Plan Targets*
	1	2	3
Education			
No. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes—			
(*a*) Primary level	..	3.19 (in lakhs)	5.08 (in lakhs)
(*b*) Middle level	..	2.66 (in lakhs)	1.71 (in lakhs)
(*b*) Secondary level	..	1.35 (in lakhs)	0.57 (in lakhs)
Post-matric—			
(*a*) Graduate	During 1963-69 Govt, of India Scholarships to 6,700 students studying in post-matric courses. Course-wise figures not available.	Scholarships will be awarded to above 19,639 to Scheduled Castes and about 250 Scheduled Tribes students during 1973-74. Course-wise break-up will not be available. However 9,753 Scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Castes and 183 to Scheduled Tribes students during 1970–71. Course-wise break-up is as follows.	*Sch. Caste* 35,285 *Sch. Tribe* 500

Detail Courses

I. Under Graduates	*No. of* *S.C.*	*No. of* *S.T.*
Arts, Commerce, Science	6817	138
Law ..	174	2
Agriculture ..	129	6
Engineering ..	290	6
Medicine ..	458	9
T.C.H. ..	596	12
Other Courses ..	1185	9
	9649	182

II. Post-Graduate Courses—

Arts and Science	90	1
Law	9	..
Engineering	2	..
Medicine	2	..
B.Ed.	1	..
	104	1

School Going Children											
No. of School going children among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the age-group of											
(*a*) 4—6	..		..				..				
(*b*) 6—11	..		4.63 (in lakhs)				5.08 (in lakhs)				
(*c*) 11—14	..		3.08 (in lakhs)				3.42 (in lakhs)				
(*d*) 15—20	..		2.95 (in lakhs)				3.29 (in lakhs)				
Hostel facilities—	*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*			
(*a*) No. of Hostels now being run for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.	295	9	14	2			10	4			
(*b*) Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes now in these general hostels.	75% seats are earmarked for Scheduled Castes students in Scheduled Caste Hostels and 25% seats are reserved for students belonging to other communities. 75% seats earmarked for Scheduled Tribes students in Scheduled Tribes Hostels and 25% seats are reserved for students for other communities.										
(*c*) No. of Backward Classes hostels provided coaching facilities.	..		60 Scheduled Caste Hostels	1 Hostel for Denotified Tribe			*S.C.* 309	*S.T.* 11			
							D.T. 31		*N.T.* ..	*O.B.C.* 23	
(*d*) No. of hostels for Backward Classes located—			*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*D.T.*	*O.B.C.*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*D.T.*	*N.T.*	*O.B.C.*
(i) Number fo cities and large towns	..		Cities. 17	..	4	4	10	4	15	3	25
(ii) Number of district level	..		28	..	..	..					
(iii) Number of block level	..		264	11	22	22					

	1		2		3	
Girls Education—						
	S.C.	*S.T.*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*		
No. of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes girls passed matric/Secondary Schooling as compared to other girls and entered colleges for	371	13	415	81		
(*a*) Graduate degree ..	..	..	..	..		
(*b*) Post-Graduate degree ..	..	..	..	..		
Technical Training—						
	S.C.	*S.T.*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
(*a*) No. of boys and girls of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes enrolled in	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Polytechnics ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) I.T.Is. I.T.Cs. ..	8,873	150	9.237	200	18,250	200
(iii) Crafts/Vocational Schools ..	227	400	1,118	800	2,000	..
(*b*) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students entered collegiate education and completed.—						
(i) Graduate degree course .. —						
(ii) Post-graduate degree course .. —	..		..		..	
(iii) Polytechnic Courses ... —						
Pre-Examination Training—					*S.C.*	*S.T.*
No. of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe graduates enrolled in pre-examination training centres for—	No centre was started during this period.		One Training Centre is sanctioned during 1972-73 to train candidates for class III posts.		1,000	100
(i) All-India competitive examination	..		..		..	
(ii) State Services Examinations ..	..		..		..	
(iii) No. of how many ultimately getting absorbed in—						
(*a*) reserved posts in IAS/IPS ..	..		..		..	
(*b*) In State Services ..	..		..		..	
Employment—						
No. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes graduates secured jobs in—	The Government have reserved 15 per cent and 3 per cent of posts in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in all Government Services. Similar reservation is also made in Public Undertakings and Local Bodies. The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 1st January 1972 is indicated below :—					

			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
	Class I	..	4.6%	.7%
	Class II	..	4.8%	1.1%
	Class III	..	7.4%	0.7%
	Class IV	..	17.3%	1.9%
(b) No. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes graduates got jobs in public sector enterprises at—				
(i) Clerical level ..	..		..	..
(ii) Managerial level ..	..		..	..
(c) No. of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe graduates obtained employment in private sector.	..		..	..
Total expenditure	..		..	..

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural land and Agricultural labourers—

(i) No. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who—	
(a) Cultivate their land ..	About 80 per cent are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
(b) are agricultural labourers ..	
(c) landless labourers ..	
(ii) No. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who have benefited from re-distribution of agricultural land.	As per land grant Rule 1969, 50 per cent of the Government waste lands available for assignment and cultivation are granted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. As per the information furnished by the State Government on 26th June 1973 to Government of India, 10,03,321 acres of cultivable waste lands is in position of Government of Mysore. Out of this 4,25,028 acres of land have been distributed among landless labourers so far, 37,291 farmers belonging to Harijan and Adivasis have been grated lands at rate of 50 per cent. It may be assumed that 2,12,514 acres of land were granted to above number of families belonging to Harijans and Adivasis.
(iii) Area under jhum (shifting) cultivation in the State and number of Scheduled Tribe families practising jhum cultivation.	.. .. ..

(a) Roads—communication facilities available per 10,000 of population.—		
(i) Highways ..	No. and Mileage ..	2,023 Kms.
(ii) District P.W.D. ..	do ..	15,000 ,,
(iii) Forest Roads ..	do ..	3,000 ,,
(iv) Village link roads with block and district headquarters. ..	do ..	38,277 ,,

	1	2	3	
(b) Bridges/culverts	..	..		
(c) Post and Telegraph Offices		..		
Housing for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes				
House/House sites owned—			S.C.	S.T.
(i) In Rural areas ..	50,285	23,340	4,000	400
(ii) In Urban areas	..	..	600	
(iii) No. of Housing colonies ..	..	..		
(iv) No. of Co-operative Housing Societies	..	187		
(v) No. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes benefitting under :—				
(a) Subsidised housing ..	212	1,600	1,666	400
(b) Low income housing ..	382 houses have been given by the Mysore Housing Board under Lower Income Group Housing out of which 379 are for Scheduled Castes and 3 for Scheduled Tribes.			
(c) Village housing ..	..	22.792		
Medical and Public Health— ..				
(i) No. of hospitals in tribal areas and No. of beds per 1,000 population of tribals.	..	..	..	
(ii) No. of PHC., FPC., WCWC., located in tribal areas.	There are six Mobile Health Units located in the tribal areas for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.			
Water Supply—				
(a) (i) No. of drinking water sources in tribal areas.	No. of drinking water sources are not available, as they are fetching water from rivers, streams, water tanks and also they are getting their supplies from the N.R.N.S. Schemes			
(ii) No. of sources required ..	..	(22)	40	
(b) (i) No. of Harijan Bastis having access to potable water.	..	..	100 wells proposed	
(ii) No. of Harijan Bastis without drinking water	..	1,536		
Rural Electrification—				
(a) No. of tribal villages electrified ..				
(b) No. of Harijan Bastis electrified ..	..	Not available		

TABLE—II

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASS

Fourth Plan Physical Programme

Sl. No.	Scheme	Unit	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES							
I.	(*a*) **Education.—**							
1.	Women Welfare Centres	Centres	..	..	..	31	5	36
		Children				1,550	250	1,800
2.	Award of Merit Scholarships	Numbers	2,350	2,621	2,800	3,050	3,050	13,871
3.	Award of Pre-matric scholarships	Do	26,058	33,739	38,000	42,000	50,000	1,89,797
4.	Starting of Government hostels for boys and girls	Hostels cumulative Total	7	9	10	12	..	12
5.	Construction of hostel buildings	Numbers	6	4	..	59	..	69
6.	Grant in aid to private hostels	Boarders	1,435	1,628	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,000
7.	Vocational guidance and Audio visual education	Unit	..	..	..	..	1	1
8.	Sanction of stipends to trainees in ITI/ITCs	Numbers	774	1,281	1,300	1,378	1,400	6,133
9.	Construction of hostels buildings for College students	Hostels	..	..	..	3	..	3
10.	Supply of Books and equipments to Post-matric students.	Students	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Payment of Extra boarding charges	Boarders	2,037	3,562	3,812	4,800	6,000	20,211
12.	Assistance to run hostels for College Students	Hostels	..	..	...	7	5	12
		Boarders	..	..	.	..	..	552
13.	Stipends to trainees in Horticulture—Industry	Numbers	..	10	45	50	50	155
14.	Training to Graduates in Stenography	Do	..	..	2	3	10	15
15.	Pilot Scheme	Hostels	..	..	39	39	70	148
16.	Deputation of hostel Superintendents for training	Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Cultural Programme and Excursion	Hostel	..	.	..	309	309	309
18.	Residential Schools	School	1	..	..	..	..	1
		Children	25	..	..	..	..	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
B.	**Economic Uplift.—**							
19.	Assistance to Scheduled Caste members to enrol themselves as members of any society.	Numbers	..	..	200	5,000	5,000	10,200
20.	Supply of inputs to Agriculturists who are sanctioned	Persons	..	..	..	..	333	333
20.	(A) Assistance to become members of the Primary Land Development Banks to get assistance for improvement of Agriculture.		..	..	..	..	.	5,182(a)
21.	Assistance to Craft Co-operative Society Cottage and Small scale industry Trade Co-operative Society.	Societies	11	7	1	20	20	59
		Individuals	..	..	..	..	..	not available
22.	Assistance to Law graduates for pursuing the profession of Law.	Numbers	12	10	4	5	5	36
23.	Supply of Sewing machines	Numbers	456	356	396	415	500	2,123
24.	Starting of Craft Training Centres and Anciliary type training centres.	Units Started	1	..	1	.	..	2
		Maintained	..	1	1	2	2	2
25.	Tailoring Production Units	..	..	..	..	.	..	(b)
26.	M.C.B.I.s	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
27.	Assistance under Agricultural and allied occupations..	Nos. started	3	1	200	..	200	(d)
28.	Follow-up programme for Craft trainees . ..	Trainees	120	96	16	..	100	332
C.	**Health, Housing and Other Schemes.—**							
29.	Acquisition of lands for house sites	Sites	7,550	4,950	5,700	5,575	5,500	29,275
30.	Drinking Water Wells	Wells	52	21	5	..	5	83
31.	Community Centre Buildings	Numbers	28	28	28	128	25	237
32.	Providing House sites in Urban areas	Sites	..	..	..	.	100	100
33.	Construction of Houses	Houses	176	212	224	480	500	1,592
34.	Assistance to village Panchayats for holding prize competition.	Prizes	..	3	..	.	..	3
35.	Legal Assistance	Persons	.	..	..			1

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

A.	**Education.—**							
1.	Equipments and Cloths	Numbers	1,935	5,795	5,500	3,000	3,500	19,730
2.	Award of Pre-matric scholarships	Do	402	1,067	1,100	1,200	1,000	4,869
3.	Starting of Government Hostels	Hostels	1	1	1	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Construction of Hostels	Numbers	1	..	1	1	1	4
5.	Ashram Schools	do	5	5	7	9	11	11
6.	Increasing the strength in the existing Hostels ..	do	67	33	30	30	40	200
7.	Payment of extra boarding charges	do	13	9	16	16	20	74
8.	Supply of Books and equipments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Construction of Hostels		1		1	1	1	4
10.	Stipends to Trainees in ITI/ITCs	Numbers	35	17	14	12	20	98
11.	Cultural/Excursion programme to the boarders of Government hostels.	do	..	..	..	..	100	100
12.	Supply of dresses to girls boarders of Govt. hostels ..	..		..	..	..	..	..
13.	Improvement of existing hostels	Hostels	..	..	..	..	10	10
B.	**Economic Uplift—**							
14.	Financial assistance to Enrol as members of Primary Dev. Banks.	Numbers	..	..	..	..	5,182	5,182 **indluding SC, DTs, NT & SNTs also**
15.	Aid to Agriculture including land reclamation ..	Families	160	136	206	406	400	1,308
16.	Assistance for Bee keeping, Poultry Piggery etc. ..	do	..	135	29	150	200	514
17.	Craft Trainning	Trainees	..	..	..	..	50	50
18.	Approach Roads	Numbers	2	..	1	..	1	4
C.	**Health, Housing and Other Schemes—**							
19.	Drinking Water Wells	Wells	13	4	2	3	3	25
20.	Subsidy ~~for~~ construction of houses	Houses	91	115	91	148	391	836
21.	Mobile Health Units	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
22.	Legal Assistance	Persons	1	..	..	..	1	1
23.	Materinary Health Assistance	..	..	..	..	..	1 MBA	1

(*a*) This includes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes DT., and N.T., Individual details sector wise not available.

(*b*) One Cutting machine purchased.

(*c*) Staff supervisory maintained.

(*d*) Four Society 400 members given poultry and Piggery assistance in Colloboration with Animal Husbandry Department.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES							
I.	(a) **Education—**							
1.	Women Welfare Centres	Centres	1	4	6	7	7	7
2.	Award of Pre-matric scholarships	Numbers	1,973	4,307	1,800	4,800	5,000	20,880
3.	Starting of Government Hostels	Hostels	2	3	3	3	5	5
4.	Ashram Schools	Schools	2	4	4	4	4	4
5.	Improvement to Existing Hostels	Hostels	..	..	..	..	31	31
6.	Aid to Private Hostels	Numbers Boarders	1,196	1,196	1,196	1,196	1,196	1,196
7.	Stipends to trainees in ITI ITCs	Numbers	27	64	38	28	30	187
8.	Payment of Extra boarding charges	do	18	26	15	15	20	94
9.	Suppply of books and equipments for Postmatric students	do	6	..	20	15	20	61
10.	Excursion and cultural programme to boarders of Government Hostels.	do	..	..	..	200	500	700
B.	**Economic Uplift—**							
11.	Community Irrigation wells and installation of pumpsets	Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Aid to Agriculturists	No. of families	70	48	46	500	536	1,2000
13.	Assistance to Law graduates	Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Dairy farming and Poultry	Numbers	1	..	..	..	.	1
15.	Aid to Craft and Trade Industries	Societies	2	..	..	..	2	4
16.	Supply of Sewing Machines	Numbers	39	50	54	40	50	233
C.	**Health Housing and Other Schemes—**							
17.	Acquisition of land for House sites	Sites	..	50	725	525	500	1,800
18.	Drinking Water Wells	Wells	..	4	2	..	2	8
19.	Housing	House	64	55	101	362	500	1,082
	WELFARE OF NOMADIC & SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES							
A.	**Education—**							
1.	Supply of equipment to children	Numbers	1,104	1,024	1,200	1,300	1,600	6,128
2.	Award of Pre-matric scholarships	Numbers	1,064	2,096	2,300	2,400	2,500	10,360
3.	Extra boarding charges	do	15	13	18	15	25	86
4.	Equipment to postmatric students	—						
5.	Grant-in-aid to Private hostels	do	122	122	122	122	122	122
6.	Stipends to trainees in ITI ITCs	do	8	..	7	18	25	58

7. Ashram Schools	Schools	6	1	1	7	..	18
7A. Ashram School Buildings	Buildings	6	2	..	2	6	10
8. Cultural programme and Excursion to Government hostels students.	Numbers	..	..	..	50	100	150
B. Economic Uplift—							
9. Community Irrigation Wells	No. of families	..	..	..	..	..	5,182.
10. Aid to Agriculturists	do	78	45	16	300	361	800
11. Aid to Craftsman and Co-operatives	Societies	..	..	..	..	2	2
12. Assistance to Law graduates	Numbers	..	..	..	..	1	1
13. Dairy and Poultry Farming	Unit	1	..	..	..	1	2
C. Health Housing & Other Schemes—							
14. Acquisition of land for house sites	Sites	..	..	100	125	250	475
15. Drinking Water Wells	Wells	2	1	6	..	1	10
16. Housing	Houses	56	63	105	173	582	1,279

WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

A. Education—							
1. Award of Pre-matric scholarships	Numbers	5,333	5,894	5,982	6,000	7,000	30,209
2. Grant-in-aid to Private hostels	do	3,159	3,159	3,159	3,159	3,159	3,159
3. Improvement of existing Hostels	Boarders Numbers.	..	..	..	..	23	23
4. Stipends to trainees in ITI/ITCs. ..	Numbers	417	806	800	1,300	1,800	5,123
5. Cultural Programme and supplies of dresses to girls hostels	Numbers	..	..	..	200	300	500

.Including SC, DTS, NT & SNT also.

.Includes SC. ST and DT also.

TABLE III.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Fourth Plan outlay and Expenditure

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

S. No.	Programme	*Fourth Plan Outlay*	*E X P E N D I T U R E*					*Total*
		1969–74	1969–70 *Actuals*	1970–71 *Actuals*	1971–72 *Actuals*	1972–73 *Revised Estimates*	1973–74 *Budget Provision*	
1.	**Scheduled Tribes—**							
	(*a*) Education	31.50	2.80	2.63	4.92	7.80	7.80	
	(*b*) Economic Upliftment ..	15.59	1.30	0.32	1.19	1.14	1.14	
	(*c*) Health, Housing and Other Schemes ..	13.28	1.05	0.81	0.90	1.75	1.75	
	Total 1 ..	60.37	5.15	3.76	7.01	13.69	13.69	43.30
2.	**Scheduled Castes—**							
	(*a*) Education	175.50	25.33	28.04	39.30	52.10	114.25	
	(*b*) Economic Upliftment	65.32	4.36	5.92	5.68	15.71	15.71	
	(*c*) Health, Housing and Other Schemes ..	56.93	6.89	5.96	10.39	14.00	14.00	
	Total 2 ..	297.75	36.58	39.93	55.37	81.81	143.96	357.65
3.	**Denotified Tribes—**							
	(*a*) Education	26.93	3.79	5.19	7.14	7.00	11.40	
	(*b*) Economic Upliftment	11.44	0.93	0.56	0.76	5.00	1.80	
	(*c*) Health, Housing and Other Schemes ..	7.75	0.47	0.88	0.71	2.50	1.50	
	Total 3 ..	46.12	5.19	6.63	8.61	14.50	14.70	49.63

4. Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes—							
(*a*) Education	22.51	1.96	3.01	5.22	6.00	7.75	
(*b*) Economic Upliftment	8.45	0.57	0.12	0.52	3.65	1.90	
(*c*) Health, Housing and Other Schemes ..	8.80	0.42	0.50	0.55	3.00	3.00	
Total 4 ..	39.76	2.95	3.66	6.29	12.65	12.65	38.20
5. Other Backward Classes—							
(*a*) Education	56.00	8.86	12.71	14.96	12.00	15.00	63.53
Total 5 ..	56.00	8.86	12.71	14.96	12.00	15.00	63.53
Grand Total (1 to 5)	500.00	58.73	66.69	92.24	134.65	200.00	552.31

TABLE—IV

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Fifth Plan Physical Targets

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Unit*	*V Plan*	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES							
A.	**Education.—**							
1.	Starting of Nursery Schools-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	**Centres**	**322**	**80**	**75**	**70**	**65**	**32**
		Children	16,100	4,000	3,750	3,500	3.250	1,600
2.	Supply of dresses to Primary School children ..	Numbers	10,89.000	1,89.000	2.07.000	2.21.000	2.31.000	2.41.000
3.	Award of Pre-matric scholarships to Middle and High School students.	Students MS	1.56.666	20,000	26,000	32.000	36.000	42.666
		HS	83,000	12.000	15.000	17.000	19.000	20.000
4.	Award of Merit scholarships to Middle and High Schools	Students	10.000	2.000	2,000	2.000	2.000	2.000
		HS	5,250	1.050	1.050	1.050	1,050	1.050
5.	Award of Prize Money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in I Class.	No. of Prizes	150	30	30	30	30	30
6.	Award of Gold Medal or cash grant to rank students ..	No. of medals	5	1	1	1	1	1
7.	Starting of Government Hostels for Pre-matric boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels.	**New Hostels**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
			500	100	100	100	100	100
		Enhancement	6,000	500	750	1.000	1.750	2.000
8.	Improvement of existing Government Hostels ..	309 Hostels 15,277 boarders	15.277	15.277	15,277	15.277	15,277	15.277
9.	Payment of tuition and other fees to private schools on behalf of Scheduled Castes students.	Students	250	50	50	50	50	50
10.	Construction of hostel buildings for pre-matric students	Hostels	40	8	8	8	8	8
11.	Grant-in-aid to private hostels run for pre-matric students.	Hostels	50	10	10	10	10	10
12.	Assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres ..	Centres	263	52	52	53	53	33
13.	Starting of Vocational Guidance and Audio Visual Units	Units	4	1	1	1	..	1
		Maintenance			1	1	2	2
14.	Enhancement of strength from 12 trainees to 20 trainees in the Tailoring Training Centres.	Centres	49	10	10	10	10	9
15.	Sanction of stipends to trainees in various technical trades.	Trainees	..	..	..	..	..	..

16. Construction of hostel buildings for college students ..	Numbers	10	2	2	2	2	2
17. Establishment of book Banks for College students ..	Students						
	General	2,500	300	400	500	600	700
	Professional	1,000	100	150	200	250	300
18. Payment of Extra boarding lodging and establishment charges to post-matric studens	Boarders	15,750	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,500	4,000
19. Payment of extra study tour charges to post-matric students.	Students	100	10	15	20	25	30
20. Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for starting College Hostels.	Hostels	50	10	10	10	10	10
21. Providing coaching facilities to college students ..	Students	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
22. Award of Foreign Scholarships	Scholars	5	1	1	1	1	1
B. Economic Uplift.—							
23. Improvement to existing Agricultural Colonies ..	Colonies	123	123	123	123	123	123
24. Financial assistance to Scheduled Castes to enroll themselves as members of Co-operative Societies.	Persons	30,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,0000
25. Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes farmers to enable themselves as members of the Primary Land Development Banks.	Persons	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
26. Financial assistance under agriculture for reclamation of land, supply of bullocks implements and inputs.	Families	1,125	225	225	225	225	225
27. Assistance to Crafts and Trade Co-operative societies ..	Persons						
	Societ es	80	16	16	16	16	16
	Members	2,000	400	400	400	400	400
28. Financial assistance to Law, Medical and other Professional graduates.	Persons	50	10	10	10	10	10
29. Sanction of margin money for Scheduled Castes for starting Industries and Trades.	Persons	Target Cannot be specified					
C. Health, Housing and other Schemes.—							
30. Allotment of sites in urban areas	Sites	600	120	120	120	120	120
31. Acquisition of land in rural areas	Sites	4,000	800	800	800	800	800
32. Sinking of Drinking water well .. .. calmities for construction houses.	Wells	100	20	20	20	20	20
33. Financial Assistance to those suffered .. .. from natural calamities for construction houses.	Houses	1,666	333	333	333	333	334
34. Providing electricity to houses ..	Houses	2,000	400	400	400	400	400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35.	Construction of community Centre Buildings to locate Women Welfare Centres.	Numbers	260	52	52	52	52	52
36.	Measures for removal of untouchability.—							
	(a) Adoption of Harijan boys by Caste Hindu ..	Persons	Targets cannot be specified					
	(b) Financial assistance for Inter Caste marriage ..	Peons						
	(c) Propaganda and Publicity	.. —						
	(2) Award to prizes to best villages ..	No. of Prizes						
	II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES							
A.	Education-							
1	Starting of Nursery -cum-Women Welfare Centres ..	Centres	75	15	15	15	15	15
		Children	3,750	750	750	750	750	750
2	Supply of Books and Dresses to Primary School children	Numbers	40,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
3	Award of Pre-matric Scholarships	Students	29,477	4,029	5,009	5,791	7,333	7,315
4.	Award of Merit Scholarships to Middle and High School Students.	do	680	105	120	135	150	170
5.	Award of prize money who pass S.S.L.C. in I Class ..	do	50	10	10	10	10	10
6	Award of Gold Medal	do	5	1	1	1	1	1
7	Starting of Government Hostels	Hostels	4	1	1	1	1	
		Expansion	461	61	100	100	100	100
8.	Improvement of existing hostels		55	11	11	11	11	11
			639	639	639	639	639	639
9.	Payment of tuition fee to Private Schools	Students	25	5	5	5	5	5
10.	Construction of Hostel buildings for pre-matric students	Numbers	14	3	3	3	3	2
11.	Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels ..	Hostels	5	1	1	1	1	1
12.	Assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres ..	Centres	53	10	10	10	10	13
13.	Starting of Residential/Ashram Schools	Numbers	1,250	250	250	250	250	250
		(a) Expansion	10	2	2	2	2	2
		(b) Starting	500	100	100	100	100	100
14.	Sanction of stipends to trainees undergoing training in (ITI/ITCs.) in various Technical Trades. ..	Students	200	40	40	40	40	40
15.	Establishment of Book Banks to College Students ..	Students :						
		Gen. :	250	50	50	50	50	50
		Prof. :	100	20	20	20	20	20
16.	Payment of Extra-boarding and Lodging charges	Students	100	20	20	20	20	20
17.	Payment of Extra boarding and study tour charges to post-matric students.	do	50	10	10	10	10	10

B. Economic Uplift—								
18. Financial assistance to become members of Co-operatives	Persons		2,000	400	400	400	400	400
19. Financial assistance to enroll as members of Primary Land Development Banks.	do		400	80	80	80	80	80
20. Financial assistance to agriculturaists for reclamation of land, supply of bullocks, implements and inputs.	do		380	75	75	75	75	80
21. Assistance to Law, Medical and Other professional graduates.	do		10	2	2	2	2	2
C. Health, housing and other schemes—								
22. Acquisition of land in rural area	House sites		400	80	80	80	80	80
23. Drinking Water Wells	Wells		40	8	8	8	8	8
24. Financial assistance to sufferers from natural calamities for construction of houses.	Houses		400	80	80	80	80	80
25. Providing electricity to houses	do		400	80	80	80	80	80
26. Construction of Community Centre Buildings for location of Nursery School-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres.	Centres		75	15	15	15	15	15
III. WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES								
A. Education—								
1. Starting of Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	Centres		80	16	16	16	16	16
2. Award of Pre-matric Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	Students	MS	30,000	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000
		HS	17,500	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500
3. Award of Merit Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	Students	MS	1,250	150	200	250	300	350
		HS	1,000	100	150	200	250	300
4. Award of prize money to students who passes S.S.L.C. in I Class.	Students		50	10	10	10	10	10
5. Award of Gold Medal or Cash grant to rank students ..	Students		5	1	1	1	1	1
6. Starting of pre-matric hostels for boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels.	Hostles		15	3	3	3	3	3
	Boarders		375	75	75	75	75	75
7. Starting of Residential Schools with strength of 50 children.	Hostles		30	6	6	6	6	6
			1,500	300	300	300	300	300
8. Improvement to existing Government Hostels	Hostels		31	31	31	31	31	31
	Boarders		1,229	1,229	1,229	1,229	1,229	1,229
9. Payment of tuition and other fees to private schools on behalf of Denotified Tribe students.	Students		50	10	10	10	10	10
10. Grant-in-aid to Private hostels run for pre-matric students.	Hostels		50	5	10	10	10	15
	Boarders		1,250	125	250	250	250	375

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Financial assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres	Centres		40	8	8	8	8	8
12.	Sanction of stipends to trainees undergoing training in various technical trades.	Trades		250	50	50	50	50	50
13.	Establishment of Book Banks	Students	Gen. Prof.	250 100	50 20	50 20	50 20	50 20	50 20
14.	Payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges to post-matric students.	Students		2,000	400	400	400	400	400
15.	Payment of extra study tour charges to post-matric students.	Students		30	6	6	6	6	6
16.	Award of Foreign scholarships	Students		10	2	2	2	2	2
B.	**Economic uplift—**								
17.	Financial assistance to become members of Co-operative Societies.	Persons		10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
18.	Financial assistance to farmers enroll as members of Primary Land Development Banks.	Persons		3,000	600	600	600	600	600
19.	Financial assistance to agriculturists for reclamation of land, supply of bullocks implements and other inputs.	Persons		500	100	100	100	100	100
20.	Financial assistance to Law, Medical and Other professional graduates.	Students		35	7	7	7	7	7
C.	**Health, Housing and other Schemes—**								
21.	Acquisition of land in rural areas	Sites		1,600	320	320	320	320	320
22.	Sinking of Drinking Water Wells	Wells		120	24	24	24	24	24
23.	Financial assistance to sufferers from natural calamities for construction of houses.	Houses		600	120	120	120	120	120
24.	Providing electricity to houses	Houses		1,200	240	240	240	240	240
25.	Construction of Community Centre Buildings for locating Women Welfare Centres.	Centres		40	8	8	8	8	8
IV.	WELFARE OF NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES								
A.	**Education—**								
1.	Starting of Nursery School-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	Centres		60	12	12	12	12	12
2.	Supply of books and dresses to Primary School children	Students		60,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000

3. Award of Pre-matric Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	Students	MS HS	15,000 8,750	2,000 1,250	2,500 1,500	3,000 1,750	3,500 2,000	4,000 2,250
4. Award of Merit Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	Students	MS HS	1,000 500	200 100	200 100	200 100	200 100	200 100
5. Award of prize money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in I Class.	Students		30	6	6	6	6	6
6. Award of Gold Medal or Cash grant to rank students ..	Students		5	1	1	1	1	1
7. Starting of Government Hostels for pre-matric boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels.	Hostels		3	..	..	..	1	2
8. Payment of tuition and other fees to private schools on behalf of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes students.	Students		25	5	5	5	5	5
9. Payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges to post-matric students.	Students		100	20	20	20	20	20
10. Construction of Hostel buildings/Ashram Schools for Pre-matric students.	Numbers		20	4	4	4	4	4
11. Grant-in-aid to private hostels run for pre-matric students	Hostels Boarders		10 250	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
12. Starting of Ashram Schools	Numbers		20	4	4	4	4	4
13. Sanction of stipends to trainees undergoing training in various technical trades.	Trainees		200	40	40	40	40	40
14. Establishment of Book Banks for College Students ..	Students	Gen. Prof.	300 80	60 16	60 16	60 16	60 16	60 16
B. Economic uplift—								
15. Financial assistance to enrol themselves as members of Co-operative Societies.	Persons ...		8,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
16. Financial assistance to enrol themselves as members of Primary Land Development Banks.	Persons		2,000	400	400	400	400	400
17. Financial assistance under agriculture for reclamation of lands, supply of bullocks, implements and inputs.	Persons		300	60	60	60	60	60
18. Assistance to Craft and Trade Co-operative Societies and starting of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.	Societies		100	20	20	20	20	20
19. Financial assistance to Law, Medical and Other Professional graduates.	Students		25	5	5	5	5	5
C. Health, Housing and other Schemes—								
20. Acquisition of lands in rural areas	Sites		1,200	240	240	240	240	240
21. Sinking of Drinking Water Wells	Wells		80	16	16	16	16	16
22. Financial assistance to sufferers from natural calamities for construction of houses.	Houses		400	80	80	80	80	80

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Providing electricity to houses	Houses	800	160	160	160	160	160
24	Construction of Community Centre Buildings for location of Women Welfare Centres.	Numbers	95	19	19	19	19	19
V.	WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES							
A.	**Education—**							
1.	Award of Pre-matric Scholarships to students ..	Scholarships. MS	80,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000
		HS	40,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
2.	Starting of Government Hostels for Pre-matric boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels.	Hostels	25	5	5	5	5	5
		Boarders	625	125	125	125	125	125
		Enhancement	2,208	..	552	552	552	552
3.	Grant-in-aid to private hostels run for pre-matric students	Students	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
4.	Improvements to existing Government Hostels ..	Hostels	23	23	23	23	23	23
		Students	961	961	961	961	961	961

TABLE V.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

V Plan Proposed outlay (Programmewise).

Sl. No.	*Name of the Scheme*	*Units*	*Proposed total Vth Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)*	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.							
A.	**Education—**							
1.	Starting of Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	..	152.990	13.600	12.750 10.480	11.900 20.305	11.050 29.475	5.140 37.990
2.	Supply of dresses to Primary School children ..	..	272.250	47.250	51.750	55.250	57.750	60.250
3.	Award of pre-matric scholarships to students in Middle and High Schools.		200.500	M.S. 15.000 H.S. 12.000	19.500 15.000	24.000 17.000	27.000 19.000	32.000 10.000
4.	Award of Merit Scholaraships to students in Middle and High Schools.	..	10.750	2.150	2.150	2.150	2.150	2.150
5.	Award of Prize money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in First Class.	..	0.750	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150
6.	Award of Gold Medal or Cash grants to rank students	..	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
7.	Starting of Government Hostels for Pre-matric boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in existing hostels.		93.900	S. 0.900 M. 3.000	1.640 7.500	2.380 13.500	3.120 24.000	3.860 36.000
8.	Improvement of existing Government Hostels ..	..	201.665	52.0021	33.5991	38.5991	43.9056	33.5591
9.	Payment of tuition and other frees to private schools on behalf of Scheduled Caste Students.	..	2.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
10.	Construction of hostel buildings for Pre-matric students		50.000	D. 4.000 T. 6.000	4.000 6.000	4.000 6.000	4.000 6.000	4.000 6.000
11.	Grant in aid to private hostels run for pre-matric students.	..	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
12.	Assistance to youth welfare and cultural centres ..	..	5.000	0.988	0.988	1.007	1.007	1.010
13.	Starting of vocational guidance and Audio visual units	..	6.000	1.083	0.484	1.568	0.969	1.896
14.	Enhancement of strength from 12 trainees to 20 trainees in Tailoring Training Centres.	..	5.000	0.510	0.760	1.010	1.260	1.460

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Sanction of stipends to trainees under going training in various Technical Trades.	..	83.925	15.975	11.925	18.675	18.675	18.675
16.	Construction of college buildings for college students	..	50.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
17.	Establishment of book banks for college students		10.000 G. course	0.600	0.800	1.000	1.2000	1.400
			P. course	0.500	0.750	1.000	1.2500	1.500
18.	Payment of Extra boarding and lodging charges to post-matric students.	..	60.000	10.000	11.000	12.000	13.000	14.000
19.	Payment of extra study tour charges to post-matric students	..	0.500	0.050	0.075	0.100	0.125	0.150
20.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary organisations for starting college hostels.	..	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
21.	Providing coaching facilities to college students	..	10.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
22.	Award of foreign scholarships	..	0.500	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
	Total 'A'		1228.280	200.3681	205.9111	246.2041	279.6966	296.1001
B.	**Economic Uplift.**							
23.	Improvement to existing Agricultural colonies	..	20.900	4.180	4.180	4.180	4.180	4.180
24.	Financial Assistants to Scheduled Castes to enrol themselves as members of Co-opertive societies.	..	30.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
25.	Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes formers to enrol themselves as member of primary Land Development Banks.	..	15.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
26.	Financial Assistance under Agriculture for reclamation of land supply of Bullocks, Implements and inputs.	..	40.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000
27.	Assistant to crafts and trade co-operative societies and other professional graduates.	..	10.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
28.	Financial assistance to law and Medical and other professional graduates.		5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
29.	Sanction of margin money for starting industries and trades		21.000	4.200	4.200	4.200	4.200	4.200
	Total 'B'	..	141.900	28.380	28.380	28.380	28.380	28.380

C. Health. Housing, and other Schemes—

30. Allotment of sites in urban areas	..	30.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
31. Acquisition of land in Rural areas	..	10.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
32. Sinking of Drinking Water Wells	..	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
33. Financial assistance to those suffer from natural calamities for construction of houses.	..	25.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
34. Providing electricity to houses	..	10.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
35. Construction of Community Centre Building for locating Women Welfare Centres.	..	26.000	5.200	5.200	5.200	5.200	5.200
36. Measures for removal of Untouchablity	..	18.820	3.760	3.760	3.760	3.770	3.770
Total 'C' ..	..	124.820	24.960	24.960	24.960	24.970	24.970
Total S.C. A.B.C. ..	..	1495.000	253.7081	259.2511	299.5441	333.0466	349.4501

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

A. Education

1. Starting of Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	..	32.400	2.550	4.515	6.480	8.445	10.410
2. Supply of dresses to the Primary School children ..	..	10.000	1.500	1.750	2.000	2.250	2.500
3. Award of Pre-matric scholarships to Middle and High School students.	..	25.300	3.510	4.290	4.950	6.340	6.210
4. Award of Merit Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	..	0.750	0.120	0.130	0.150	0.160	0.190
5. Award of Prize money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in First Class.	..	0.250	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
6. Award of Gold Medal or Cash grant to Rank students ..	..	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
7. Starting of Government Hostels for Pre-matric Boys and Girls, their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels.	Starting	13.330	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	..
	Enhancement	..	..	0.370	0.740	1.110	1.480
	do	..	0.370	0.970	1.560	2.170	2.760
8. Improvement of existing Government Hostels	..	8.500	1.700	1.700	1.700	1.700	1.700
9. Payment of tuition and other fees to private schools on behalf of the Scheduled Tribe students.	..	0.250	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
10. Construction of Hostel Buildings for pre-matric students/ Asharm School Buildings.	..	14.00	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	2.000
11. Grant-in-aid to Government Hosels run for the Pre-matric students.	..	0.250	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
12. Assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centes ..	..	1.000	0.190	0.190	0.190	0.190	0.240
13. Starting of Residential Schools	Starting	38.640	0.480	0.880	1.280	1.680	2.080
	Maintenance	..	2.400	4.400	6.400	8.400	10.640
	Enhancement						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Sanction of stipends to trainees for undergoing training in various Technical Trades.	..	0.250	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
15.	Establishment of Book Banks	Pro. C.	1.000	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
		Gen. C.	..	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
16.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging and Establishment charges to Post Matric Students.	..	1.000	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
17.	Payment of extra study tour charges to Post Matric students	..	0.250	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
	Total 'A' ..	..	147.220	16.930	23.305	29.560	36.555	40.870
B.	**Economic Uplift** :							
18.	Financial Assistance to Scheduled Tribe members of Co-operative Societies.	..	2.000	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400
19.	Financial Assistance to Scheduled Tribe farmers to enrol themselves as members of Primary Land Development Banks.	..	2.000	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400
20.	Financial Assistance to agriculturists for reclamation of land, supply of bullocks, implements and inputs.	..	13.280	2.620	2.630	2.620	2.630	2.780
21.	Assistant to Law, Medical and other Professional graduates	..	1.000	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
	Total 'B' ..	..	18.280	3.620	3.630	3.620	3.630	3.780
C.	**Health** : **Housing and other Schemes** :							
22.	Acquisition of land in Rural area..	..	1.000	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
23.	Sinking of Drinking Water Wells	.	2.000	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400
24.	Financial Assistance to sufferers from natural calamities and construction of houses.	..	6.000	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
25.	Providing Electricity	..	2.000	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400
26.	Construction of Community Centre Buildings for location of Nursery School-*cum*-Women Welfare Centre.	..	7.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
	Total 'C' ..	..	18.500	3.700	3.700	3.700	3.700	3.700
	S.T. Total ABC	..	184.000	24.250	30.635	36.880	43.885	48.350

III. DENOTIFIED TRIBES

A. Education.

		...	0.120	0.160	0.200	0.240	0.289
1. Starting of Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	Starting	34.560	2.720	2.720	2.720	2.720	2.720
	maintenance	..	..	2.100	4.190	6.290	8.380
2. Award of Pre-matric scholarship to Middle School and High School students.	M. School	40.000	3.750	4.120	4.500	4.880	5.250
	H. School	..	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000	4.500
3. Award of Merit Scholarships to Middle School and High School Stdudents		..	0.100	0.150	0.200	0.250	0.300
	M Shool	..	0.120	0.160	0.200	0.280	0.283
4. Award of Prize money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in I Class.		0.250	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
	H. School						
5. Award of Gold Medal or Cash grant to Rank students ..	..	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
6. Starting of Pre-matric Hostels for boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels.	Starting	14.000	0.930	0.930	0.930	0.930	0.930
	maintenance	..	..	1.040	1.935	2.815	3.560
7. Starting of Residential School with a strength of 50 and their maintenance.	Starting	35.700	2.700	2.700	2.700	2.700	2.700
	maintenance	..	..	2.220	4.440	6.660	8.880
8. Improvement of existing Government Hostels ..	..	17.040	4.340	2.860	2.860	4.120	2.860
9. Payment of Tuition and other fee to private schools on behalf of Denotified Tribe students.	..	0.500	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
10. Grant-in-aid to private hostels run for Pre-matric students	..	5.000	0.500	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.500
11. Financial Assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres	..	0.750	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150
12. Sanction of stipends to trainees for undergoing training in various technical trades.	..	0.500	0.100	00100	0.100	0.100	0.100
13. Establishment of Book Banks	Gen. C.	1.000	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
	Pro. C.	..	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
14. Payment of extra boarding and lodging and establishment charges to Post-matric students.	..	2.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
15. Payment of extra study tour charges to Post-matric students.	..	0.150	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030
16. Award of foreign scholarships	..	1.000	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	
Total A ..		155.000	19.050	24.390	30.565	37.995	43.000

B. Economic Uplift :

17. Financial Assistance to become members of Co-operative Societies.	..	10.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
18. Financial Assistance to farmers to enrol themselves as members of Primary Land Development Banks.	..	15.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
19. Financial Assistance to agriculturists for reclamation of land supply of plough bullocks implements and inputs.	..	17.500	3.500	3.500	3.500	3.500	3.500
20. Financial Assistance to Law, Medical and other Professional Graduates.	..	3.500	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700
Total B ..		46.000	9.200	9.200	9.200	9.200	9.200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.	**Health : Housing and Other Schemes :**							
21.	Acquisition of land in Rural areas	..	4.000	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
22.	Sinking of Drinking Water Wells	..	6.000	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
23.	Financial Assistance to sufferers from natural calamities for construction of houses.	..	9.000	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800
24.	Providing electricity to Denotified Tribe houses ..	..	6.000	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
25.	Construction of Community Centre Buildings for locating of Women Welfare Centres.	..	4.000	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
	Total C ..		29.000	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800
	D. T. Total A–B–C..		230.000	34.050	39.390	45.565	52.995	58.000
	IV. WELFARE OF NOMADIC AND SEMI—NOMADIC TRIBES—							
A.	**Education—**							
1.	Starting of Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and—	S	25.920	2.040	2.040	2.040	2.040	2.040
	their maintenance —	M			1.580	31.400	5.230	5.780
2.	Supply of books and dresses to Primary School Children—		15.000	2.500	2.750	3.000	3.250	3.500
3.	Award of Pre-matric scholarships to student studying—	MS	20.000	1.500	1.870	2.250	2.630	3.000
	in Middle Schools and High Schools. —	HS	..	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000	2.250
4.	Award of Merit Scholarships to Middle School and—High School Students.	..	1.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250
5.	Award of Prize money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in II Class.	..	0.150	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030
6.	Award of Gold Medals Cash Grant to Rank Students ..	..	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
7.	Starting of Government Hostels for Pre-matric boys—and girls and their maintenance and enhanced strength—	S	1.250		.		0.310	0.620
	in the existing hostels. —	M	..	.	..	.		0.320
8.	Payment of tuition fees and other fees to private school—on behalf of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Students.	..	0.250	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
9.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging and establishment charges to postmatric students.	..	1.000	0.200	0.200	0.020	0.200	0.200

10. Construction of Hostel Buildings for pre -matric Student and Ashram School Buildings.	..	20.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
11. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels run for Pre-Matric Students.	..	0.750	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150
12. Starting of Residential Schools/Ashram Schools and—their maintenance.	S	13.150	0.960	0.960	0.960	0.960	0.960
—	M	..	..	0.840	1.680	2.520	3.310
13. Sanction of stipends to trainees for undergoing training in various technical trades.	..	0.250	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
14. Establishment of Book Banks for College Students ..	Gen. C.	1.000	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120
—	Pro. C.	..	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080
Total A ..		100.020	13.190	16.470	19.760	23.880	26.720
B. Economic Uplift—							
15. Financial Assistance to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes to enrol themselves as members of Co-operative Societies.	..	8.000	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
16. Financial Assistance to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes to enrol themselves as members of Primary Land Development Banks.	..	10.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
17. Financial Assistance under Agriculture reclamation of lands, supply of bullocks implements and inputs.	..	10.500	2.100	2.100	2.100	2.100	2.100
18. Assistance to Crafts and Trade Co-operative Societies and strating of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.	..	0.500	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
19. Financial assistance to Law, Medical and other professional graudates.	..	2.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
Total B ..		31.500	6.300	6.300	6.300	6.300	6.300
C. Health : Housing and Other Schemes—							
20. Acquisition of land inrural areas	..	6.000	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
21. Suking of Drinking Water Wells	..	4.000	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
22. Financial Assistance to the sufferers from natural calamities for construction of houses.	..	6.000	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
23. Providing electricity to houses	..	4.000	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
24. Construction of Community Centre Building for Women Welfare Centre Buildings.	..	9.480	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.880
Total C ..		29.480	5.900	5.900	5.900	5.900	5.880
N.T. Total A. B. C. ..		161.000	25.390	23.670	31.960	36.080	38.900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	V. OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES							
A.	**Education :**							
1	Award of Pre-matric Scholarships to students ..—	MS.	100.000	9.000	10.500	12.000	13.500	15.000
	—	HS.		6.000	7.000	8.000	9.000	10.000
2	Starting of Government Hostels for pre-matric Boys—	S	35.000	1.550	1.550	1.550	1.550	1.550
	and Girls and their maintenance and enhancement of—	M		..	1.400	2.800	4.200	5.600
	strength in the existing hostel.	Enhancement		..	3.310	3.310	3.310	3.320
3	Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels run for Pre-matric student	..	80.000	16.000	16.000	16.000	16.000	16.000
4	Improvement to existing Government Hostels ..	..	15.000	3.860	2.520	2.530	3.560	2.530
	O.B.C. Total A ..	..	230.000	36.410	42.280	46.190	51.120	54.000
	VI. ADMINISTRATION							
VI.	**Administration :**							
	(a) Sanction of Supervisory and Ministrial staff at the—							
	Block level —							
	(b) Strengthening the staff at the District level ..—							
	(c) Strengthening the staff at the Divisional level ..—	..	200.000	38.250	39.750	40.250	40.750	41.000
	(d) Strengthening the staff at the District level ..—							
	Total VI ..		200.00	38.250	39.750	40.250	40.750	41.000
	Total I to VI ..		2500.00	412.0581	439.9761	500.3891	557.8766	589.7001

STATEMENT I.

Population General and Scheduled Castos/Scheduled Tribes, Aage group Population enrolment and percentage enrolment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

	1970–71			1971–72			1972–73			1973–74			1974–75		
	Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Population in lakhs ..	149.72	143.27	292.99	153.02	146.69	299.71	156.69	150.21	306.90	160.60	153.68	314.28	164.48	157.40	321.88
Population of SC ST 14%	20.96	20.06	41.02	21.42	20.54	41.96	21.94	21.03	42.97	22.48	21.52	44.00	23.03	22.04	45.07
Age group of population SC/ST—															
6—10 ..	2.14	2.11	4.25	1.19	2.16	4.35	2.24	2.22	4.46	2.30	2.27	4.57	2.36	2.32	4.68
10—13 ..	1.47	1.45	2.92	1.51	1.48	2.99	1.54	1.52	3.06	1.55	1.53	3.08	1.59	1.56	3.15
13—16 ..	1.38	1.37	2.75	1.41	1.41	2.82	1.45	1.42	2.87	1.48	1.47	2.95	1.52	1.51	3.03
Enrolment of SC/ST—															
I—IV ..	1.51	1.15	2.66	1.88	1.18	3.06	1.92	1.20	3.12	1.96	1.23	3.19	2.00	1.26	3.26
V—VII ..	0.45	0.22	0.67	0.44	0.21	0.65	0.45	0.21	0.66	0.46	0.22	0.68	0.47	0.23	0.70
VIII—X ..	0.25	0.08	0.33	0.25	0.08	0.33	0.26	0.08	0.34	0.26	0.09	0.35	0.28	0.11	0.39
Percentage of enrolment—															
6—10 ..	70.5	54.5	62.6	85.8	54.6	70.3	85.7	54.5	69.9	85.0	55.1	70.1	84.1	54.0	69.1
10—13 ..	30.6	15.2	22.9	30.0	14.2	21.8	29.2	13.8	21.5	29.1	14.0	22.0	30.0	14.1	22.00
13—16 ..	18.1	5.8	12.0	17.7	5.7	11.7	17.9	5.6	11.8	17.6	6.1	11.9	18.4	7.3	12.9

Note.—(1) The target of achievement for the age group 6–190 is 100% while that for 10-13 is 50% by the end of the Vth Plan both for General and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

(2) No target is fixed for the High School stage.

(3) Scheduled Caste population is taken as 94.3% of the total of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

STATEMENT I—(concld).

	1975-76			1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
	Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Population in lakhs	167.94	160.71	328.65	171.74	164.34	336.08	175.62	168.05	343.67	178.73	171.08	349.76
Population of SC/ST	23.52	22.50	46.0	24.01	23.01	47.05	24.59	23.53	48.12	25.02	23.94	48.96
Age group SC/ST												
6—10 ..	2.41	2.37	4.78	2.46	2.43	4.89	2.51	2.48	4.99	2.56	2.52	5.08
10—13 ..	1.65	1.63	3.28	1.69	1.66	3.65	1.71	1.69	3.40	1.72	1.70	3.42
13—16 ..	1.55	1.54	3.09	1.59	1.58	3.17	1.62	1.61	3.23	1.65	1.64	3.29
Enrolment—												
I to IV ..	2.20	1.50	3.70	2.35	1.75	4.10	2.45	2.15	4.60	2.56	2.52	5.08
V to VII	0.57	0.38	0.95	0.67	0.53	1.20	0.77	0.70	1.47	0.86	0.85	1.71
VIII to X	0.30	0.13	0.43	0.32	0.15	0.47	0.35	0.18	0.53	0.37	0.20	0.57
Percentage enrolment,—												
6—10 ..	91.3	63.3	77.5	95.5	72.0	83.8	97.6	86.7	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
10—13 ..	31.5	28.3	28.9	39.6	32.0	35.8	45.0	41.1	43.3	50.0	50.0	50.0
13—16 ..	19.3	8.4	13.9	20.2	9.5	14.9	21.6	11.2	16.5	22.6	12.2	17.5

Note.—(1) Enrolment 2% rise upto 1973-74 thereafter plan targets are considered for working out the projections.

(2) Population 2.1% rise.

(3) Age groupwise break up rates are adopted as per 61 census age groups, as published in Education Departments Bronchure 1971-72.

CHAPTER 31

SOCIAL WELFARE

1. The enormous growth in population, industrialisation, urbanisation, unemployment, breakup of the traditional joint family and losening of community solidarity are creating social problems of deliquency, beggary, orphans, destitutes, women and girls in moral danger, mentally and physically handicapped and also the care of the aged and infirms in society. To tackle these problems it is imperative that both preventive and corrective measures are adopted and help them to be useful citizens in future. If effective measures are taken they would be a scourge and burden on the society.

2. A number of institutions and programmes have been developed during the previous plans to tackle these problems. As all the social needs cannot be tackled by Government alone, various voluntary organisations have been encouraged and assisted to render service. The Chief Inspectorate of Certified Schools in the Department of Social Welfare has been primarily responsible for the various plan measures for the welfare of children, women, physically and mentally handicapped and for measures of social defence.

3. In spite of resource constraints, expenditure on such social welfare measures has increased during the plan periods as could be seen from the figures noted below:

		(Rs. lakhs)
First Plan (1951-56)	..	..
Second Plan (1956-61)	..	39.00
Third Plan (1961-66)	..	24.37
Annual Plans (1966-69)	..	10.87
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	..	66.36 (anticipated)

4. During the Fourth Five Year Plan measures of social defence gained importance, though not at the neglect of other ameliorative measures. Though only the fringe of the problem has been tackled, the on going schemes are found to be useful. The schemes for the welfare of the handicapped, being primarily educative in nature were transferred to the Department of Education for implementation during 1971-72. The Fourth Plan started with a fairly good number of institutions for child welfare, women welfare, welfare of the handicapped and social defence. The important institutions developed only during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the number of beneficiaries are noted below:—

Programme	*Achievements of physical targets*	
	No. of Institutions/ Units/ Projects	*No. of beneficiaries*
I *Child Welfare :*		
1. Non-institutional services such as Juvenile Service Bureau and Child Guidance Clinics.	1	100
2. Orphanages and Foster Home Services	75	9,365
3. Creches for children of working mothers...	5	200
II *Women Welfare :*		
1. Care of destitute and rescued women and girls.	11	390
2. Hostels for working girls in lower income group.	2	80
3. Women's Co-operatives and Craft Centres.	10	1,050
4. Family life education	8	300
III *Welfare of Handicapped :*		
1. Scholarships and financial assistance to the physically handicapped.	..	1,479
2. Development of Schools for Deaf and Blind.	1	35
3. Education, training and rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped.	20	930
IV *Social Defence :*		
1. Development of Certified Schools ..	1	15,730
2. Expansion of Probation Services ..	..	..
3. Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners	..	25
4. After-Care Services	1	1,110
5. Remand Homes	4	1,550

5. A total provision of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided for Social Welfare during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The anticipated expenditure by the end of the Plan is Rs. 66.36 lakhs.

Fifth Five Year Plan

6. The age old problem of destitution, prostitution and beggary is increasing in its volume. The orphans, destitute children and women in need of care are increasing. Delinquency is alarming. Working women and girls of the low income group are facing hardship to make both ends meet. With losening of community solidarity the problem of the aged and infirm is attracting greater attention. Though there are no definite figures indicating the number of blind and deaf in the State, it is roughly assessed that about 3 per cent of the total population accounts for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped. At this percentage, the approximate number of such people in the State may be about 8.50 lakhs.

7. These vulnerable sections of the society need more effective care and attempts at their social rehabilitation. As social defence measures gained importance during the Fourth Plan, the other welfare measures need greater attention. With growing complicity of the problems it is necessary to have well trained staff working in a close knit administrative organisation. Research on the social problems to be tackled is also essential to find suitable measures to overcome them.

8. It is with this back-ground that the broad objectives for the Fifth Five Year Plan are drawn as :—

(1) Further strengthen the activities for the welfare of children, women and handicapped.

(2) Develop institutions for social defence more as centres for eventual rehabilitation of the socially disabled.

(3) Strengthen voluntary organisation for more effective ameliorative measures.

9. To achieve these objectives a total Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed as detailed below :

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme		Fifth Plan Proposed outlay
1.	Child Welfare	..	45.76
2.	Women Welfare	..	16.00
3.	Welfare of the handicapped	..	73.00
4.	Social Defence	..	133.13
5.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations	..	10.00
6.	Training and Administration	..	11.35
7.	Others	..	10.76
	Total	..	300.00

10. Most of the on going Fourth Five Year Plan schemes are to be strengthened. New schemes are contemplated especially for child guidance, vocational training, family life education, rehabilitation of discharged prisoners, and after care services. Some highlights of the programmes to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan are indicated in the following paragraphs :

1. Child Welfare

11. An integrated child care services is contemplated, especially for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society. Under the Basic Minimum Needs Programme of nutrition, a provision of Rs. 900 lakhs is made for certain feeding programmes. Therein, about 5.76 lakhs of children in the age group 0 to 6 will be covered under the feeding programme, and about 10.00 lakhs children in the age group 1 to 4 will be covered against vitamin ‘ A ’ deficiency.

12. Pre-primary schools being essential to develop school going habits, 1,000 pre-primary schools are to be started by the Department of Education and 537 Balwadies by the Department of Social Welfare.

13. Under the plan programme for Social Welfare, 25 Play Centres, 10 Juvenile Service Bureau, 6 Child Guidance Clinics, 2 Vocational Training Centres are proposed. Financial assistance would be given to voluntary organisations running orphanages and foster homes, essentially to improve the quality of orphanages. In addition to the existing 5 creches for children of working mothers, 10 new creches are proposed to be started with the help of voluntary organisations in places of industrial concentration. A total provision of Rs. 45.76 lakhs is made for Child Welfare.

2. Women Welfare

14. This programme did not receive much attention during the Fourth Plan. The main thrust during the Fifth Plan will be to assist voluntary organisations for the care of destitutes, and rescued women and girls. 20 hostels for working girls in the lower income group are to be started in important district centres. Women's Co-operatives and craft centres are to be established at 10 places to develop useful crafts and encourage economic activities. A total provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is made for these measures.

3. Welfare of the Physically and Mentally handicapped

15. The main emphasis will be for proper education and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped. Craft sections are to be introduced in existing schools for the deaf, dumb and blind. By providing scholarships and individual financial assistance, larger number of such people will be educated and rehabilitated in society. Voluntary organisations will also be assisted for the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped. An important step would be to assist voluntary organisations to establish sheltered workshops and Rehabilitation Centres at least one each at the 4 Divisional headquarters to train the deaf and blind. A total provision of Rs. 73.00 lakhs is proposed for the Welfare of the Handicapped.

4. Social Defence

16. Suitable institutions for probation and after-care services have been developed, and emphasis would be to strengthen them and make them as centres for craft training and eventual rehabilitation of the socially disabled.

17. At present there are 10 Certified Schools, 19 Probation Centres, 24 Remand Homes, three After-care Homes, 4 State Homes for women, and 7 Reception Centres. These institutions are proposed to be strengthened by providing the required qualified staff and suitable buildings. Vocational training in the existing Certified Schools will be started in the field of carpentry, tailoring, weaving, smithy, etc. In addition, 4 new Certified Schools are to be started; among them one will be for girls, and another with agricultural bias. 4 more Reception Centres will be opened to expand the work under Social and Moral Hygiene Programme

18. After-care services will be strengthened by establishing Workshops-cum-Production Units, and also Co-operatives to provide gainful employment to the inmates and ex-inmates of the After-care Homes. Two more After-care Hostels are proposed.

19. A better liaison with the discharged prisoners will be developed by creating 21 posts of Liaison Officers or Welfare Officers in prisons. An hostel to accommodate 50 ex-prisoners is also contemplated. For all these measures of social defence a total provision of Rs. 133.13 lakhs is proposed.

5. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations

20. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed as grant-in-aid to various social welfare organisations rendering useful service.

6. Training and Administration

21. Comprehensive proposals have been drawn for the reorganisation of the department to have an effective administrative unit both at headquarters and at the field. It may be necessary to have a separate department of Probation and After-care Services. Larger number of officers and other supervisory staff would be deputed for post-graduate education and other training courses. For research and evaluation, grant-in-aid is proposed to Universities and other Institutions. An outlay of Rs. 11.35 lakhs is proposed for Training and Administration.

7. Others

22. A provision of Rs. 10.76 lakhs is proposed to start two homes for beggars at industrial places like K.G.F. and Hubli.

23. The proposed total outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for Social Welfare during the Fifth Plan would be essential not only to strengthen existing institutions but also to give new direction and purpose to serve the socially and physically disabled in society.

Annual Plan 1974-75

24. As a first step to achieve the Fifth Plan objectives, an outlay of Rs. 39.65 lakhs is proposed for the year 1974-75. The beak-up of this outlay for the broad programmes to be implemented is noted below:

Sl. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1974-75 Rs. in lakhs
1.	Child Welfare	4.55
2.	Women Welfare	2.70
3.	Welfare of the handicapped	10.00
4.	Social Defence	17.47
5.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations	1.50
6.	Training and Administration	1.93
7.	Others	1.50
	Total	39.65

SOCIAL WELFARE

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the Physical Achievement (Plan and Non-Plan) at the end of Fourth Plan

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Cumulative Achievement of Programmes targets at the end of Fourth Plan Programme-wise*	
		Number of Institutions/ Units/ Projects	*Number of Beneficiaries*
1	2	3	4
I.	*Child Welfare—*		
1.	Non-Institutional services such as Juvenile Service Bureau and Child Guidance Clinics.	2	500
2.	Orphanages and Foster Home Services ..	195	34,865
3.	Creches for Children of Working mothers ..	5	200
II.	*Women Welfare—*		
1.	Care of destitutes and rescued Women and Girls.	31	800
2.	Hostels for working Girls in lower income group.	2	80
3.	Women's Co-operatives and Crafts Centres	20	2,000
4.	Family Life Education	8	300
III.	*Welfare of the Handicapped—*		
1.	Scholarships and financial assistance to the physically handicapped.	Individual help.	2,279
2.	Development of Schools for the Deaf and Blind.	1	35
3.	Education, training and rehabilitation for the physically and mentally handicapped.	39	1,830
IV.	*Social Defence—*		
1.	Development of Certified Schools ..	10	24,905
2.	Expansion of Probation Services .	19	7,270
3.	Rehabilitation of discharged prisoners ..	Individual help.	6,085
4.	After-Care Services	3	1,238
5.	Remand Homes	24	24,088
	Social and Moral Hygiene Programmes—		
6.	Reception Centres	7	3,300
7.	State Homes	4	11,850
8.	Public Co-operation Schemes	6	
V.	*Training Research and Administration—*		
1.	Training	7	85
2.	Research	4	
3.	Strengthening of Administration ..	7	
VI.	*Grants to Voluntary Organisation—*		
1.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations.	72	4,100
VII.	*Social Security—*		
1.	Eradication of Beggary	2	..

SOCIAL WELFARE

STATEMENT II

Financial Outlays, Expenditure and Achievements of Physical Targets for the Fourth Pland Period.

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Outlay (in lakhs)*	*Likely expenditure (in lakhs)*	*Achievements of physical targets*	
				No. of Institutions/ Units/ Projects	*No. of beneficiaries*
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)
I.	*Child Welfare—*				
1.	Non-institutional services such as Juvenile Service Bureau and Child Guidance Clinics.	9.20	2.52	1	100
2.	Orphanages and Foster Home Services.	9.70	3.28	75	9,365
3.	Creches for children of working mothers.	6.10	0.20	5	200
	Total ..	25.00	6.00		
II.	*Women Welfare—*				
1.	Care of destitute and rescued women and girls.	2.25	0.29	11	390
2.	Hostels for working girls in lower-income group.	5.15	0.56	2	80
3.	Women's Co-operatives and Craft Centres.	5.60	0.37	10	1,050
4.	Family life education ..	..	0.20	8	300
	Total ..	13.00	1.42		
III.	*Welfare of Handicapped—*				
1.	Scholarships and financial assistance to the Physically Handicapped.	4.90	4.22	..	1,479
2.	Development of Schools for Deaf and Blind.	11.70	1.40	1	35
3.	Education, Training and rehabilitation of Physically and mentally handicapped.	3.40	3.18	20	930
	Total ..	20.00	8.80		

1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)
IV.	*Social Defence—*				
1.	Development of Certified Schools.	8.00	8.22	1	15.730
2.	Expansion of Probation Services	1.00	0.50	..	..
3.	Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners.	1.00	0.14	..	25
4.	After-Care Services ..	6.00	2.00	1	1,110
5.	Remand Homes ..	6.50	9.36	4	1,550
	Social and Moral Hygiene Programmes—				
6.	Reception Centres ..	..	..	..	
7.	State Homes ..	4.50	20.55	1	
8.	Public Co-operation Schemes ..	0.40	..	1	
	Total ..	27.40	40.77		
V.	*Training, Research and Administration—*				
1.	Training ..	1.50	0.29	6	85
2.	Research ..	0.50	0.15	4	..
3.	Strengthening of Administration	0.60	0.20	7	..
	Total ..	2.60	0.64		
VI.	*Grants to Voluntary Organisations—*				
1.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations.	4.00	4.06	35	1,750
	Total ..	4.00	4.06		
VII.	*Social Security—*				
1.	Eradication of Beggary ..	8.00	2.50	2	
	Total ..	8.00	2.50		
VIII.	*Co-ordinated Welfare Extension Projects.**	..	2.17	..	
	Total ..	..	2.17		
	GRAND TOTAL ..	100.00	66.36		

* Grant-in-aid to Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

STATEMENT -III

SOCIAL WELFARE

Statement showing the proposed outlays, Physical Targets, Unit Cost, etc., for the Fifth Plan.

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Total Outlay Proposed (Rs. lakhs)*	*Unit cost per Project Institution*	*Proposed Physical Targets*	*Details of Outlays*		*Employment potential to be created on account of expansion or introduction of new schemes*	*Nature of Schemes*		*Remarks if any*
					Capital	*Foreign Exchange*		*Expansion of existing Schemes*	*New Schemes*	
					(Rs. lakhs)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	**Child Welfare**									
1.	Non-Institutional services such as Juvenile Service Bureau and Child Guidance Clinics. (i) Play Centres	9.75	Every year 5 Play Centres to be started. To run 1 Play Centre the amount required is Rs. 12,000 as recurring and Rs. 3,000 as Non-recurring (for the first year only); therefore for 5 Play Centres :- 12,000×5=60,000/ Total 3,000×5=15,000 Rs. 75,000	25 Play Centres are to be started at Bangalore. Hubli and at other places where new Juvenile Service Bureau are to be opened.	..	..	50	Yes	..	..
	(ii) Juvenile Service Bureau	10.60	Every year 2 Juvenile Service Bureau are to be started. For 1 Juvenile Service Bureau, annual expenditure comes to Rs. (i) Recurring exp. Rs. 32,000 (ii) Non-recurring Rs. 8,000 Total ... Rs. 40,000 40,000×2=Total Rs. 80,000	10 Juvenile Service Bureau are to be opened at K.G.F., Davangere, Mysore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Shimoga and Raichur, since these are Industrial places and they are also having slum areas.			..	Yes		...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		(Rs. in lakhs)								
	(iii) Child Guidance Clinics	1.50	During 1974-75—2 Clinics, and for remaining every year one Clinic is to be started. The expenditure on recurring items for starting one Clinic comes to Rs. 5,400, and	6 Child Guidance Clinics at Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere, K.G.F., Bellary and Belgaum are to be started. One P.T. Psychiatrist in each Child Guidance Clinic and	..		12		Yes	
			Rs. 7,000 towards the non-recurring expenditure.	One P.T. Clinical Psychologist in each clinic. The Clinics are to work with Juvenile Service Bureau.	..	..	..	..	.	
	(iv) Vocational Training	7.91	During 1974-75 one Vocational Training Centre and during 1975-76 one more Vocational Training Centre are to be started. To start one Vocational Training Centre, the expenditure on recurring comes to Rs. 75,000 non-recurring Rs. 50,000 Total Rs. 1,25,000	Two Vocational Training Centres on the lines of Big Brothers Schemes at Hyderabad are to be started. The scheme provides Craft Training like, Carpentry, Smithy, Wireman jobs, Light Engineering, etc., on stipend basis to a limited number of selected youths, children or who have taken to vagaranus and delinquent tendencies.	.		14		Yes	
	(v) Grant-in-aid ..	2.00	To sanction grant-in-aid ..	Family assistance programmes will have to be taken up to provide books, clothes, fees, etc., to needy children through the Vol. Orgns. by way of grant-in-aid.	..	.			Yes	..
2	Orphanage and Foster Home Services	12.00	To sanction grant in aid ..	Financial assistance to be given to Vol. Organisations working in the field.	.			Yes		...
3	Creches for children of working mothers	2.00	To sanction grant-in-a ..	10 Creches for children of working mothers at 10 places, *i.e.*, K.G.F., Dharwar, Davangere, Mysore, Raichur, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Mangalore and Shimoga are to be started with help of Vol. Orgns. by way of grant-in-aid to purchase equipment, salary of the Nurses, Helpers, etc., as per the provisions of the existing grant-in-aid Rules.	..		.	Yes		...

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT—I

ANNEXURE II

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Outlay and Expenditure — Summary

STATE :

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

		FOURTH PLAN				FIFTH PLAN OUTLAY PROPOSED					
Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	*Approved Fourth plan outlay*	*Approved outlay for 1973-74*	*Anticipated expenditure 1973-74*	*Anticipated expenditure during the fourth plan*	*Total*	*Capital outlay*	*Foreign exchange*	*Annual Plan for 1974-75*		
									Total	*Capital outlay*	*Foreign exchange*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	**Agricultural Production Programme—**										
1	Agricultural Education and Research	180.00	73.19	73.19	218.34	477.20	100.00	..	108.70	20.00	..
2	Agricultural Production	2,195.00	417.81	417.81	1,589.66	4,322.80	2,070.00	.	818.30	114.00	..
3	Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (State Non-Plan)	.	(50.23)	(50.23)	(90.23)	..	.				.
4	Land Reforms	25.00	30.00	30.00	57.30	2,900.00	60.00	.	1,488.00	12.00	.
5	Minor Irrigation	3,200.00	582.00	582.00	3,558.73	7,800.00	6,982.00	10.00	1,518.00	1,354.00	2.00
6	Soil Conservation	890.00	205.00	205.00	940.21	2,500.00	1,900.00	.	500.00	580.00	
7	Area Development Programme	200.00	63.00	63.00	243.15	700.00			140.00		
8	Animal Husbandry	275.00	81.00	81.00	294.63	1,500.00	146.50	99.20	259.90	39.00	12.80
9	Dairying and Milk Supply	200.00	63.00	63.00	252.68	1,000.00	128.25	70.00	263.00	63.25	7.00
10	Forests	400.00	131.00	131.00	522.24	2,000.00	800.00	..	400.00	160.00	
11	Fisheries	300.00	64.00	64.00	288.07	600.00	205.00	242.00	100.00	30.00	50.00
12	Warehousing, Marketing and Storage	100.00	31.00	31.00	77.09	200.00	130.00	.	43.00	30.00	
	Total I	7,965.00	1,741.00	1,741.00	8012.10	24,000.00	12,521.75	421.20	5,638.90	2,502.25	71.80
II.	**Co-operation and Community Development—**										
13	Co-operation	940.00	137.00	137.00	1,646.73	5,000.00	1,190.00	..	865.00	750.00	..
14	Community Development	160.00	18.00	18.00	127.80	350.00		.	53.00		
15	Panchayats	25.00	2.00	2.00	10.02	50.00	20.00	..	9.00	3.00	..
	Total II	1,125.00	457.00	457.00	1,784.55	5,400.00	4,210.00	..	927.00	753.00	..
III.	**Irrigation and Power—**										
16	Major and Medium Irrigation (including Flood Control). (*Approved Projects only)	9,000.00	1,785.00*	1,785.00*	8,672.00*	30,000.00	30,000.00	50.00	6,402.71	6,402.71	5.00
17	Power (†) excluding Kali Project (‡) excluding possible loan from World Bank	8,750.00	1,696.00†	2,468.39†	8,972.00†	30,000.00	27,360.00	26.10‡	1,411.00	3,721.00	6.90‡
	Total III										

IV. Industry and Mining—										
18. Large and Medium Industries	900.00	319.00	349.00	982.79	3,000.00	2,965.00	1,301.45	720.00	713.00	995.50
19. Mineral Development	75 00	25.00	25.00	63.63	250.00	250.00	..	60.00	60.00	..
20. Village and Small Industries	825.00	239.00	239.00	720.60	2,150.00	1,171.00	3.00	423.00	234.00	3.00
Total IV	1,800.00	613.00	613.00	1,757.02	5,400.00	4,386.00	1,304.45	1,203.00	1,007.00	998.50
V. Transport and Communications—										
21. Roads	1,000.00	300.00	300.00	2,118.23	5,500.00	5,450.00	..	880.00	870.00	..
22. Road Transport	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	500.00	..	100.00	100.00	..
23. Ports and Harbours	120.00	15.00	15.00	65.64	613 00	573.00	123.00	90.38	82.36	18.00
24. Inland Water Transport	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	237.00	93.00	47.00	27.00	17.00	5.00
25. Tourism	25.00	7.00	7.00	41.50	150.00	110.00	..	30.00	26.00	..
Total V	1,250.00	377.00	377.00	2,335.37	7,000.00	6,726.00	170.00	1,127.38	1,095.36	23.00
VI. Social Services—										
26. General Education	1,000.00	568.00	568.00	1,739 14	12,000.00	372.00	..	1,968.20	92.00	..
27. Technical Education	200.00	69.00	69.00	203.98	600.00	229.25	18.00	112.95	42.05	3.00
28. Health	800.00	175.00	175.00	900.00	3,000.00	1,293.80	5.00	633.10	238.00	1.00
*29. Family Planning	(3,000.00)	(270.36)	(270.36)	(1,484.34)	(4,825.45)	(1,114.75)	..	(851.47)	(216.55)	..
@30. Nutrition Programmes	..	..	..	..	900.00	..	..	140.00	..	..
31. Water Supply	2,000.00	750.00*	750.00	3,327.50	7,600.00	6,100.00	500.00	1,600.00	1,250.00	100.00
32. Housing	175.00	641.00	641.00	1,221.46	4,500.00	4,500.00	..	940.00	940.00	..
33. Urban Development	125.00	14.00	14.00	64.68	700.00	..	..	102.00	..	..
34. Welfare of Backward Classes	500.00	200.00	200.00	552.31	2,500.00	177.98	..	410.52	34.25	..
35. Social Welfare	100.00	17.00	17.00	66.36	300.00	64.50	..	39.65	11.50	..
36. Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	100.00	35.00	35.00	141.61	600.00	289.23	..	82.65	27.68	..
Total VI	5,000.00	2,469.00	2,469.00	8,217.04	32,700.00	13,026.76	523.00	6,029.07	2,635.48	104.00
VII. Miscellaneous—										
37. Statistics	20.00	4.00	4.00	8.92	100.00	3.35	..	24.00	3.35	..
38. Information and Publicity	35.00	18.00	18.00	64.62	200.00	10.00	4.00	42.00	5.00	..
39. Project Formulation, Evaluation and Manpower.	5.00	1.00	1.00	4.67	20.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
40. Others	50.00	22.00	22.00	59.18	180.00	..	..	30.00	..	..
Total VII	110 00	45.00	45.00	137.39	500.00	13.35	4.00	98.00	8.35	..
GRAND TOTAL	35,000.00	9,183.00	9,955.39	39,917.47	1,35,000.00	98,243.86	2,499.05	25,837.06	18,125.15	1,209.20

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* Centrally Sponsored

@ Total provision for nutrition is Rs, 29 crores, of which Rs, 20 crores for midday meals to school children are included in the outlay for 'General Education'.

ANNEXURE—II

STATEMENT—III

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan—Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure

STATE : MYSORE

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

S. No.	*Programme*	*Fourth Plan Approved Outlay*	*Approved Outlay 1973–74*	*Likely Expenditure 1973–74*	*Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan*	*Fifth Plan Total Outlay*	*Annual Plan 1974–75 Outlay*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	**Agricultural Programmes—**							
	(i) Agricultural Education and Research.—							
	(1) University of Agricultural Sciences .	100.00	50.00	50.00	167.40	300.00	60.00	(*a*) State share only
	(2) Department of Agriculture—							
	(*a*) Agricultural Research	37.00	7.57	7.57	19.87	47.20	16.50	
	(*b*) Agricultural Education	43.00	15.62	15.62	31.07	130.00	32.00	
	Total (1 to 2) ..	180.00	73.19	73.19	218.34	477.20	108.70	
	(ii) Agriculture—							
1	Extension, Training and Farmers' Education	49.00	15.90	15.90	39.36	139.12	37.25	
2	Agricultural Administration	87.38	43.43	43.43	153.61	490.43	94.20	
3	Agricultural Statistics.							
	(*a*) Department of Agriculture ..	1.70	0.30	0.30	0.60	2.48	0.45	
	(*b*) Department of Statistics . ..	15.00	5.00	5.00	8.82	15.00	3.00	
	Total (1 to 3) ..	153.08	64.63	64.63	202.29	647.03	134.90	
4.	Agricultural Inputs.—							
	(*a*) Improved Seed Programme ..	122.00	7.20	7.20	31.73	133.78	27.50	
	(*b*) Manures and Fertilisers . .	113.30	18.88	18.88	56.96	139.69	43.20	
	(*c*) Plant Protection ..	200.00	54.00	54.00	225.38	200.34	43.00	
	(*d*) Implements and Machinery.							
	(*a*) Department of Agriculture ..	110.00	0.33	0.33	8.19			
	(*b*) Agro-Industries Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	250.00	50.00	(*a*) State share only
	Total (4) ..	546.00	80.41	80.41	322.26	723.81	163.70	

5. *Crop Oriented Programmes.*							
(*a*) H.Y.V.P. and I.C.P.	339.92	75.07	75.07	237.79	266.32	53.25	
(*b*) Pulses	8.00	2.35	2.35	5.81	26.47	5.40	
(*c*) Commercial Crops	69.00	12.59	12.59	31.23	128.93	27.30	
Total (5) ..	416.92	90.01	90.01	274.83	421.72	85.95	
6. Land Development	194.00	43.30	43.30	282.57	295.24	66.75	
7. *Horticulture.*							
(*a*) Department of Horticulture ..	250.00	90.77	90.77	368.22	700.00	140.00	
(*b*) Department of Forests (Cashew) ..	15.00	3.00	3.00	15.62	35.00	7.00	
Total (7) ..	265.00	93.77	93.77	383.84	735.00	147.00	
8. Land Reforms (including consolidation of holdings.	25.00	30.00	30.00	57.30	2,900.00	1,488.00	
9. *Long term agricultural Credit (State support)*							
(*a*) Department of Agriculture (Land Development).	510.00	32.00	32.00	85.43	1,500.00	220.00	
(*b*) Department of Horticulture ..	110.00	13.69	13.69	38.44			
Total (9) ..	620.00	45.69	45.69	123.87			
Total (i) +(ii) Agriculture (1 to 9) ..	2,400.00	521.00	521.00	1,865.30	7,700.00	2,415.00	
(iii) *Minor Irrigation*							
(*a*) Public Works Department	1,675.00	322.00	322.00	2,160.44	6,000.00	1,200.00	
(*b*) Department of Co-operation (Including State Support debentures).	1,320.00	216.00	216.00	1,192.18	1,300.00	218.00	
(*c*) Department of Mines and Geology ..	75.00	15.00	15.00	74.13	300.00	60.00	
(*d*) Agro Industries Corporation	..	25.00	25.00	100.50	200.00	40.00	(*a*)
(*e*) Department of Agriculture	100.00	..	..	22.09	..		
(*f*) Revenue Department	30.00	4.00	4.00	10.39	..		
Total (iii) Minor Irrigation ..	3,200.00	582.00	582.00	3,558.73	7,800.00	1,518.00	
(iv) *Soil Conservation*							
(*a*) Department of Agriculture	790.00	175.00	175.00	797.11	2,350.00	470.00	
(*b*) Department of Forests ..	100.00	30.00	30.00	143.10	150.00	30.00	
Total (iv) Soil Conservation ..	890.00	205.00	205.00	940.21	2,500.00	500.00	

ANNEXURE II—*contd.*

STATEMENT—III

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan—Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Programme*	*Fourth Plan Approved Outlay*	*Approved Outlay 1973-74*	*Likely Expenditure 1973-74*	*Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan*	*Fifth Plan Total Outlay*	*Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(v)	*Area Development*	200.00	63.00	63.00	243.15	700.00	140.00	(*b*)
(vi)	*Animal Husbandry*	275.00	81.00	81.00	294.63	1,500.00	259.90	
(vii)	*Dairying and Milk Supply*	200.00	63.00	63.00	252.66	1,000.00	263.00	
(viii)	*Forests*	400.00	131.00	131.00	522.24	2,000.00	400.00	
(ix)	*Fisheries*	300.00	64.00	64.00	288.07	600.00	100.00	
(x)	*Ware housing and Storage*	13.00	10.00	10.00	27.50	50.00	10.00	
(xi)	*Marketing*	87.00	21.20	21.00	49.59	150.00	33.00	
(xii)	*Small Farmers and Agricultural Labour* (Non-Plan)		(50.23)	(50.23)	(90.23)	..		
(xiii)	*Co-operation*							
	1. Agricultural Credit	164.75	7.60	7.60	72.14	513.50	112.53	
	2. Marketing	44.94	1.72	1.72	20.20	384.42	112.93	
	3. Processing other than Sugar Factories and Large processing units.	61.00	23.70	23.70	52.01	677.00	95.30	
	4. Co-operative Sugar Factories	220.00	40.00	40.00	216.32	650.00	110.00	
	5. Co-operative Farming	18.27	1.43	1.43	9.82	39.50	5.60	
	6. Urban Consumer Co-operatives	106.15	9.08	9.08	63.89	115.40	16.92	(*c*)
	7. Co-operative Storage	125.00	14.17	14.17	87.84	131.00	20.44	
	8. Additional Departmental Staff	50.00	7.00	7.00	30.84	75.00	8.00	
	9. Others (including R.B.I. loan aided schemes)	149.89	332.30	332.30	1,093.67	2,214.18	382.78	
	Total (1 to 9)	940.00	437.00	437.00	1,646.73	5,000.00	864.50	
(xiv)	*Community Development*	160.00	18.00	18.00	127.80	350.00	53.00	
(xv)	*Panchayats*	25.00	2.00	2.00	10.02	50.00	9.00	
	Total (i) to (xv) r	9,090.00	2,198.00	2,198.00	9,826.65	29,400.00	6,565.40	

II. Irrigation and Power						
(i) *Irrigation*						
(1) Continuing—						
(*a*) Major (Approved) :						
1. Tungabhadra Project (Left Bank)	300.00	80.00	80.00	464.11	1.141.06	250.00
Tungabhadra Project (Right Bank)	50.00	10.00	10.00	87.91	74.57	30.00
Contribution to T.B. Board ..	10.00	2.00	2.00	5.26	..	..
Special Irrigation under TBP-Bellary	4.00	1.00	1.00	2.77	..	..
2. Bhadra Reservoie Project ..	250.00	40.00	40.00	535.04	539.94	120.00
3. Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage I ..	50.00	0.05	0.05	76.87	189.74	60.00
4. Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage II ..	220.00	65.00	65.00	272.20	438.79	100.00
5. Ghataprabha Stage I ..	107.00	13.00	13.00	44.11	85.28	60.00
6. Ghataprabha State II ..	2.200.00	600.00	600.00	2.493.28(d)	2.021.42	900.00
7. Malaprabha Project ..	1.800.00	600.00	600.00	2,593.99(*d*)	5,500.00	1,200.00
8. Upper Krishna Project ..	1.000.00	300.00	300.00	1,615.60	6.700.00	1,400.00
Sub-Total (*a*) ..	5.991.00	1,711.05	1,711.05	8,191.14	16,690.80	4,120.00
(*b*) Major (Pending approval) :						
1. Kabini Reservoir Project ..	1,200.00	450.00	450.00	1,928.22	1,609.76	450.00
2. Hemavathi Reservoir Project ..	1.000.00	460.00	460.00	2.182.05	3,900.00	700.00
3. Harangi Reservoir Project ..	50.00	200.00	200.00	791.91	2,209.43	300.00
4. Karanja Project ..	50.00	79.90	79.90	127.99	918.96	150.00
Sub-Total (*b*) ..	2,300.00	1,189.90	1,189.90	5,030.17	8,638.15	1,600.00
Total (*a*)+(*b*) ..	8.291.00	2,900.95	2,900.95	13,221.31	25.328.95	5,720.00
(*c*) Medium (21 approved schemes) ..	312.50	35.85	35.85	333.80	1.377.63	212.00
(*d*) Medium (4 pending approval) ..	255.00	20.10	20.10	316.14	209.44	50.71
Total (*c*)+(*d*) ..	567.50	55.95	55.95	649.94	1,587.07	262.71

(*a*) State Share only.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 57.32 lakhs for purchase of debentures in IV Plan.

(*c*) The total Plan Outlay of Rs. 940 lakhs does not include R.B.I. loan assisted schemes, but the anticipated expenditure includes Rs. 886.84 lakhs from R.B.I. schemes. In the Fifth Plan Rs. 16.95 lakhs is contemplated as loan from R.B.I.

(*d*) Includes additional expenditure in 1972–73 with extra central assistance.

ANNEXURE II—(*condt.*)

STATEMENT—III

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan—Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure

STATE MYSORE

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

S. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay 1973–74	Likely Expenditure 1973–74	Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total Outlay	Annual Plan 1974–75 Outlay	Remarks
1	2	3 4	5 6	7	8 9	10	11	12
	(*e*) Flood Control (2 schemes)	55.00	7.00	7.00	66.41	506.20	50.00	
	(*f*) Establishment charges, preliminary works on new projects, etc.	71.50	31.10	31.10	80.65	205.78	..	
	(2) New (taken up under scarcity relief) :							
	(*a*) Major (Pending approval)							
	1. Hippargi Barrage ..	..	..	5.00	5.00	550.00	100.00	
	2. Ghataprabha Stage III .	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	570.00	100.00	
	(*b*) Medium (6 schemes)	10.00	..	30.00	30.00	1,252.00	170.00	
	Total ..	15.00	..	40.00	40.00	2,372.00	370.00	
	Total : Major+Medium (Approved)	6,430.00	1,785.00	1,785.00	8,672.00	18,780.41	4,382.00	
	Major Medium (Pending approval)	2,570.00	1,210.00	1,250.00	5,386.31	11,219.59	2,020.71	
	Total (i) ..	9,000.00	2,995.00	3,035.00	14,058.31	30,000.00	6,402.71	
	(ii) *Power*							
	1. Generation (HECP, WRDO and MPC) (including 220 kv. Transmission).	3,470.00	297.06	1,069.45	3,862.47	17,950.00	2,219.00	(*e*)
	2. Investigation	30.00	8.94	8.94	36.53	50.00	17.00	
	3. State Electricity Board—							
	(*a*) Transmission and Distribution ..	2,715.00	580.00	580.00	2,450.00	7,570.00	650.00	
	(*b*) Rural Electrification	415.00	90.00	90.00	512.00—			
	(*c*) Energising Pumpsets	1,135.00	230.00	230.00	1,329.00—	3,355.00	675.00	
	(*d*) Miscellaneous	985.00	490.00	490.00	1,782.00	1,075.00	850.00	(*f*)
	Total (ii) ..	8,750.00	1,696.00	2,468.39	8,972.00	30,000.00	4,411.00	

III. Industry and Mining

(i) *Large and Medium Industries*						
1. State Industrial Projects	100.00	70.00	70.00	148.53	150.00	55.00
2. Industrial Areas	250.00	53.00	53.00	161.00	800.00	210.00
3. Industrial Development Corporation ..	525.00	188.00	188.00	634.73	1,200.00	278.00
4. State Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	175.00	35.00
5. Research. Demonstration and Pilot Projects	..	..	..	..		
6. State Participation in private Sector, other Companies like MISL, nationalised Textile mills, etc. and others.	25.00	38.00	38.00	38.53	675.00	142.00
Total ..	900.00	349.00	349.00	982.79	3,000.00	720.00
(ii) *Village and Small Industries*						
1. Handlooms	170.00	13.55	13.55	69.17	175.00	35.00
2. Powerlooms	25.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	25.00	5.00
3. (*a*) Small Scale Industries	175.00	10.50	10.50	50.36	250.00	50.00
(*b*) Industrial Co-operatives	50.00	4.00	4.00	35.58	100.00	20.00
4. Industrial Estates	140.00	121.00	121.00	288.82	600.00	120.00
5. Handicrafts	25.00	1.50	1.50	4.33	50.00	10.00
6. Coir	10.00	17.25	17.25	27.86	30.00	6.00
7. Bee-keeping	10.00	0.10	0.10	0.30	10.00	2.00
8. Khadi and Village Industries (State's Share)	5.00	0.10	0.10	0.6[illegible]	10.00	2.00
9. Loans to Industries under SAI Act ..	...	25.00	25.00	50.00	20.00	4.00
10. Co-operative Spinning Mills	..	..	..	..	50.00	10.00
11. Assistance to Educated	..	..	..	..	130.00	26.00
12. Leather and Leather based Industries ..	..	..	..	..	100.00	20.00
13. Wool Development Board	..	..	..	..	50.00	10.00
14. Sericulture	215 00	45.00	45.00	180.58	550.00	103.00
Sub-Total (ii) ..	825.00	239.00	239.00	710.60	2,150.00	423.00
(iii) *Mineral Development*	75.00	25.00	25.00	63.63	250.00	60.00
Total (i) to (iii) ..	1,800.00	613.00	613.00	1,757.02	5,400.00	1,203.00

(*e*) Excludes Kali Expenditure in IV Plan and outlay in V Plan.

(*f*) Includes investigation of sites for nuclear power projects.

ANNEXURE II—(*contd.*)

STATEMENT—III

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan—Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure.

STATE MYSORE (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl No.	*Programme*	*Fourth Plan Approved Outlay*	*Approved Outlay 1973–74*	*Likely Expenditure 1973–74*	*Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan*	*Fifth Plan Total Outlay*	*Annual Plan 1974–75 Outlay*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV.	(1) **Roads**							
	Spill Over	747.00	..	..	933.00	3,276.00	677.00	
	New	253.00	300.00	300.00	1,185.23	2,224.00	203.00	
	Total of which	1,000.00	300.00	300.00	2,118.23	5,500.00	880.00	
	(*a*) Rural Roads	100.00	100.01	100.01	400.00	3.000.00	450.00	
	(*b*) Others	900.00	199.99	199.99	1.718.23	2.500.00	430.00	
	(2) **Road Transport**	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	100.00	
	(3) **Ports and Harbours**	120.00	15.00	15.00	65.64	613.00	90.38	
	(4) **Inland Water Transport**	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	237.00	27.00	
	(5) **Tourism**	25.00	7.00	7.00	41.50	150.00	30.00	
	Total (1 to 5)	1.250.00	377.00	377.00	2,335.37	7.000.00	1.127.38	
V.	(i) **General Education**							
	1. Pre-Primary Education	382.00	122.50	122.50	497.54	139.00	34.72	
	2. Elementary Education					6,429.00	846.80	
	3. Secondary Education	189.00	20.90	20.90	96.26	550.00	93.74	
	4. Teacher Training	45.75	29.50	29.50	143.61	367.00	56.20	
	5. Mid-day meals	..	..	..	..	3,000.00	600.00	
	6. Pre-University Education					175.00	27.65	(*f*)
	7. Collegiate Education	250.00	282.45	282.45	536.32	150.00	31.50	
	8. University Education					550.00	110.00	
	9. Social Education	28.00	5.50	5.50	17.81	50.00	10.00	
	10. Cultural Programmes	39.25	29.25	29.25	84.90	200.00	41.14	
	11. Youth Service and Sports(*h*)					250.00	77.00	
	12. Others	66.00	33.60	33.60	130.93	140.00	39.45	(*h*)
	13. Civil Works	(*g*)	44.30	44.30	231.77	(*g*)	(*g*)	
	Total (1 to 13)	1,000.00	568.00	568.00	1,739.14	12,000.00	1,968.20	
	(ii) *Technical Education*	200.00	69.00	69.00	203.98	600.00	112.95	
	Total (i and ii)	1,200.00	637.00	637.00	1,943.12	12,600.00	2,081.15	

VI. Health							
1. Medical Education	113.75	16.90	16.90	57.46	275.00	57.00	
2. Training Programmes	90.65	9.40	0.40	74.15	181.00	37.50	
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries	279.15	47.50	47.50	205.90	770.00	154.00	
4. Primary Health Centres	135.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,310.28	279.38	(a)
5. Indigenous System of Medicine	70.88	6.50	6.50	34.10	300.00	68.60	
6. Drugs Control	30.00	2.80	2.80	11.72	75.00	17.40	
7. Others	79.77	4.80	4.80	22.13	88.72	19.22	
8. Nutrition	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	900.00	140.00	(b)
9. Civil Works	(c)	97.10	87 10	495.17	(c)	(e)	(c)
Total (1 to 9)	800.00	175.00	175.00	900.63	3,900.00	773.10	
VII. Water Supply and Sanitation							
1. *Urban*							
(a) Water Supply	400.00	185.00	185.00	1,142.15	2,300.00	400.00	(d)
(b) Sewerage and Drainage							
(c) Bangalore Water Supply	900.00	175.00	175.00	685.00	1,000.00	250.00	
2. *Rural*							
(a) Piped Water Supply	400.00	240.00	240.00	934.80	2,500.00	500.00	
(b) Bore Wells with handpumps	..	..	..	..	1,500.00	300.00	
(c) Drinking Water Wells	300.00	150.00	150.00	565.55	300.00	150.00	
Total (1 and 2)	2,000.00	750.00	750.00	3,327 50	7,600.00	1,600.00	
VIII. Housing							
1. Subsidised Industrial Housing	130.00	5.00	5.00	100.67	..	70.00	
2. Low Income Group Housing	5.00	..	..	5.00	250.00	200.00	
3. Village Housing Projects	30.00	..	..	5.64	100.00	40.00	
4. Plantation Labour Housing	10.00	..	..	0.33	..	30.00	
5. Slum Clearance	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Others	..	636.00	636.00	1,109.82	4,150.00	670.00	
Total (1 to 6)	175.00	641.00	641.00	1.221.46	4,500.00	1,010.00	

(a) The outlay on Civil Works *i.e.*, under 103 Capital, 52 Capital and 50 Public Works stands included in the outlays mentioned for various programmes.

(b) The provision for this in the State IV Plan was made under the Head of Development " Miscellaneous—Others ".

(c) Only for Civil Works in the Fourth Plan.

ANNEXURE—II

STATEMENT—III

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan—Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl No.	*Programme*	*Fourth Plan Approved Outlay*	*Approved Outlay 1973–74*	*Likely Expenditure 1973–74*	*Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan*	*Fifth Plan Total Outlay*	*Annual Plan 1974–75 Outlay*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX.	**Town Planning and Urban Development**							
	1. Town Planning ..	40 00	5 00	5.00	19.00	100.00	20.00	
	2. Urban Development ..	85.00	9.00	9.00	45.68	600.00	82.00	
	Total (1 and 2) ..	125.00	14.00	14.00	64.68	700.00	102.00	
X.	**Welfare of Backward Classes**							
	1. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes*—							
	(*a*) Education ..	175.50	114.25	114.25	357.65	1,228.280	200.3681	
	(*b*) Economic Uplift ..	65.32	15.71	15.71		141.900	28.380	
	(*c*) Health, Housing and Other Schemes ..	56.93	14.00	14.00		124.820	24.960	
		297.75	143.96	143.96	357.65	1,495.000	253.7081	
	2. *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes :*							
	(*a*) Education ..	31.50	7.80	7.80	43.30	147.22	16.930	
	(*b*) Economic Uplift ..	15.59	4.14	4.14		18.28	3.620	
	(*c*) Health Housing and Other Schemes ..	13.28	1.75	1.75		18.50	3.700	
		60.37	13.69	13.69	43.30	184.00	24.250	
	3. *Welfare of Denotified Tribes :*							
	(*a*) Education ..	26.93	11.40	11.40	49.63	155.00	19.050	
	(*b*) Economic Uplift ..	11.44	1.80	1.80		46.00	9.200	
	(*c*) Hellth, Housing and Other Schemes ..	7.75	1.50	1.50		29.00	5.800	
		46.12	14.70	14.70	49.63	230.00	34.050	

4. *Welfare of Nomadic Tribes :*						
(*a*) Education	22.51	7.75	7.75	38.20	100.02	13.19
(*b*) Economic Uplift	8.45	1.90	1.90		31.50	6.30
(*c*) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	8.80	3.00	3.00		29.48	5.90
	39.76	12.65	12.65	38.20	161.00	25.39
5. *Welfare of other Backward Classes :*						
(*a*) Education	56.00	15.00	15.00	63.53	230.00	36.410
6. Administration	..	..	..	..	200.00	38.250
Total (1 to 6)	500.00	200.00	200.00	552.31	2,500.00	412.0581
XI. Social Welfare						
1. Child Welfare	25.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	45.76	4.55
2. Women's Welfare	13.00	0.40	0.40	1.42	16.00	2.70
3. Welfare of Physically and Mentally Handicapped	20.00	1.75	1.75	8.80	73.00	10.00
4. Social Defence	27.40	11.45	11.45	40.77	133.13	17.47
5. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	4.00	0.60	0.60	6.23	10.00	1.50
6. Training and Administration	2.60	0.30	0.30	0.64	11.35	1.93
7. Others (Eradication of Beggary)	8.00	0.50	0.50	2.50	10.76	1.50
Total (1 to 7)	100.00	17,00	17.00	66.36	300.00	39.65
XII. Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	100.00	35.00	35.00	141.61	600.00	289.22
XIII. Information and Publicity	35.00	18.00	18.00	64.62	200.00	42.00
XIV. Evaluation and Manpower	5.00	1.00	1.00	4.67	20.00	2.00
XV. Statistics	20.00	4.00	4.00	8.92	100.00	24.00
XVI. Others	50.00	22.00	22.00	59.18	180.00	30.00
Grand Total—State Plan	35,000.00	9,183.00	9,955.39	39,917.47	1,35,000.00	25,836.99

ANNEXURE II

STATEMENT IV

Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan

State : M[illegible]

Physical Programme—Targets and Achievements.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69 Level	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973–74	Fifth Plan Targets	
				Target	Likely achievement		Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I. Agriculture and Irrigation							
1.	Area under forests	(Thousand Hectares)	3510.20	..	..	3510.20	..	
	(i) Area under quick growing species ..	do	43.60	51.60	30.20	73.80	43.20	8.64
	(ii) Area under economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses.		92.80	50.40	30.10	122.90	74.60	14.92
	(iii) Area under Fuel Plantations	do	108.60	..	21.20	129.80	43.00	8.60
	(iv) Others	do	3265.20	..	81.50	3183.70	160.80	32.16
	Total area under forests ..	do	3510.20	..	..	3510.20	..	..
2.	Area under Orchards	do	526.00	..	108.00	634.00	133.00	26.00
3.	Net cropped area	do	10049.00	..	151.00	10200.00	..	..
4.	Gross cropped area	do	10555.00	..	238.00	10793.00	250.00	50.00
5.	Irrigated Area—							
	(a) Canals : Potential (i) Net ..	do	..	88.97	135.37	..	462.89	100.36
	(ii) Gross ..	do	486.63	575.60	622.00	622.00	1084.89	722.36
	Utilisation (i) Net ..	do	..	114.75	144.59	..	456.93	70.00
	(ii) Gross ..	do	405.39	520.14	549.98	549.98	1006.91	619.98
	(b) Masonry Wells (i) Net ..	do	..	..	85.00	..	183.00	36.40
	(ii) Gross ..	do	317.00	..	402.00	402.00	585.00	438.40
	(c) Bhandaras, Tanks Bandis (i) Net ..	do	..	89.00	122.00	..	161.90	32.00
	(ii) Gross ..	do	614.10	703.10	736.10	736.10	898.00	768.10
	(d) Others (Lift Irrigation) (i) Net ..	do	..	..	19.96	..	25.00	5.00
	(ii) Gross ..	do	..	..	19.96	..	14.96	24.96
	(e) Total Area Irrigated (i) Net ..	do	..	203.75	371.55	..	826.83	143.40
	(ii) Gross ..	do	1336.49	1540.24	1708.04	1708.04	2531.87	1851.44

6. Area under Minor Irrigation—	000'						
(a) New Area (Potential added)	Hectares	..	89.00	226.96	..	369.90	73.40
(b) Depreciation on existing works	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Total potential available	do	931.10	1020.10	1158.06	1158.06	1527.96	1231.46
(d) Utilisation (i) Net	do	..	89.00	226.96	..	369.90	73.40
(ii) Gross	do	931.10	1020.10	1158.06	1158.06	1527.96	1231.46
7. Area under Major and Medium Irrigation—							
(a) Potential	do	486.63	575.60	622.00	622.00	1084.89	722.36
(b) Utilisation (i) Net	do	..	114.75	144.59	..	456.93	70.00
(ii) Gross	do	405.39	520.14	549.98	549.98	1006.91	619.98
8. Food Grains—							
I. (a) Total area	000' hects.	7435	7416	60	7416	7052	7339
(b) Irrigated Area	do	1342	1483	1429	1483	1557	1497
(c) Production	000' Tonnes	5201	6152	6052	6152	7459	6398
II. Paddy—							
(a) Total area	000' hects.	1129	1176	1169	1176	1118	1165
(b) Irrigated area	do	944	974	970	974	1023	984
(c) Production	000' tonnes	1989	2195	2124	2195	2663	2284
Jowar—							
(a) Total area	000' hects.	2605	2859	2400	2859	2719	2829
(b) Irrigated area	do	135	205	186	205	215	207
(c) Production	000' tonnes	1646	1470	1200	1470	1786	1529
Bajra—							
(a) Total area	000' hects.	528	510	400	510	485	505
(b) Irrigated area	do	44	51	50	51	53	51
(c) Production	000' tonnes	244	200	105	200	241	208
Maize—							
(a) Total area	000' hects.	64	121	111	121	115	120
(b) Irrigated area	do	60	76	70	76	80	77
(c) Production	000' tonnes	105	300	250	300	362	312

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Wheat—							
	(*a*) Total area	000' hects	323	350	340	350	333	345
	(*b*) Irrigated area	000' hects.	16	20	19	20	21	20
	(*c*) Production	000' tonnes	105	200	150	200	211	208
	Ragi—							
	(*a*) Total area	000' hects	998	1000	936	1000	951	990
	(*b*) Irrigated area	000' hects.	86	100	93	100	105	101
	(*c*) Production	000' tonnes	523	1360	810	1360	1652	1414
	Other cereals—							
	(*a*) Total area	000' hects.	461	500	368	500	475	495
	(*b*) Irrigated area	do	54	55	40	55	58	55
	(*c*) Production	000' tonnes	153	112	106	112	133	116
	Pulses—							
	(*a*) Total area	000' hects.	1335	900	856	900	856	890
	(*b*) Irrigated area	do	3	2	1	2	2.1	2.0
	(*c*) Production	000' tonnes	436	315	238	315	381	327
9.	Area under commercial crops. (Including Tea–Tobacco crop-wise).							
I.	Sugarcane—							
	(*a*) Total area	000' hects	79	84	106	106	106	106
	(*b*) Irrigated area	do	79	84	106	106	106	106
	(*c*) Production	000' tonnes (cane)	7500	8800	8800	8800	11710	9231
II.	Oil Seeds—							
	(*a*) Total area	000' hects.	780	900	600	1000	1254	1000
	(*b*) Irrigated area	do	48	68	144	150	157	152
	(*c*) Production	000' tonnes	690	850	490	950	1254	996
III.	Cotton—							
	(*a*) Total area	000' hects.	916	1156	1080	1150	1255	1162
	(*b*) Irrigated area	do	40	70	73	74	78	75
	(*c*) Production	000' Bales	950	700	605	700	1190	774

IV. Tobacco—							
(a) Total area	000' hects.	35	46	35	35	40	36
(b) Irrigated area	000' hects.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Production	000' tonnes	23	30	21	24	32	25
10. *Area under High Yielding varieties*—							
(a) Wheat	000' hects.	26	61	67	60	80	64
Paddy	do	75	283	202	280	500	295
Jowar	do	93	323	244	261	395	269
Bajra	do	18	101	58	96	110	99
Maize	do	87	121	120	119	115	122
Total	do	299	889	691	816	1200	849
11. Area under improved varieties—							
Wheat	000'hects.	20	80	83	86	106	88
Paddy	do	293	257	282	288	358	290
Jowar	do	435	712	512	568	708	570
Ragi	do	164	245	198	252	312	255
Bajra	do	4	133	39	46	56	48
Other Millets	do	19	111	77	80	100	81
Total	do	935	1538	1191	1320	1640	1332
12. High Yielding varieties seed distributed—							
M. Whea	000' tonnes	3.180	6.000	10.069	9.000	102	9
Paddy	do	2.955	7.000	10.116	21.000	56	15
Hy. Jowar	do	1.026	3.200	2.443	2.612	10	2
Hy. Bajra	do	0.088	0.325	0.289	0.480	2.2	0.482
Hy. Maize	do	1.550	1.950	1.805	2.100	5	2
Hy. cotton	do	..	..	..	..	0.800	0.320
Total	do	8.799	18.475	24.722	35.192	176	28.802
13. Improved Varieties Seed distributed—							
Wheat	000' tonnes	5.061	0.583	3.330	7.699	9	7
Paddy	do	6.588	7.460	10.084	10.354	25	10
Jowar	do	4.408	4.810	5.121	6.683	20	6
Bajra	do	0.097	0.903	0.300	0.850	2	0.874
Ragi	do	1.098	1.653	1.500	1.809	5	2
Other Millets	000' tonnes	0.969	0.742	1.030	15.689	1	0.825
Total	do	18.221	16.151	21.365	43.084	62	27

STATEMENT IV—*contd*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Fertilisers consumed—							
	Nitrogenous (N)	000 Tonnes	58	164	135	164	610	410
	Phosphatic P_3O_5	do	12	128	106	128	505	352
	Potassic (K20)	do	11	72	60	72	311	201
15.	Area under green Manure	000 Hects.	430	506	199	520	585	575
16.	Urban compost distributed	000 Tonnes	228	550	82	600	732	642
17.	Area covered by plant protection (level)	—						
	(i) Food crops	000 Hects.	2082	2800	2500	3200	4200	3200
	(ii) Commercial crops	do						
	(iii) Horticultural crops	do	10	14	14	24	44	28
18.	Soil Conservation in Agricultural Land (all schemes).	do	692	424	927	1619	1800	500
19.	Soil Conservation in Catchment area of river valley projects	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Area consolidated	do	802.6	518.0	197.1	999.7	2087	417
21.	No. of Regulated Markets—							
	(a) Markets	Nos.	89	10	8	97	5	1
	(b) Sub-market yards	Nos.	68	25	42	110	..	..
22.	Storage capacity available (total only available)—							
	(a) Owned capacity of Warehousing Corporation.	000 tonnes	36	..	29	65	45	9
	(b) Co-operatives	do	500	..	165	665	200	40
	Total	do	536	..	194	730	245	49
23.	Agricultural implements distributed through Agro-Industries Corporation—							
	(i) Power Tillers	Nos.	..	..	..	100 per year	500	100
	(ii) Tractors	Nos.	..	..	..	500 per year	3000	600
	(iii) Pumpsets	Nos.	..	..	..	..		

24. Animal Husbandry—							
(i) Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries	Nos.	32	..	2	..	..	..
	Nos.	175	100	116	20	250	50
(ii) Intensive Cattle Development Blocks	Nos.	1	1	1	..	5	1
(iii) Artificial Insemination Centres	Nos.	100	100	100	..	500	100
(iv) Stockmen Centres	Nos.	347	200	258	93	125	25
(v) Area under fodder crops	000' Hectres	..	..	..	.	.	.
25. Key Village Blocks—							
(a) Established	Nos.	26	1	11	8		..
(b) Expanded	Nos.	..	6	4	.	.	
26. Cattle Breeding Farms established	Nos.	6	2	1	.		..
27. Fodder Seed Breeding Farms established	Nos.	..	1	1		.	
28. Sheep and Wool Extensions Centres ..	Nos.	7	2	2		.	
29. Sheep Shearing, Grading and Marketing Centres.	Nos.	...	.	...	..	3	2
30. Production of Animal Products (Tonnes—							
(a) Milk Milk Products		.	..	..	..	.	
(b) Meat	(000' Kgs.)	..	..	.	.	54,000	
(c) Wool	(000' Kgs.)	3,000	3.020	3.018	3.018	3,040	..
31. No. of Government Poultry Farms established	Nos.	6	5	5	..	..	.
32. No. of Poultry Co-operatives	Nos.	..	..	..	27	300	60
33. No. of Poultry Farmers trained—							
(i) Short term course	Nos.	59	500	836	250	1.000	200
(ii) Long term course	Nos.	..	..	..	.	..	.
34. Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-*cum*-Marketing Centres.	Nos.	1	1	2	..	8	2
Fisheries							
35. Mechanisation of Boats	No.	535	385	621	1156	202	10
36. Trawlers Procured	No.	..	13	2	2	21	1
37. Cold storages for storing fish	Tonnes	336	63	600	936	500	100
38. Co-operative marketing	Tonnes	..	..	.	6000	10000	7000
39. Landing and Berthing facilities provided in harbours—							
(a) Major ports	No.	..	..	..	..	1	.
(b) Minor ports	No.	9	10	6	15	12	5
40. Loans advanced to Fishermen's Co-operatives	Rs. crores	0.125	0.10	0.34	0.34	0.90	0.20
41. Fingerlings distributed	Millions	1.6	12.5	12	12	80	20
42. No. of fish seed farms established	No.	20	..	6	26	8	2
13. Fish production—							
(a) Inland	000 tonne	50	72	70	70	90	75
(b) Marine	Do.	80	110	120	120	150	125

STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II	Co-operation							
	(i) Primary Co-operative Societies (Agricultural Credit)							
	Number	Number	8931	5950	8200	8200	7500	8060
	Membership	In lakhs	16.47	22.00	19.15	19.15	26.00	20.50
	Share capital of members	Rs. crores	9.98	12.00	15.30	15.30	20.00	16.00
	Deposits of members	Rs. crores	2.765	2.80	4.40	4.40	5.62	4.62
	(ii) Agricultural Credit :							
	(*a*) Short term and medium term advance during the year.	Rs. crores	32.47	45.00	45.00	45.00	75.00	55.00
	Amount outstanding at the end of the year.	Rs. crores	41.01	55.00	55.00	555.00	90.00	66.00
	(b) Long term advance	Rs. crores	6.14	60.00	70.00	26.61	212.25	34.50
	(iii) Primary Marketing Societies	Number	271	..	282	282	..	..
	Business handled during the year (Agricultural Produce handled).	Rs. lakhs	3,651.00	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	5,500.00
	(iv) Processing Societies :							
	(*a*) Rice Mills	Number	82	91	82	82	45 New (127)	6 New (88)
	Business handled	Rs. lakhs	292.00	560.00	560.00	560.00	810.00	610.00
	(*b*) Sugar Factories	Numbers	12	4	4	15	7 New	3
	Production	Rs. lakhs	1,858.42	..	3,875.00	..	..	..
	(*c*) Cotton Ginning and Processing ..	Number	15	4 (19)	23 (15+8)	28	15 New	4
	Business handled (Sale of processed goods).	Rs. lakhs	12.37	..	8.00	8.00	..	
III.	Power—							
	(i) Installed Capacity	M.W.	788.4	356.4	178.2	966.6	1,863.2*	178.2
	(ii) Electricity generated	Million Units.	2,526.5	2,823.5	2,364.5	1,891.0	7,369.0*	200.0
	(iii) Electricity sold	,,	2,106.0	2,441	2,052.0	4,158.0	8,310.0	5,358.0
	(iv) Rural Electrification :							
	(*a*) Villages electrified (Corresponding to 1971 Census villages).	Nos.	7,255	3,000	6,061	13,316	12,500	2,500
	(*b*) Pumpsets energised by electricity .	Nos.	91,725	38,000	97,275	1,89,000	70,000 (Plan) 80,000 (Institutional sources). 1,50,000 (Total)	14,000 16,000 30,000

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* Includes 910 MW of installed capacity and 1112 million units energy from Kalinadi Project, Stage I proposed for finance by Centre.

[illegible]

IV. Transport—							
1. Roads :							
1. State Highways—							
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	6,724—	90	252	7,000	8,000	7,500
(b) Unsurfaced	Kms.	24—			..	..	..
(c) Total	Kms.	6,748—			7,000	8,000	7,500
2. Major District Roads—							
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	13,556—	530	889	14,300	20,000	15,000
(b) Unsurfaced	Kms.	555—			700	..	500
(c) Total	Kms.	14,111—			15,000	20,000	15,500
3. Other District Roads—							
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	7,283—			8,700	15,000	9,000
(b) Unsurfaced	Kms.	2,249—	3,018	168	1,000	..	1,000
(c) Total	Kms.	9,532—			9,700	15,000	10,000
4. Village Roads—							
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	6,811—			9,500	8,200	9,600
(b) Unsurfaced	Kms.	7,334—	1,945	4,855	9,500	13,900	10,000
(c) Total	Kms.	14,145—			19,000	23,100	19,600
5. Total Roads—							
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	34,374	4,080	5,126	39,500	51,200	41,100
(b) Unsurfaced	Kms.	10,162	1,503	1,038	11,200	13,900	11,500
(c) Total	Kms.	44,536	5,583	6,164	50,700	65,100	52,600
6. Villages not connected by any/all weather Roads.	Nos.	16,110	..	..	16,453(a)	14,153	16,253
7. Vehicles owned by State Transport Corporation—							
(a) Trucks	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Buses	Nos.	2,705	Expansion 800 Replacement 975	1,027 733	3,732 ...	Expansion 1,725 Replacement 2,000	Expansion 350 Replace ment 400
(c) Taxis	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Others (Departmental Cars, Vans, etc.)	Nos.	176	20	25	200	25	5
V. General Education—							
(i) Cl. I–IV as percentage of population in age group 6–10.	Per cent						
(a) Boys	do	113.9	111.0	107	107	120.0	110
(b) Girls	do	90.3	87.0	86	86	106.0	90
(c) Total	do	102.4	99.00	97	97	113.0	99

(a) No. of inhabited villages in the State has increased as per 1971 Census.

STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(ii) Cl. V–VII as percentage of Population in age group 10–13	Percent						
	(*a*) Boys	,,	52.4	54	51	51	60.0	53.0
	(*b*) Girls	,,	27.2	30	30	30	42.0	34.0
	(*c*) Total	,,	39.9	42	41	41	51.0	43.0
	(iii) Cl. VIII–X age of Population in age group 13–16	Percent						
	(*a*) Boys	..	32.7	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
	(*b*) Girls	..	13.3	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0
	(*c*) Total	,,	23.0	23.0	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.0
	(iv) Output of matriculates (Higher Secondary) per 10,000 Population.	Nos.						
	(*a*) Boys	,,	21	..	27	27	35	28
	(*b*) Girls	,,	10	..	16	16	22	17
	(*c*) Total	,,	15.5	..	21.5	21.5	28	23
	(v) Teachers—							
	Percentage trained in	Percent						
	(i) Ele. Schools		68.3	..	90.0	90.0	95.0	91.0
	(ii) Secondary Schools		61.3	..	75.0	75.0	85.0	76.0
	Technical Education †							
	(i) Engineering Colleges :							
	(*a*) Number of Institutions	Nos.	16(5)	1	1	17(4)	.	.
	(*b*) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.	2,010(650)	120	220	2,230(610)	40	40
	(*c*) Out-turn	Nos.	1,200	..	300	1,500	.	.
	(ii) Polytechnics							
	(*a*) No. of Institutions	Nos.	31	5	3(1)	*32(1)	9	3
	(*b*) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.	3,200	580	210	3,500(20)	620	120
	(*c*) Out-turn	Nos.	2,682	..	—982	1,700	..	..
	VI. Health							
(i)	Hospital Dispensaries—							
	(*a*) Urban	Nos.	64	10	10	74	77	15
	(*b*) Rural	Nos.	140	30	130	270	250	50

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† *Note* :—Out of the total figures furnished, the figures shown in brackets pertain to private institutions (Un-aided).

* Two Polytechnics were abolished.

(ii) Beds—							
(*a*) Urban Hospital/Dispensaries	Nos.	15,960	1,000	2,038	17,998	2,035	435
(*b*) Rural, Hospital/Dispensaries including upgraded P.H.Cs.	Nos.	3,031	..	..	..	1,375	275
(iii) Primary Health Centres—							
(*a*) Main Centres	Nos.	265	Had already been achieved		....	8	8
(*b*) Sub-Centres	Nos.	1,972	1,972	1,452	1,452	404	32
(iv) Training of Nurses—							
Institutions	Nos.	12	This training continued with present capacity				
Intake	Nos.	1,068				1,578	500
Annual out turn	Nos.	350				500	500
(v) Training of A.N.M.s—							
Institutions	Nos.	19	..	..	19	3	3
Annual Intake	Nos.	570	..	..	570	1,080	1,080
Annual out-turn	Nos.	420	..	..	420	800	800
(vi) Control of Diseases—							
T.B. Clinics (DTC)	Nos.	10	9	9	19	..	..
Leprosy control Units	Nos.	6	6+5 upgrading	6+5 upgrading	17	12	3
V.D. Clinics	Nos.	8	7	7	15	8	2
Filaria Units	Nos.	4	4	4	8	12	3
S.E.T. Centres	Nos.	40	25	25	65	100	20
(vii) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Nos.	132	..	..	132	100	20
VII. Water Supply and Sanitation—							
(*a*) *Urban*—							
Corporation Towns—							
(i) Augmentation of protected water Supply.	(Million Gallons)	..	30	30	..	30	..
(ii) Population covered	Millions	..	17.73	17.73	..	19.95	..
Other Towns (Piped Water Supply)							
(i) Towns covered	Nos.	132	62	62	194	40	3
(ii) Population covered	Millions	..	5.19	..	..	..	..
(*b*) *Rural (Piped Water Supply)*—							
(i) Villages covered	Nos.	272	1200	680	952	1187	200
(ii) Population covered	Millions	0.753	2.8	1.2	..	2.00	0.35

STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	[illegible] Wells—							
	(i) Villages covered	Nos.	21501	8847	10317	..	3400	2010
	(ii) Population covered	Millions	..	..	..	..	0.35	0.2
	Urban Sewerage—							
	(i) Augmentation/provision of sewerage schemes.	Nos.	7	9	9	16	25	5
	(ii) Population covered	Millions	..	0.79	0.79	..	..	0.50
VIII.	**Housing—**							
	(i) Industrial	No. of tenements	NA	2600	1599	NA	3500	700
	(ii) Slum Clearance	,,	NA	..	..	NA	..	..
	(iii) Low Income Group Housing	,,	NA	6000	5872	NA	12000	2400
	(iv) Village Housing							
	(*a*) No. of Villages	,,	NA	..	..	NA	..	..
	(*b*) No. of houses Completed	,,	NA	4500	3800	NA	2500	500
	(v) Land acquisition and development	Area developed (hectares)	NA	..	..	NA	..	..
	(vi) Plantation Labour Housing	Nos.	NA	500	460	NA	3750	750

IX. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

A. Education

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Starting of Nursery School-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	No. of Centres	310	36	36	346	322	80
		No. of children	15,500	1,800	1,800	17,300	16,100	4,000
2.	Supply of dresses to Primary School children	No. of children	New Scheme	..	..	..	10,89,000	1,89,000
3.	Award of Pre-matric Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	No. of Scholarships.	26,058	1,87,797	1,84,797	50,000 (including girls)	MS 1,56,666 HS 83,000	20,000 12,000
4.	Merit Scholarship to Middle and High School students.	No. of Merit scholarships.	2,350	13,421	13,871	3,050	15,250	3,050
5.	Award of Prize Money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in I Class.	No. of Prizes	New Scheme	..			150	30
6.	Award of Gold Medal or Cash grant to Rank students.	No. of Medals	New Scheme	..	..	..	5	1

V Plan

7. Starting of Govt. Hostels for Boys and Girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing Hostels.	No. of Hostels No. of boarders	297 ..	12 ..	12 ..	309. Out of 15,834 boarders S.C. boarders will be 11,875.	10 New Hostels. 500 boarders (New hostels) 6000 boarders (enhancement).	2 New Hostels. 100 boarders (New hostels) 500 boarders (enhancement).
8. Improvement of existing Government Hostels ..	No. of Hostels	New Scheme	..	..	309	309	309
	No. of boarders	..	..	..	..	15,277	15,277
9. Payment of Tuition and other fees to Private Schools on behalf of Scheduled Caste students.	No. of students	New Scheme	..	..	Nil	250	50
10. Construction of Hostel buildings for Pre-matric students.	No. of buildings	36	69	69	105	40	8
11. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels run for Pre-matric students.	No. of Hostels	Not available	..	118	118	10	10
	No. of boarders	2,067	..	2,000	3,050 S.C. boarders out of 4067 boarders.	250	250
12. Assistance to Youth Welfare and Cultural Centres.	No. of Centres	New Schemes	..	...	Nil	263	42
13. Starting of Vocational Guidance and Audio Visual Units.	No. of Units	..	..	1	1	3	1
14. Enhancement of strength from 12 trainees to 20 trainees in the Training Centres.	No. of Centres	49	..	..	49	49	10
	No. of Trainees	388	..	..	588	980	200
15. Sanction of stipends to trainees for undergoing training in various Technical Trades.	No. of Stipends	774	..	6,133	1,400	Target not specified	
16. Construction of Hostel Buildings for College Students.	No. of Buildings	2	Nil	3	5	10	2
17. Establishment of Book Banks for College students	No. of Students	.. —					
18. Payment of Extra Boarding, Lodging and Establishment Charges to Postmatric Students.	No. of Students	2,037 —	20,211	20,211	6,000	15,750	2,500
19. Payment of Extra Study Tour charges to Postmatric Students	No. of Students	..	Not available			100	10
20. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for starting College Hostels.	No. of Hostels	..	..	12	12	50	10
	No. of Boarders	..	..	552	552	2,500	500
21. Providing coaching facilities to College students	No. of students	New Scheme	..	..	..	5,000	1,000
22 Award of Foreign Scholarships	No. of Scholarship	New Schemes	..	..	..	5	1

MS Middle School. HS High School.

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B. Economic Uplift :							
23.	Improvement to existing Agricultural Colonies	No. of Colonies	123	..	..	..	123	123
24.	Financial assistance to families to enrol as members of Co-operative Societies.	No. of Persons	..	..	10,200	10,200	30,000	6,000
25.	Financial assistance to farmers to enrol as members of Primary Land Development Banks.	No. of Persons	..	..	5,182 (includes ST/DT and SNT).	1,182	5,000	1,000
26.	Financial assistance under Agriculture for reclamation of land, supply of bullocks and implements and inputs.	No. of Families	..	..	333	333	1,125	225
27.	Assistance to Crafts and Trade Co-operative Societies and starting of Cottage and Small Scale Industries	No. of Societies	Not available	..	59	59	80	16
28.	Financial assistance to Law, Medical and other professional graduates.	No. of Persons	Not available	36	36	36	50	10
29.	Sanction of Margin money for starting Industries and Trades.	No. of persons	..	..	..	..	..	Targets cannot be specified.
	C. Health :—Housing and other Schemes :							
30.	Allotment of sites in Urban Areas	Sites	..	..	100	100	600	120
31.	Acquisition of land in Rural Areas	Sites	..	..	29,275	29,275	4,000	800
32.	Sinking of Drinking Water Wells	No. of Wells	...	..	83	83	100	20
33.	Financial assistance to the sufferers from natural calamities for construction of houses.	No. of Houses	211	..	1,592	1,803	1,666	333
34.	Providing electricity to houses	No. of Houses	New Scheme			..	2,000	400
35.	Construction of Community Centre Buildings for location of Women Welfare Centres.	No. of Buildings	N.A.	237	237	237	260	52
36.	Measures for removal of Untouchability ..	Social Reforms	..	Targets cannot be specified.	..	..	..	..

II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

A. Education.

1.	Starting of Nursery Schools-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres.	No. of Centres ..	32	..	..	32	75	15
		No. of Children	1600	..	..	1600	3,750	750
2.	Supply of books and dresses to Primary School Children.	No. of Children ..	NA	..	NA	..	40,000	6,000
3.	Award of Pre-matric Scholarships to Middle and High School Students.	No. of Students	..	..	4,869	1000	29,477	4,029
4.	Merit Scholarships to Middle and High School Students.	No. of scholarships	New Scheme	..	..	..	680	105
5.	Prize Money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in I Class.	No. of Prizes ..	New Scheme	..	..	..	50	10
6.	Gold Medal or cash grant to Rank students	No. of Medals ..	New Scheme	..	..	..	5	1
7.	Starting of Government Hostels for Pre-matric boys and Girls.	No. of Hostels ..	9	..	2	11	4	1
		No. of Boarders	589	..	50	639		
						New Hostel Strength.	200	50
						Enhanced Strength.	461	61
8.	Improvement to existing Government Hostels	No. of Hostels	New Scheme	..	..	..	55	11
		No. of Boarders		..	..	..	3,195	639
9.	Payment of Tuition and other fees to private Schools.	No. of Students	New Scheme	..	..	..	25	5
10.	Construction of Hostel/Ashram School Buildings, for pre-matric Students.	No. of Buildings	..	..	4	4	14	3
11.	Grant–in aid to private hostels run for Pre-matric Students.	No. of Hostels	..	Breakup not available.	..	2	5	1
12.	Assistance to Youth welfare and cultural centres.	No. of Centres	New Scheme	..	..	..	53	10
13.	Starting of Ashram Schools	No. of Schools ..	44	..	11	55	10	2
		No. of Children	NA	..	NA	3,100		
						1· Expansion of existing strength.	2250	250
						2. Starting 10 Hostels.	500	100
14.	Sanction of stipends to trainees for undergoing training in various technical trades.	No. of Stipends	..	..	98	20	200	40

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Establishment of Book Banks to College Students.	No. of Students	..	..	..	N.A	350	70
16.	Payment of extra Boarding, lodging and establishment charges to post-matric students.	No. of Boarders	..	..	74	20	100	20
17.	Payment of extra study tour charges to post-matric students.	No. of Students	New Scheme	..	..	..	50	10
B.	**Economic Upliftment—**							
18.	Financial assistance to become members of Cooperative Societies.	No. of Members	New Scheme	..	..	..	2,000	400
19.	Financial assistance to Farmers to enrol as members of Primary Land Development Bank.	No. of Members	..	..	5,182	5.182 (including S.C., S.T., D.T., N.T.)	400	80
20.	Financial assistance to agriculturists for reclamation of land, supply of bullocks, implements and inputs.	No. of persons	..	..	1,308	400	380	75
21.	Assistance to Law, Medical and other professional graduates.	No. of persons	..	..	..	..	10	2
C.	**Health, Housing and other Schemes—**							
22.	Acquisition of land in rural areas ..	No. of sites	New Scheme	..	..	..	100	80
23.	Sinking of drinking water wells	No. of wells	..	..	25	25	40	8
24.	Financial assistance for construction of houses	No. of houses	..	..	836	836	100	80
25.	Construction of community centre buildings for location of Women Welfare Centres.	No. of Centres	..	..	32	.	75	15
26.	Providing electricity to houses ..	No. of house	New Scheme	..	..	..	100	80

III. WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.	**Education—**							
1.	Starting of Nursery School-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	No. of Centres	5	..	7	12	80..	16
2.	Award of pre-matric Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	No. of Schlps-	1,973	..	20,880	5,000	47,500	7,500

3. Merit Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	No. of Scholarships.	New Scheme	..	..	..	2,250	250
4. Prize money to the students who passes S.S.L.C. in I Class.	No. of prizes	New Scheme	..	..	..	50	10
5. Gold medal or cash grant to Rank students ..	No. of medals	New Scheme	..	..	..	5	1
6. Starting of pre-matric Government hostels for boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels.	No. of Hostels	26	..	5	31	15	3
	No of boarders	...	Not available	...	1,229	325	75
7. Starting of Residential/Ashram Schools ..	No. of Schools	32	..	4	36	30	6
8. Improvements to existing Government hostels ..	No. of hostels	..	New Scheme	..	31	31	31
	No of boarders	..	..	..	1,229	1,229	1,229
9. Payment of tuition and other fees to private schools on behalf of students.	No. of students	New scheme	..	..	..	50	10
10. Grant-in-aid to private hostels	No. of hostels	32	..	32	32	50	5
	No. of boarders	800	..	1,196	1,196	1,250	125
11. Financial assistance to Youth Welfare and cultural centres.	No. of centres	New scheme	..	..	..	40	8
12. Sanction of stipends to trainees for undergoing training in various technical trades.	No. of stipends	..	..	187	30	250	50
13. Establishment of book banks	No. of students	New scheme	..	..	..	350	70
14. Payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges to post-matric students.	No. of boarders	..	..	94	20	2,000	400
15. Payment of extra study tour charges to post-matric students.	No. of students	New scheme	..	..	..	30	6
16. Award of foreign scholarships	No. of Scholarships	New scheme	..	..	..	10	2
B. Economic Upliftment :							
17. Financial assistance to become members of Co-operative Societies.	No. of persons	New scheme	..	..	..	10,000	2,000
18. Financial assistance to farmers to enrol as members of primary land development banks.	No. of persons	..	..	5,182 includes S.C/S.T./NST.	N.A.	3,000	600
19. Financial assistance to agriculturists for reclamation of land, supply of bullocks, implements and inputs.	No. of persons	..	..	1,200	1,200	500	100
20. Financial assistance to Law, Medical and other professional graduates.	No. of persons	..	..	..	..	35	7
C. Health. Housing and other schemes							
21. Acquisition of land in rural areas	No. of sites	N.A.	..	..	1,800	1,600	320
22. Sinking of drinking water wells	No. of wells	..	..	8	8	120	24

ANNEXURE II—(*contd.*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Financial assistance to the sufferers in natural calamities for construction for houses.	No. of houses	..	..	1.082	1,082	600	120
24	Providing electricity to houses	No. of houses	New Scheme	..	..	..	1.200	240
25	Construction of community centre buildings for location of Women Welfare Centres.	No. of centres	..	..	..	..	40	8
	IV. WELFARE OF NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES							
	A. Education							
1.	Starting of Nursery-schools-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres and their maintenance.	No. of centres	16	..	..	16	60	12
2	Supply of dresses to primary school children ..	No. of students	..	..	6.128	1,600	60,000	10,000
3	Award of Pre-matric scholarships to Middle and High school students.	No. of scholarships.	..	..	10,360	2,500	23.750	3.250
4	Merit Scholarships to Middle and High School students.	No. of scholarships.	New Scheme	..	..	..	1,500	300
5	Prize money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in I Class.	No. of prizes	New Scheme	..	..	..	30	6
6	Gold medal or cash grant to Rank students ..	No. of medals	New scheme	..	..	..	5	1
7	Starting of Government hostels for Pre-matric boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in the existing hostels.	No. of hostels	New Scheme	..	..	..	3	..
		No. of boarders	..	..	..	..	75	..
8	Payment of tuition and other fees to private schools ..	No. of students	New scheme	..	..	..	25	5
9	Payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges to post-matric students.	No. of boarders	..	..	86	25	100	20
10.	Constructoon of Ashram school buildings for Pre-matric students.	No. of buildings	..	..	10	10	20	4
11.	Grant-in-aid to private hostels run for pre-matric students.	No. of hostels	..	..	8	8	10	2
		No. of boarders.	..	..	122	122	250	50
12.	Starting of Ashram Schools	No. of Schools	20	..	18	38	20	4
13.	Sanction of stipends to trainees for undergoing training in various technical trades.	No. of stipends	..	..	58	25	200	40
14.	Establishment of book banks for College students	No. of students	New Scheme	..	..	..	380	76

B. Economic Uplift :							
15. Financial assistance to enrol as members of Co-operative Societies.	No. of members	New Scheme	..	..	Nil	8,000	1,600
16. Financial assistance to farmers to enrol as members of Primary Land Development Bank.	No. of members	..	5, 182 includes S.C./S.T./and D.T.	..	..	2,000	400
17. Financial assistance under agriculture, reclamation of land, supply of bullocks and inputs.	No. of persons	..	..	800	800	300	60
18. Assistance to Crafts. and Trade Co-operative societies and starting of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.	No. of Societies	..	..	2	2	100	20
19. Financial assistance to Law, Medical and other professional graduates.	No. of persons	..	..	1	1	25	5
C. Health, Housing and other Schemes :							
20. Acquisition of lands in rural areas	No. of sites	N.A.	..	475	475	1,200	240
21. Sinking of drinking water wells	No. of wells	..	..	10	10	80	16
22. Financial assistance to the sufferers from natural calamities for construction of houses.	No. of houses	283	..	1,279	1,279	400	80
23. Providing electricity to houses	No. of houses.	New Scheme	..	..	..	800	160
24. Construction of Community Centre Buildings for location of Women Welfare Centres.	No. of centres	..	..	..	..	95	19

V. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

A. Education.							
1. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships to students	No. of Scholarships	..	..	30.209	7,000	1.20.000	18.000
2. Starting of Government hostels for Pre-matric boys and girls and their maintenance and enhancement of strength in existing Hostels.	No. of Hostels	23	..	..	23	New Hostels 25	5
	No. of Boarders	961	..	..	961	enhancement 625	125
						2208	625
3. Grant-in-aid to private hostels run for pre-matric Students.	No. of Hostels	..	..	145	115	Nos. cannot be specified	
	No. of Boarders	..	..	3,159	3,159	15,000	3.000
4. Improvement to existing Government Hostels	No. of Hostels	..	..	23	23	23	23
	No. of Boarders	..	..	961	961	961	961

XI. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Industrial Estates	Nos. ..	296 sheds	337 sheds	337 sheds	337 sheds	2.000 sheds	400 sheds

ANNEXURE III 25(A)

Minimum needs programme—outlay and expenditure

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Programme	*Fourth Plan* 1969-71				*Fifth Plan* 1974-79			
		Outlay	*Anticipated expenditure*	1973-74 *approved outlay*	1973-74 *Anticipated expenditure*	Five Year Outlay		1974-75	
						Total	*Capital*	*Total*	*Capital*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Elementary Education	382.00	497.54	122.50	122.50	1721.00		119.63	
*2.	Primary Health Centres ..	135.00	150.60	45.96	45.96	1248.00	830.00	279.38	50.00
†3.	Rural Water Supply ..	400.00	1104.80	240.00	240.00	3400.00	3400.00	800.00	800.00
4.	Rural Roads ..	100.00	400.00	100.01	100.01	1000.00	1000.00	150.00	150.00
5.	Rural Electrification ..	415.00	629.00	90.00	90.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00
‡6.	House-sites for landless labourers ..	..	72.00	50.00	50.00	750.00	..	150.00	..
‡7.	Slum Improvement	..	55.00	14.00	14.00	450.00	..	82.00	..
@8.	Nutrition	..	..	..	..	2900.00	..	540.00	..
	Total	1432.00	2908.94	662.47	662.47	11660.00	5421.00	2312.01	1191.00

Note.—*In the Fourth Plan, provision was for Primary Health Centre and Sub-Centre buildings only.

The Fifth Plan proposed outlay is Rs. 1,310.28 lakhs, but herein only Rs. 1,248 lakhs indicated as per Planning Commission's communication.

†Fourth Plan anticipated expenditure comprises : (1) State Plan Rs. 934.80 lakhs and (2) Central Sector Accelerated Rural Water Supply Rs. 170lakhs

‡In the Fourth Plan they are Central Sector Programmes.

@ Comprises of Rs. 2,000 lakhs for midday meals in schools and Rs. 900 lakhs for other nutrition programmes.

ANNEXURE III—25 (B)

Minimum Needs Programme—Physical Targets

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	Fourth Plan			Fifth Plan	
			Target	Likely achievements	Likely 1973-74 achievement	Five Year Target 1974-79	Target for 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Elementary Education—						
	6—10 *age group*—						
	(*a*) Additional enrolment in terms of numbers—						
	(i) Boys	Lakhs	1.80	1.36	18.13	18.13	18.13
	(ii) Girls	Lakhs	1.10	1.39	13.78	17.00 (3.22)*	14.41 (0.63)
	Total	Lakhs	2.90	2.75	31.91	35.13 (3.22)*	32.54 (0.63)
	(*b*) In terms of percentage coverage—						
	(i) Boys	Percentage	111.3		107.00	106.30	106.00
	(ii) Girls	do	86.7		86.00	95.00	89.00
	Total ..	Percentage	99.3		97.00	100.00	98.00
	10—13 *age group*—						
	(*a*) Additional enrolment in terms of numbers—						
	(i) Boys	Lakhs	1.00	0.80	6.05	6.40 (0.35)*	6.09 (0.04)
	(ii) Girls	Lakhs	0.80	0.84	3.35	5.03 (1.68)*	3.51 (0.16)
	Total ..	Lakhs	1.80	1.64	9.40	11.43 (2.03)*	9.60 (0.20)
	(*b*) In terms of percentage coverage—						
	(i) Boys	Percentage	54.2		51.00	51.00	51.00
	(ii) Girls	do	30.4		30.00	42.00	33.00
	Total ..	Percentage	42.4		40.00	46.00	42.00
	(*c*) Continuing Education	Lakhs	..	..	..	0.186	0.036
	In terms of percentage coverage ..	Percentage	..	..	..	0.8	0.16
	(*d*) Part-time Classes	Lakhs	..	..	..	0.706	0.141
	In terms of percentage coverage ..	Percentage	..	..	..	3.00	0.60

ANNEXURE III—25 (B)—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	Fourth Plan			Fifth Plan	
			Target	*Likely achievement*	*Likely 1973–74 achievement*	*Five Year Target 1974–79*	*Target for 1974–75*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
†2.	Primary Health Centres—						
	(*a*) Numbers	Numbers	..	..	265	8	8
	(*b*) Population covered	Lakhs	..	265	265	4	4
	†Sub-Centres—						
	(*a*) Numbers	Numbers	..	..	1,152.	820 +404	84
	(*b*) Population covered	Lakhs	..	115.20	115.20	122.40	8.40
	Referral Hospitals—						
	(*a*) Numbers	Numbers	10	10	42	77	15
	(*b*) Population covered	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Rural Water Supply—						
	(i) Piped Water Supply—						
	(*a*) Number of target villages	Numbers	1,200	680	952	1,187	200
	(*b*) Population covered	Lakhs	..	28.87	36.40	20.00	0.35
	(ii) Borewells with hand pumps—						
	(*a*) Number of target villages hamlets	Numbers	..	746	746	5,147	1,000
	(*b*) Population covered	Lakhs	..	5.76	5.76	51.4	10
4	Rural Roads—						
	(*a*) New Constructions—Kilometres	Kilometres	1,610	3,100	3,100	3,006	130
	(*b*) Improvements—Kilometres	Kilometres	..	200	200	..	..
	(*c*) Number of target villages	Numbers	..	..	..	501	72
‡5.	Rural Electrification—						
	Number of villages electrified	Numbers	..	..	13,316	736	736
6.	House-sites for landless labourers—						
	(*a*) Population covered*	Lakhs	..	12	12	20	4
	(*b*) Number of house-sites allotted	Lakhs	..	2.50	2.50	5	1
	(*c*) Number of home steads on which rights including security of tenure proposed to be conferred.	Numbers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

** 7. Slum Improvement—	Numbers	..	..	..	3	3
(a) Towns covered : Bangalore ..						
Mysore						
Hubli-Dharwar ..						
(b) Population covered	Lakhs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(c) Construction of tenements	Numbers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8. Nutrition—						
Vulnerable groups to be catered for—						
(a) Pregnant women (Number) .. .. (b) Lactating mothers (Number) ..	Lakhs	..	0.02	0.02	Not yet determined	
(c) Children in the age group 0—6 (Nos.) ..	Lakhs	..	1.57	1.57	10.60	1.65
(d) School going children of the weaker sections (Number).	Lakhs	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Supplemental feeding Programmes—						
(a) Special Nutrition feeding programme ..	Lakhs	..	1.57	1.57	10.60	1.65
(b) Mid-day meals programme	Lakhs	..	8	8	40	8
(c) Balwadi feeding programmes ..	Lakhs	..	4	4	20	4
Applied Nutrition Programme—						
(a) Present coverage	Blocks	..	87	87	..	
(b) Future coverage contemplated ..	Blocks	..	..	..	90	25
Self reliance in production of local foods—						
(a) Name of the food with details		"Energy Food" evolved by C.F.T.R.I., Mysore.				

Note :—* Figures in bracket indicate net additional enrolment visualized.

† Based on taluk-wise rural population, the present proposal is to start 8 new Primary Health Centres and 404 sub-centres and complete a backlog of 820 sub-centres.

** In the Fourth Plan only Bangalore.

‡ This target is under M.N.P. only. During the Fifth Plan all villages are proposed to be electrified.

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